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NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

ANNIVERSARY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE'S EXECUTION—HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED IN PARIS—THE QUEEN'S WRETCHED CELL—THE EXECUTION AS SEEN BY AN OLD LADY NOW LIVING.

HOTEL DU NOUVEL OPERA,
PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 17, 1875.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinette. From 7 in the morning until noon there were in the Chapel Expiatoire masses performed for the repose of that poor proud soul, so cruelly tried and humiliated here, but for eighty-two years comforted by infinite love and pity—sheltered in "the bosom of her Father and her God." The Queen's celestial fête was a day of rare softness and loveliness for this region and this season. All was brightness and warmth in the pleasant court of the little chapel; the bounteous ivy seemed to have put on a fresher, a more immortal greenness, and the royal red roses looked as though they might have been descendants of the sacred flowers which Descloseaux, the loyal old guardian of the place, planted over the graves of the murdered King and Queen, and from which he sent every 16th of October for many years an offering and a remembrancer to the Duchesse d'Angoulême. But in the chapel all was soft shadow and solemnity, without gloom or oppressive sadness. Most touching are the memorial statues of the King and Queen, again clothed upon with royalty, though but just passed through the valley of humiliation and death—but just received into heavenly rest and blessedness. There is a strange look of relaxation and release in these forms, drawn up by angel helpers from the awful shipwreck of their life on to the firm eternal shore; but the faces are thankful rather than happy. That of Marie Antoinette bears yet the tense expression of her long agony, a haunted, hunted look, sharpening all the features and struggling with the assurance and divine content which the pitying Madonna, who receives and supports her, would impart. Lovely as is this statue, there seems to me to be in it too much of earth and its pains, I cannot believe it true to the higher life. I can but think that when the soul, "through much tribulation enters into the kingdom of heaven," there is granted to it a season of blessed forgetfulness, a second infancy, a repose troubled by no dream of the past, as by no dread of the future, though through it may yet run a dim, sweet consciousness of rest and recompense and security. Islanded in perfect peace it hears out of the deeps of the great life that is no faintest echoes of the floods and tempests of the little life that has been. But all this is mere fantasy, perhaps.

With the exception of a few violets there were no flowers laid at the feet of Marie Antoinette such as she loved, and such as might typify the peculiar freshness and charm of her beauty and grace, but only the scentless and senseless wreaths of *immortelles* were there, colored bright-yellow, with her initials and the date of her execution wrought in other *immortelles*, dyed black—ghastly things, types of death rather than of life, floral mummies. The masses were silent, but all the more touching and solemn for that reason, especially that which was said in the crypt at the small altar erected over the very spot where the King and Queen were buried, and where they rested for twenty-one years. In 1815 they were removed by the order of Louis XVIII., with much melancholy pomp, to St. Denis. In the court or vestibule of the chapel are preserved, in two large graves, the bones of the King's faithful Swiss Guard, and under covered galleries on either side are ranged cenotaphs to the memory of these brave fellows who thus seem to be guarding in death the honor of the august master and mistress they served so well in life—immortal hirelings as they were.

The solemn expiatory rites did not end in this quiet, simple chapel—a little withdrawn from the bright, busy boulevard, this shadowy spot, consecrated to a fixed and solitary fact of history, in the midst of endless change—this little sanctuary of perpetual mourning so near the highway of commerce and gayety. Here it seemed that only were performed the rites of loving remembrance for the man and the woman made heroic and saintly by misfortune and noble resignation; but on the same day there were right regal vesper services and grand ceremonials in the Cathedral of St. Denis in memory of the King and the Queen. A mass was performed and a discourse delivered by the Archbishop of Paris, there was a magnificent procession, and, finest of all, noble music. The singing of the young girls, or *religieuses*, was especially touching and beautiful, seeming now like the penitent wail of the people for the most fearful and shameful tragedy of its history—now like the rejoicing of angels over the deliverance of long-imprisoned and tortured souls made perfect through suffering. In a strongly-built vault, in the crypt, you see through heavy iron railings the coffins of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, just as they were when deposited here more than sixty years ago, except that they are falling into decay, and that the palls that cover them are fast rotting away. There is, altogether, about the final housing of those royal remains a strange look of defeated majesty. Time and damp and darkness have got the better of them in death, as did fate, revolution, and disloyalty in life. Better to have left them under the trees and the memorial flowers of their first resting-place. Nature would have loyally renewed her canopy and her pall.

All that bright Autumn day we gave to the past, or rather it seemed displaced by that other 16th of October so full of sadness and of tragedy. I think few passed the memorable Church of St. Roch without seeming to see on its great steps the ferocious mob of *sans culottes* and red-handed hags, packed there to insult "the Austrian," the daughter of the Cæsars, as she went by to execution—her noble head partly despoiled of even its last glory, the silver crown of sorrow and premature age. Few, I am sure, crossed the beautiful Place de la Concorde without thinking of the guillotine which once stood there, spouting blood where now the fountains play—without a vision of that queen of sorrow mounting her awful throne, and looking for one moment wistfully away over the vast crowd of her revolted subjects to her old happy home, the Tuileries. It is strange the power that queenly woman and womanly queen has yet over the imagination and the heart of us all. Humanity seems to partake of the remorse of the French people. The places that once knew her know her forever. At Versailles, where we went one Sunday afternoon to see the great fountains play, we felt her wondrous presence everywhere. She walked smiling down the great banqueting hall and the grand staircase, and out upon the terraces and beside the fountains. She stood, white with terror, but still all the queen, on the balcony, from whence, eighty-six years ago, she looked on the howling, murderous mob. She drove before us, out of the great gate, a prisoner. No other Queen, no royal mistress, so haunts the great palace, though the pale shade of La Valliere sometimes steals through the magnificent, melancholy halls; but she is there not by the power of her beauty or misfortune, but by the grace of her penitence. But of all places you most feel this vital, vivid presence of the Queen in the wretched cell of the Conciergerie in which she spent the last two or three months of her life. Here it is something overwhelmingly real and recent. The place has been, unfortunately, somewhat changed, by converting it into a sacristy for the chapel, which is no other than the large vaulted chamber in which the Girondists spent their last night in banqueting and singing. A narrow cell—the cell of Robespierre—intervened, and a passage has been cut through it, thus making an opening in the wall at the place where once stood the narrow pallet of the Queen. The entrance from the corridor has also been moved a few feet to the right, but the door itself has been preserved—the one by which she entered on the day when she was removed from her comparatively comfortable quarters in the tower of the Temple, (now demolished,) and through which she passed for the last time on the morning of Oct. 16, 1793. It is a door so low that every one entering it has to bow the head as she bowed hers. On it is the same lock, is the same heavy bolt, whose harsh sound must have struck a mortal chill to her heart, on that first night of total separation from all she loved on earth—that night of utter loneliness—no, of something worse than loneliness, for she was here never from under the insolent eye of a gendarme. While she slept he was in the next cell, with only a grating between; during the day he was present with her, watching every tear, hearing every sigh—present in a cell measuring, I should say, not more than 12 feet by 6. From the ceiling hangs the same iron lamp that shed its dismal light on her head, by which she mended her tattered mourning dress, and wrote her last touching and noble letter to her "dear and tender sister," Madame Elizabeth. Under foot is the same rude brick floor once trod by her restless feet. The window has been changed and much enlarged, but still, the cell, being near the outer wall, and even partly under ground, is dismally dark, damp, and close. It is hung with indifferent pictures, representing the last scenes in the life of Marie Antoinette, and which, to be seen, must be swung out from the wall, that the faint light from the window may fall on them. Somehow they seemed to us like impertinences—anachronisms—here. *She* has just passed out of the place. There is now in the cell a little porcelain stove for the comfort of the priest of the prison, but the delicately-reared, scantily-clad Queen was allowed no such luxury when the chilly, rainy days of the Autumn came on. There is also here an old arm-chair which was not here in her time; her seat was a wooden stool. The most interesting object connected with her now here, the thing which brings her most vividly before us, is her own crucifix, the sacred companion and mute comforter of her sad captivity. How many times when the dreary day deepened into night must her lips have clung to those wounded feet; how many times when the twilight, which was elsewhere morning, entered here must her sad blue eyes, hungry for help and comfort, have fastened on that thorn-crowned head! Oh God, what prayers must have gone up to Thee from this cell!—each prayer a mighty anguish of supplication, of maternal yearning and tenderness, a concrete agony. Here the last sacrament was administered, the last toilet made. I can but believe that Marie Antoinette was glad that the hour was come, and that she passed out of that cell with a tread lighter than that with which she entered it. All hope of rejoining her children having left her, she must have felt in haste to leave a world whose sky was brass over her head, whose ground was set with burning plowshares for her feet, and whose paths were lined with howling beasts and demoniacal shapes. I doubt not that she stepped into the rude *charette* that awaited her in the court of the prison, not only firmly and proudly, as has been recorded, but as willingly as she had ever taken her seat in a coach of state, or her luxurious sedan-chair. Ah! had that *charette* been preserved, what royal chariot, what triumphal car could have equaled it in preciousness and sacredness! Perhaps to "anointed eyes" it was even then the royal chariot of august misfortune and more than imperial dignity—or it was the triumphal car of sublime patience and forgiveness, of brave Christian womanhood, which, having "fought the good fight and kept the faith," was on its way to its immortal crowning. But to ordinary human sight, what a fearful, ghastly ride was that of the Queen through her capital. No Dantean imagination could equal it in piteousness and horror. Seated on a plank in a muddy cart, with her back to the horse, with her arms pinioned by a cord that cut her cruelly, she passed through crowds of her people who had once hailed her with smiles and acclamations, but were now raging with hate or silent from fear; pressed upon by the mob, smiting her with fierce imprecations, lashing her with stinging invectives—it was like running the gauntlet through hell itself!

We have the good fortune to know an interesting old French lady, the widow of a celebrated painter, who tells us that her mother, a devoted royalist, actually witnessed the execution of Marie Antoinette, standing near the scaffold, hoping, like many others, for a rescue at the last moment. Our friend, though very aged, seems to remember very distinctly all the particulars of the scene as related by her mother. She says the Queen wore a white *joupon* and *camisole* over a black skirt; she had black ribbons at her wrists, and one on her white muslin bonnet, or cap; her hair, which was still thick and glossy, was cut evenly around her head, and shone like a rim of silver under her cap. A white muslin *fichu* was folded across her breast; her eyes were sunken, and the lids seemed motionless and stiff; she was pale and worn looking, but "she carried her head high, like a Queen." When she first appeared on the Place de la Revolution the crowd hailed her with some mocking cries, but when she ascended the steps of the scaffold, and looked around upon them all solemnly and not reproachfully, a great stillness fell upon them; each one could hear his neighbor breathe. My friend believes that of that vast multitude fully half pitied the Queen in their hearts, and many prayed for her—but not a man or woman dared utter a word in her behalf. A single exclamation, such as "Poor creature!" or "Unhappy woman!" would have convicted one of royalist sentiments, and then—the guillotine! "But," added our friend, "she needed no one's pity long. One short prayer, a little word to the executioner begging him to make haste, and all was over!"

I did not think to say so much on this sad theme, but it has taken entire possession of me for the time. May I trust it will also take captive my readers, as it must many a time have done already.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE TRIALS IN ST. LOUIS.

FRESH INDICTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY—WILLIAM M'KEE ON THE STAND—AN IMPORTANT WITNESS—RUMORS OF OTHER INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Public interest in the whisky trials has not abated. Quite a flutter was created this morning, just after court met, by the entry of the Grand Jury with the announcement that they had found a batch of fresh indictments. Great curiosity is evinced to know who the parties are. It is certain that two of the indictments are against William McKee, and two against ex-Collector "Con." Maguire. It is rumored that some of the Washington officials are included this time. The evidence elicited in the McDonald case to-day comprised nothing very new or startling, but is regarded as very interesting, owing to the prominent character of the witnesses who testified. The first witness introduced was Henry Kipp, of Buffalo, N. Y., by whom the good character of the late Collector, Charles W. Ford, was sought to be established. Judge Treat promptly decided that the testimony was irrelevant. The next witness was William McKee, Sr., proprietor of the *Globe-Democrat*. Mr. McKee is by far the most influential and the wealthiest man yet indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds. In the days of slavery he stood at the head of the Free Soil movement, and has for many years been a ruling spirit in the politics and in the material development of Missouri. His evidence was substantially as follows: I am sixty years of age; I am publisher of a newspaper, and have resided here thirty-four years; I have never had any conversation with Engelke relative to the Whisky Ring; I know James M. Fitzroy, and did know J. A. Joyce; I never received any money from Col. Joyce for an illegitimate purpose upon any occasion; I never was paid any money in the presence of Fitzroy by Joyce; if Fitzroy stated that Joyce paid me $480 in his presence, and that I called attention to the fact that Fitzroy was present, and that Joyce said that that was all right, and that I told Fitzroy that this was a sacred thing, he stated what was not true; I never had any such interviews with Joyce, Fitzroy, or McDonald; I never had any understanding or arrangement with Leavenworth, or Joyce, or anybody else, with reference to matters pertaining to the Whisky Ring; Megrue was introduced to me in 1870 by George W. Fishback, who was my partner in the *Democrat*; I did not see him often in 1871; I never visited him up stairs over Billings' bank; I never was up stairs there; Joyce visited me at my office occasionally; neither Joyce nor Leavenworth ever paid me any money for campaign purposes, or any other; I was not on any campaign committee; I knew Collector Ford; I was in the Supervisor's office, it may be, a dozen times while Ford held his office; I never had any personal knowledge of the Whisky Ring, and knew nothing other than rumor and what was published in our paper about it; I had no conversation with Fitzroy about the time of the May session of the Grand Jury relative to what he was to testify, nor had I any conversation with any other party on that subject; as a head of a paper which represented the dominant party I was, of course, frequently importuned to interfere in behalf of parties who got into trouble with the Government officials.

ENGELKE IN TROUBLE.

About nine months ago, I think, Engelke called on me at my office on Third street, and, after asking if I had influence with Collector Maguire, stated that he had had some whisky seized in Colorado because of unpaid tax, and he desired me to go to Maguire and ask him to hold the whisky for a few days, until he could pay the tax; I agreed to do so and he left; when he went out I turned to a clerk in my office, who used to be in the Quartermaster's Department, and asked who that man was; I was told that his name was Engelke, and that he was formerly in the Quartermaster's Department; I subsequently understood that he was a member of the rectifying firm of Bernecke & Engelke; I spoke to Maguire as I had agreed to, but think Maguire told me that the whisky had already been sold by a Marshal; I don't know what arrangement was made; I never had any conversation whatever with Engelke relative to the Busby distillery; I had a conversation with Maguire in 1875 at the Lindell Hotel; this interview was not arranged for me by Fitzroy or any one else; as I went to the hotel I met Fitzroy on Fourth street and asked him where Megrue was; he said he was at the Lindell Hotel; the interview was in his room, and was so short that when I came down I found Fitzroy standing on the corner near the hotel; we walked together probably a block, and he left me; I never said anything to Megrue about his appearance before the Grand Jury; I may have seen Fitzroy since his appearance before the Grand Jury, but never had any conversation with him in regard to it; I made a trip East this Summer, and on my return I visited Fitzroy's house one evening, at the invitation of Maguire; I was on Maguire's bond, and having heard at Fitzroy's that he was intending to plead guilty, I went to Maguire and told him that if he had been doing anything wrong he had better see Fitzroy, as I might get into trouble, so at Maguire's invitation I went with him to Fitzroy's house; the interview was very brief; Fitzroy did not know what to do, and Maguire wanted to know whether or not he was going to plead guilty; I did not advise him; I had an interview with Megrue just before he went away in 1873, but had nothing to do with the Ring; I never had any conversation with McDonald about the Whisky Ring, that is, not anything different from what everybody else might have had in regard to the rumors; I never talked with Joyce on the subject at all; I only knew Joyce as a politician and an active worker for the party; I am on good terms, I believe, with Fitzroy and Megrue; in fact, I have had difficulty with very few men in this world; I am under indictment in this court.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Ex-Collector "Con" Maguire and ex-Marshal Newcomb were next introduced. Both are under indictment; in fact, several indictments. Each entered into extended denials that they knew anything of the Whisky Ring, or that they were in any manner connected with it. Their evidence seemed to have no special connection with McDonald, the defendant on trial, but was manifestly intended to give the witnesses opportunities to vindicate themselves from the charges preferred against them. The defense closed with the testimony of Gen. Boynton, who was introduced to impeach the testimony of Megrue, one of the main witnesses for the Government. Boynton said he would not believe Megrue under oath. William McKee and "Con" Maguire were arrested late this afternoon on capiases, under the indictments found against them to-day, and taken before Judge Treat, where they gave their personal recognizances to appear Monday morning and furnish bail. Some sensation has been excited by a rumor to the effect that one of the jurors has been paid money to stand for McDonald's acquittal. The story does not receive much credence, however, and there is a general conviction that the Government has made out a strong case against the defendant, and that he is bound to go to the Penitentiary. Judge Treat will read his charge to the jury Monday morning.

The rectifying establishment of Boesche & Co., in this city, was seized to-day for violation of the revenue law.

THE FRAUDS IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—S. J. Conklin, an ex-special agent, was arrested here to-day, charged with receiving money from a distiller in April last.

The Circuit Court, after hearing several witnesses in the case against Kiewort and Wirth, adjourned till Monday.

THE CLEVELAND RING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20.—In the United States Court to-day, in the case of The United States *vs.* Diemer, with others, indicted on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States of the amount of tax on 50,000 gallons of spirits the jury failed to agree. The case was conducted by able counsel on both sides, and has elicited considerable interest.

A MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

A COMPANY OF TEXAS TROOPS CROSS THE RIO GRANDE IN PURSUIT OF CATTLE THIEVES—THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES TREAT THEM AS OUTLAWS AND FILIBUSTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—A Galveston special states that Capt. McNelly, of the Texas State troops, who crossed the Rio Grande River yesterday in pursuit of cattle thieves, and whose command had a fight, killing four Mexicans, is to-day surrounded, and shut off from the river without food. McNelly to-day asked permission of the Mexican authorities to be allowed to return to the Texas side, which was refused, and his unconditional surrender demanded.

His command are considered as outlaws and filibusters, and will only be treated with as such. Mexican troops have started from Monterey and Matamoras for Las Cuevas, near where McNelly's command of thirty-one men is surrounded. In fact, the whole Mexican population is under arms and hurrying from all quarters. Ere twenty-four hours have passed several thousand Mexicans will have gathered around McNelly's command. The United States troops are within easy support on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Forty of them crossed yesterday morning to assist in covering McNelly's retreat, but were ordered back and left him to his fate. The troops have no orders from Washington authorizing them to cross. Capt. McNelly is a brave, cool, and zealous officer, by whom, with his command, the Rio Grande and Dewitt County troubles were quelled. During the late Confederacy McNelly commanded a company of scouts consisting of picked men, and was often complimented for gallantry. Should the Mexicans determine upon his capture they will pay heavily for the outrage. The cattle thieves he was pursuing were seen crossing the river by the troops, and, though demanded from the Mexicans several days ago by the United States officials, have not yet been surrendered.

M'NELLY IN TEXAS.

Midnight.—Dispatches just received from Brownsville, Texas, bring the information that Capt. McNelly, with his entire force, has escaped into Texas.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—The following was received from San Antonio to-day:

The following telegram was received at headquarters this morning: Major Alexander, who has arrived at Los Cueros, reports that "forty men of the Eighth Cavalry crossed the river this morning before his arrival, by Randlett's order, Major Clendennin having left for Ringgold to support McNally, who was driven by the Mexicans to the river."

This was done in violation of orders given by me yesterday morning. I have directed Major Alexander to return the troops to the north bank. He has answered: "It will be done immediately. I have carried out your instructions in regard to the surrendering of thieves and returning of property." Major Alexander also reports a large number of troops concentrating in front of him.

(Signed,) POTTER, Commanding.

It is by no means improbable that the Mexicans may take the offensive. Los Cueros is a notorious den of Cortina and his robbers. Not less than 1,000 men could be assembled there by him on short notice.

A MURDER AT ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Nov. 20.—The wife of Mr. Joseph Schneck, a wealthy farmer living near Schnecksville, a small village nine miles from this city, was murdered last night. It appears Mr. Schenck left home early in the morning on business, and returned after dark. Finding everything dark in the house, in groping about he stumbled over something, and stooping down he caught hold of a cold hand. He immediately left the house and called the neighbors in, when Mrs. Schneck was found on the floor with several pools of blood near her head and the entire floor sprinkled with blood. Her face was beaten into a shapeless mass. She was about sixty-two years old. There is no clue whatever to the perpetrators of the horrible crime. The husband offers $1,000 reward for the detection of the guilty parties.

A SHIP'S CREW SICK WITH YELLOW FEVER.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—The British brig Mystic Tie, Capt. Peru, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, Nov. 10, arrived off the bar yesterday in ballast. The Captain reports to Dr. Blunt, the Health Officer, that his entire crew, including himself, nine in all, have had yellow fever. Three died in Cuba, one died this morning, two are still sick, but convalescing, and three, including the Captain, have recovered, and are on duty. The vessel is anchored a mile outside of Quarantine Station, and Dr. Blunt has placed a nurse and watchman on board. The duty of the letter is to prevent communication with the shore or shipping until the vessel has been fumigated and disinfected.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.—William T. Tinsley, a country store-keeper in Chesterfield County, about six miles from Richmond, was terribly and probably fatally beaten and robbed last night by unknown parties. They enticed him from his residence to go to his store to make some purchases, and the assault was made between the two places. Tinsley was subsequently found over a roadside fence, where he had been thrown by his assailants. He was in a fearful condition, his head having been beaten with a heavy club, and his watch and money gone. The robbers also secured the key of the store, and carried off an amount of money from the drawer.

THE THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR RACE.

A dispatch from San Francisco reports that the four-mile-heat race is postponed until the 25th.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE CONTRADICTED—WRECKS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The recent gales around the coasts of Great Britain have been terribly destructive of life and property. Lloyd's agent at Dover telegraphs that it is believed thirteen vessels foundered in the Downs during the storm last night, and that forty or fifty lives were lost. It is estimated that five or six hundred vessels of all sorts are now anchored in the Downs, off Deal, waiting for fair weather.

LONDON, Nov. 20—6 P. M.—The first reports about the loss of life and foundering of vessels around the coast are happily unconfirmed. The *Shipping Gazette*, just published, announces that in response to a telegraphic inquiry the report of Lloyd's agent at Dover concerning the terrible loss of life and eleven shipwrecks is contradicted.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon announces that the coast between Yarmouth and Lowestoft is strewn with wrecks. Three vessels are ashore on the Goodwin Sands.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEELING IN MADRID—POLITICAL TRIALS IN CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—It is stated that the Government has determined that all foreigners tried in Cuba for participating in the insurrection will be allowed to have counsel.

El Cronista says the last dispatch from Washington was discussed at a Cabinet council yesterday. Meanwhile the present satisfactory situation promises a favorable and early settlement of all pending questions affecting the relations with the United States.

THE RANGOON CONSPIRACY.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO THE AFFAIR.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Times*, in its second edition this afternoon, has a special telegram from Calcutta containing the following in regard to the alleged Burmese conspiracy at Rangoon: "The alarm there originated with a band of dakoits or robbers, who attempted to seize the arsenal. The affair is not believed to have any political significance."

ENGLAND.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sloane Richards, metal broker at Birmingham, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at about half a million dollars.

FRANCE.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE AMERICAN TRADE.

HAVRE, Nov. 20.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Labrador left this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New-York. This is her first trip.

CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Captain General Valmaseda went to the field of operations this morning. He was accompanied by Brigadier and Col. Borbon, relatives of King Alfonso.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE LATEST ADVICES—UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS IN SHANGHAI.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—The Pacific Mail steamer China, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived at this port to-day.

CHINA.

Advices to Oct. 14 state that some of the rioters who destroyed the Great Northern Telegraph Company's property at Huang Kow have been punished, but they are stated to have been drawn by lot.

The Chinese crew of the German schooner Anna, at a point near Foo Chow, mutinied, murdered the Captain and mate, and ran off with the vessel. The German dispatch boat Cyclops is in pursuit.

Three United States Army officers have visited Shanghai to inspect the Chinese military and naval armaments. They were courteously received, and subsequently proceeded for Penting.

Capt. Templar and the divers employed at the wreck of the steam-ship Japan have suspended operations for the season and returned to Hong Kong.

Nearly five thousand dollars has been collected at Shanghai for the sufferers by the floods in France.

JAPAN.

The *Japan Gazette* of Oct. 26 confirms the reported sale of the Pacific Mail steamers to a Japanese company. It says the Golden Age, Oregonia, and Costa Rica have been purchased by a local company, the Nevada being retained as the property of the Pacific Mail Company until the expiration of the existing mail contract. Freight and passage rates are already raised 200 per cent.

The exchange of the Kurile Islands for the southern part of Saghalien Island has been officially effected, and the Russian and Japanese Commissioners have returned.

The weather has set in very cold. Snow fell in Yezo some days ago, a month earlier than last year.

The *Japanese Gazette* says: "We are informed, in a quarter which we usually find reliable, that war with Corea is inevitable."

AN IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED.

A VERDICT FOR THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST EX-TREASURY AGENT BURBRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—The case of the United States against O. H. Burbridge et al. was called in court yesterday, and the verdict of the jury was rendered. The case has been in court since April, 1868. Shortly after the war O. H. Burbridge was appointed a Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, with head-quarters at New-Orleans. It was alleged by the Government that while in office Burbridge sold cotton belonging to the Government, amounting in value to $46,000, which he had never accounted for, thereby failing to properly fulfill the duties of the office and violating the requirements of his bond, which had been fixed at $25,000. His sureties were sued with him. Some are dead, some are said to be worth nothing, and only one—John P. Jackson, now of San Francisco—was actively prosecuted with Burbridge. The jury rendered a verdict against Burbridge for $36,000.

A POWDER EXPLOSION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 20.—At Locustdale to-day, while several miners were sitting on a box containing powder incased in a small keg, a spark accidentally dropped in the box, igniting the powder, which exploded instantly, terribly wounding the men. Alfred J. Steeley, John Durken, and Mordecai Jones have since died. A man named Payne, also wounded, still lives, but his injuries are so severe it is believed he cannot possibly live.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 20.—Navigation is about closed for the season. The steamers which left for Quebec on Thursday last were obliged to return, and have gone into Winter quarters.

A WOULD-BE MURDERER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Thomas Banks, recently released from State Prison, where he had served a sentence for manslaughter, to-night met a woman named Margaret King, on Essex street, forced her into an alley and attempted an outrage. She successfully resisted Banks, when he, enraged, drew a revolver and fired five shots at her as she ran off, but fortunately neither took effect. The affair created an excitement in the neighborhood. The Police pursued Banks into an unoccupied house, where he again used his revolver. He was finally overpowered and lodged in a station-house.

A PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE BURNED.

THE MARKET STREET BRIDGE DESTROYED—LOSS HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 20.—The wooden bridge across the Schuylkill River at Market street, connecting West Philadelphia with the eastern section of the city, was destroyed by fire this evening. A gas main was being laid across it, and one of the workmen took a lighted match to find a leak which had been noticed for some days, when the gas exploded, setting fire to the structure, and in three-quarters of an hour it fell into the river. The bridge led directly to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and the company used it in bringing cars to the large commission houses on the eastern side of the river. It also afforded access to one of their largest freight depots. The structure was valued at about five hundred thousand dollars, and was insured for a small amount of money. On account of the great loss the burning of the bridge will cause to merchants in delaying their goods and impeding travel, Mayor Stokley has called a consultation of engineers for to-morrow, and a special meeting of the City Council for Monday, to take into consideration measures for immediately rebuilding the bridge. It was erected in 1805, and the original piers and woodwork remained up to to-day, except so much as was changed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who rebuilt the structure about fifteen years since, to accommodate their heavy cars. Martin Clifton, a farmer, and Patrick White, a workman, were injured.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad met to-night, and resolved to erect a temporary structure over the Schuylkill River for the passage of freight cars.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A VESSEL BURNED AT SEA—NO TRACE OF THE CREW.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Ship Favorita, which arrived here to-day, from Manila, reports:

"Oct. 1, latitude 17° 50′ south, longitude 71° 10′ west, saw a large vessel on fire; ran down to her, but she sank in about five minutes after we reached her; cruised around the spot for two hours, but could not discover any trace of the crew, nor learn anything to establish the vessel's identity."

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20.—The schooner Willie Martin, Capt. Davis, from Portland, with lumber for Baltimore, sprung a leak off Boon Island, Wednesday night last, and lost her deck load. She was waterlogged and towed into this port this afternoon by schooner General Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The brig Willimantic left Humboldt Bay Oct. 29 for this port. A portion of her hull came ashore at Gold Bluff. She is supposed to have foundered in the recent gales. Nothing has been heard of the crew. She was owned by Kentfield & Co., of this city.

HALIFAX, Nov. 20.—The schooner L'Esperance, from Halifax, for Magdalen Islands, was totally wrecked at Chimney Corner, Cape Breton. Five of the crew were drowned.

The schooner Active, on the same voyage, is ashore at Largance. The crew are safe.

Another schooner, name unknown, has been wrecked at Broad Cove, Cape Breton. All hands were lost.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has remained nearly stationary, with high temperature, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and is lowest in Tennessee. Otherwise it has risen, especially in the North-west, where brisk north-westerly winds, falling temperature, partly cloudy, decidedly cold weather are prevailing. Light rains have fallen from the Ohio Valley and Tennessee to the Middle Atlantic States; occasional snow from Dakota to Missouri and Upper Michigan. The temperature has also fallen in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have continued slowly rising at Vicksburg, Helena, and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, winds shifting to north-east, rising barometer, decidedly cold, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional snow-storms in the former, and light rain in the southern portions of the latter.

For New-England falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slighly warmer, partly cloudy, weather, followed at night by rising barometer, and cold north-westerly winds.

For the canal regions of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York, temperature below freezing Sunday night.

POLITICS AND COWHIDING.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.—Just previous to the departure of the 9:20 P. M. northern-bound train, an exciting scene occurred on one of the cars between Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and Gen. John D. Imboden. The latter, who was about going off on the train, was approached by Gen. Johnson, who, after telling Imboden he had been looking for him all day, administered sundry blows on his person with a cowhide. Imboden at once made at Johnson, when the latter drew a pistol, but before he could use it they were separated and both arrested. They were taken to the station-house and placed under bonds of $1,000 each for their appearance at the Police Court on Monday. The cause of the assault is attributed to evidence given by Imboden in the contested election case between Johnson and Knight for seats in the State Senate.

THE CHICAGO WALKING MATCH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—At 11:20 to-night O'Leary and Weston withdrew from the track at the Exposition Building, the former having walked 503 miles, and the latter 451½ miles. O'Leary made his last mile in 13 minutes and 10 seconds. Weston's last mile was made in 17 minutes and 10 seconds. To-day Leary has walked seventy-eight and Weston sixty-one miles. The vast space of the Exposition Building has been well filled during the day, and this evening the main room and galleries were crowded. The Secretary estimates the number of persons present this evening at 22,000.

THE MONTPELIER LOTTERY FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Alexandria committee to examine the books, papers, wheel, and tickets of the Montpelier Female Humane Lottery Association, report that after a careful and complete examination of the same they find that a most glaring fraud has been practiced on the ticket-holders, though they are unable to designate the guilty parties.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 20.—Yesterday a German named Jacob Wamleyons, aged sixty, shot and fatally wounded his daughter, Anna, and then killed himself. Domestic troubles caused the tragedy.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Six Italians were arrested yesterday in New-Orleans for passing counterfeit nickels, and imprisoned.

The number of hogs killed in Cincinnati, Ohio, since Nov. 1 is 77,290; the same time last year, 75,080.

Reports from the West show a very heavy fall of snow and a severe storm, extending from Laramie City on the east to and beyond Corinne and Elko on the west.

It is reported that Wallace & Co., wholesale dry-goods dealers, of New-Orleans, have failed, with liabilities to the amount of $750,000, and assets amounting to $500,000.

THE INN ALBUM.

BY ROBERT BROWNING,

AUTHOR OF "THE RING AND THE BOOK," "FIFINE AT THE FAIR," "BALAUSTION'S ADVENTURE," AND OTHER WORKS.

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[*Continued.*]

IV.

Occupied by the elm; and, as its shade
Has crept clock-hand-wise till it ticks at fern
Five inches further to the south,—the door
Opens abruptly, some one enters sharp,
The elder man returned to wait the youth—
Never observes the room's new occupant,
Throws hat on table, stoops quick, elbow propped
Over the Album wide there, bends down brow
A cogitative minute, whistles shrill,
Then,—with a cheery-hopeless laugh-and-lose
Air of defiance to fate visibly
Casting the toils about him,—mouths once more
'*Hail, calm acclivity, salubrious spot!*'
Then clasps-to cover, sends book spinning off
T'other side table, looks up, starts erect
Full-face with her who,—roused from that abstruse
Question '*Will next tick tip the fern or no?*'—
Fronts him as fully.

All her languor breaks,
Away withers at once the weariness
From the black-blooded brow, anger and hate
Convulse. Speech follows slowlier, but at last—

"You here! I felt, I knew it would befall!
Knew, by some subtle undivinable
Trick of the trickster, I should, silly-sooth,
Late or soon, somehow be allured to leave
Safe hiding and come take of him arrears,
My torment due on four years' respite! Time
To pluck the bird's healed breast of down o'er wound!
Have your success! Be satisfied this sole
Seeing you has undone all heaven could do
These four years, puts me back to you and hell!
What will next trick be, next success? No doubt
When I shall think to glide into the grave,
There will you wait disguised as beckoning Death,
And catch and capture me for evermore!
But, God, though I am nothing, be thou all!
Contest him for me! Strive, for he is strong!"

Already his surprise dies palely out
In laugh of acquiescing impotence.
He neither gasps nor hisses: calm and plain—

"I also felt and knew—but otherwise!
You out of hand and sight and care of me
These four years, whom I felt, knew, all the while . . .
Oh, it's no superstition! It's a gift
O' the gamester that he snuffs the unseen powers
Which help or harm him! Well I knew what lurked,
Lay perdue paralyzing me,—drugged, drowsed
And damnified my soul and body both!
Down and down, see where you have dragged me to,
You and your malice! I was, four years since,
—Well, a poor creature! I become a knave.
I squandered my own pence: I plump my purse
With other people's pounds. I practiced play
Because I liked it: play turns labor now
Because there's profit also in the sport.
I gamed with men of equal age and craft:
I steal here with a boy as green as grass
Whom I have tightened hold on slow and sure
This long while, just to bring about to-day
When the boy beats me hollow, buries me
In ruin who was sure to beggar him.
O time indeed I should look up and laugh
'*Surely she closes on me!*' Here you stand!"

And stand she does: while volubility,
With him, keeps on the increase, for his tongue
After long locking-up is loosed for once.

"Certain the taunt is happy!" he resumes:
"So, I it was allured you—only I
—I, and none other—to this spectacle—
Your triumph, my despair—you woman-fiend
That front me! Well, I have my wish, then! See
The low wide brow oppressed by sweeps of hair
Darker and darker as they coil and swathe
The crowned corpse-wanness whence the eyes burn black
Not asleep now! not pin-points dwarfed beneath
Either great bridging eyebrow—poor blank beads—
Babies, I've pleased to pity in my time:
How they protrude and glow immense with hate!
The long triumphant nose attains—retains
Just the perfection; and there's scarlet-skein
My ancient enemy, her lip and lip,
Sense-free, sense-frighting lips clenched cold and bold
Because of chin, that based resolved beneath!
Then the columnar neck completes the whole
Greek-sculpture-baffling body! Do I see?
Can I observe? You wait next word to come?
Well, wait and want! since no one blight I bid
Consume one least perfection. Each and all,
As they are rightly shocking now to me,
So may they still continue! Value them?
Ay, as the vendor knows the money-worth
Of his Greek statue, fools aspire to buy,
And he to see the back of! Let us laugh!
You have absolved me from my sin at least!
You stand stout, strong, in the rude health of hate,
No touch of the tame timid nullity
My cowardice, forsooth, has practiced on!
Ay, while you seemed to hint some fine fifth act
Of tragedy should freeze blood, end the farce,
I never doubted all was joke. I kept,
May be, an eye alert on paragraphs,
Newspaper-notice,—let no inquest slip,
Accident, disappearance: sound and safe
Were you, my victim, not of mind to die!
So, my worst fancy that could spoil the smooth
Of pillow, and arrest descent of sleep
Was '*Into what dim hole can she have dived,
She and her wrongs, her woe that's wearing flesh
And blood away?*' Whereas, see, sorrow swells!
Or, fattened, fulsome, have you fed on me,
Sucked out my substance? How much gloss, I pray,
O'erbloomed those hair-swathes when there crept from you
To me that craze, else unaccountable,
Which urged me to contest our county-seat
With whom but my own brother's nominee?
Did that mouth's pulp glow ruby from carmine
While I misused my moment, pushed,—one word,—
One hair's breadth more of gesture,—idiot-like
Past passion, floundered on to the grotesque,
And lost the heiress in a grin? At least,
You made no such mistake! You tickled fish,
Landed your prize the true artistic way!

How did the smug young curate rise to tune
Of '*Friend, a fatal fact divides us! Love*
Suits me no longer! I have suffered shame,
Betrayal: past is past; the future—yours—
Shall never be contaminate by mine!
I might have spared me this confession, not
—O, never by some hideousest of lies,
Easy, impenetrable! No! but say,
By just the quiet answer—"I am cold."
Falsehood avaunt, each shadow of thee, hence!
Had happier fortune willed . . but dreams are vain!
Now, leave me—yes, for pity's sake!' Aha,
Who fails to see the curate as his face
Reddened and whitened, wanted handkerchief
At wrinkling brow and twinkling eye, until
Out burst the proper '*Angel, whom the fiend*
Has thought to smirch,—thy whiteness, at one wipe
Of holy cambric, shall disgrace the swan!
Mine be the task' . . and so forth! Fool? not he!
Cunning in flavors, rather! What but sour
Suspected makes the sweetness doubly—sweet?
And what stings love from faint to flamboyant
But the fear-sprinkle? Even horror helps—
'*Love's flame in me by such recited wrong*
Drenched, quenched, indeed? It burns the fiercelier thence!'
Why, I have known men never love their wives
Till somebody—myself, suppose—had '*drenched*
And quenched love,' so the blockheads whined: as if
The fluid fire that lifts the torpid limb
Were a wrong done to palsy. But I thrilled
No palsied person: half my age, or less
The curate was, I'll wager: o'er young blood
Your beauty triumphed! Eh, but—was it *he*?
Then, it *was* he, I heard of! None beside!
How frank you were about the audacious boy
Who fell upon you like a thunderbolt—
Passion and protestation! He it was
Reserved *in petto!* Ay, and '*rich*' beside—
'*Rich*'—how supremely did disdain curl nose!
All that I heard was—'*wedded to a priest;*'
Informants sunk youth, riches and the rest.
And so my lawless love disparted loves,
That loves might come together with a rush!
Surely this last achievement sucked me dry:
Indeed, that way my wits went! Mistress-queen,
Be merciful, and let your subject slink
Into dark safety! He's a beggar, see—
Do not turn back his ship, Australia-bound,
And bid her land him right amid some crowd
Of creditors, assembled by your curse!
Don't cause the very rope to crack (you can!)
Whereon he spends his last (friend's) sixpence, just
The moment when he hoped to hang himself!
Be satisfied you beat him!"

She replies—

"Beat him! I do. To all that you confess
Of abject failure, I extend belief.
Your very face confirms it: God is just!
Let my face—fix your eyes!—in turn confirm
What I shall say. All-abject 's but half truth;
Add to all-abject knave as perfect fool!
So is it you probed human nature, *so*
Prognosticated of me? Lay these words
To heart then, or where God meant heart should lurk!
That moment when you first revealed yourself,
My simple impulse prompted—end forthwith
The ruin of a life uprooted thus
To surely perish! How should such a tree
Henceforward baulk the wind of its worst sport,
Fail to go falling deeper, falling down
From sin to sin until some depth were reached
Doomed to the weakest by the wickedest
Of weak and wicked human kind? But when,
That self-display made absolute,—behold
A new revealment!—round you pleased to veer,
Propose me what should prompt annul the past,
Make me '*amends by marriage*'—in your phrase,
Incorporate me henceforth, body and soul,
With soul and body which mere brushing past
Brought leprosy upon me—'*marry*' these!
Why, then despair broke, reassurance dawned,
Clear-sighted was I that who hurled contempt
As I—thank God!—at the contemptible,
Was scarce an utter weakling. Rent away
By treason from my rightful pride of place,
I was not destined to the shame below.
A cleft had caught me: I might perish there,
But thence to be dislodged and whirled at last
Where the black torrent sweeps the sewage—no!
'*Bare breast be on hard rock,*' laughed out my soul
In gratitude, '*howe'er rock's grip may grind!*
The plain, rough, wretched holdfast shall suffice
This wreck of me!' The wind,—I broke in bloom
At passage of,—which stripped me bole and branch,
Twisted me up and tossed me here,—turns back
And, playful ever, would replant the spoil?
Be satisfied, not one least leaf that's mine
Shall henceforth help wind's sport to exercise!
Rather I give such remnant to the rock
Which never dreamed a straw would settle there.
Rock may not thank me, may not feel my breast,
Even: enough that *I* feel, hard and cold,
Its safety my salvation. Safe and saved,
I lived, live. When the tempter shall persuade
His prey to slip down, slide off, trust the wind,—
Now that I know if God or Satan be
Prince of the Power of the Air,—then, then, indeed,
Let my life end and degradation too!"

"Good!" he smiles, "true Lord Byron! '*Tree and rock:*'
'*Rock*'—there's advancement! He's at first a youth,
Rich, worthless therefore; next he grows a priest:
Youth, riches prove a notable resource,
When to leave me for their possessor gluts
Malice abundantly; and now, last change,
The young rich parson represents a rock
—Bloodstone, no doubt. He's Evangelical?
Your Ritualists prefer the Church for spouse!"

She speaks. "I have a story to relate.
There was a parish-priest, my father knew,
Elderly, poor: I used to pity him
Before I learned what woes are pity-worth.
Elderly was grown old now, scanty means
Were straitening fast to poverty, beside
The ailments which await in such a case.
Limited every way, a perfect man
Within the bounds built up and up since birth
Breast-high about him till the outside world
Was blank save o'erhead one blue bit of sky—
Faith; he had faith in dogma, small or great,
As in the fact that if he clave his scull
He'd find a brain there: such a fact who proves
No falsehood by experiment at price
Of soul and body? The one rule of life
Delivered him in childhood was '*Obey!*
Labor!' He had obeyed and labored—tame,
True to the mill-track blinked on from above.
Some scholarship he may have gained in youth:
Gone—dropt or flung behind. Some blossom-flake,
Spring's boon, descends on every vernal head,
I used to think; but January joins
December, as his year had known no May
Trouble its snow-deposit,—cold and old!
I heard it was his will to take a wife,
A helpmate. Duty bade him tend and teach—
How? with experience null, nor sympathy
Abundant,—while himself worked dogma dead,
Who would play ministrant to sickness, age,
Womankind, childhood? These demand a wife,
Supply the want, then! theirs the wife; for him—
No coarsest sample of the proper sex
But would have served his purpose equally
With God's own angel,—let but knowledge match
Her coarseness: zeal does only half the work.
I saw this—knew the purblind honest drudge
Was wearing out his simple blameless life,
And wanted help beneath a burden—borne
To treasure-house or dust-heap, what cared I?
Partner he needed: I proposed myself,
Nor much surprised him—duty was so clear!
Gratitude? What for? Gain of Paradise—
Escape, perhaps, from the dire penalty
Of who hides talent in a napkin! No.
His scruple was—should I be strong enough
—In body? since of weakness in the mind,
Weariness in the heart—what fear of these?
He took me as these Arctic voyagers
Take an aspirant to their toil and pain:
Can he endure them?—that's the point, and not
—Will he? Who would not, rather! Whereupon,
I pleaded far more earnestly for leave
To give myself away, than you to gain
What you called priceless till you gained the heart
And soul and body! which, as beggars serve
Extorted alms, you straightway spat upon.
Not so my husband,—for I gained my suit,
And had my value put at once to proof.
Ask him! These four years I have died away
In village life. The village? Ugliness
At best and filthiness at worst—inside.
Outside, sterility—earth sown with salt
Or what keeps even grass from growing fresh.
The life? I teach the poor and learn, myself,
That commonplace to such stupidity
Is all-recondite. Being brutalized
Their true need is brute language, cheery grunts
And kindly cluckings, no articulate
Nonsense that's elsewhere knowledge. Tend the sick,
Sickened myself at pig perversity,
Cat-craft, dog-snarling,—may be, snapping...."

"Brief—
You eat that root of bitterness called Man
—Raw: I prefer it cooked, with social sauce!
So, he was not the rich youth after all!
Well, I mistook. But somewhere needs must be
The compensation. If not young nor rich...."

"You interrupt!"

"Because you've daubed enough
Bistre for background. Play the artist now,
Produce your figure well-relieved in front!
The contrast—do not I anticipate?
Though neither rich nor young—what then? 'Tis all
Forgotten, all this ignobility,
In the dear home, the darling word, the smile,
The something sweeter...."

"Yes, you interrupt.
I have my purpose and proceed. Who lives
With beasts assumes beast-nature, look and voice,
And, much more, thought,—for beasts think. Selfishness
In us met selfishness in them, deserved
Such answer as it gained. My husband, bent
On saving his own soul by saving theirs,—
They, bent on being saved if saving soul
Included body's getting bread and cheese
Somehow in life and somehow after death,—
Both parties were alike in the same boat,
One danger, therefore one equality.
Safety induces culture: culture seeks
To institute, extend and multiply
The difference between safe man and man,
Able to live alone now; progress means
What but abandonment of fellowship?
We were in common danger, still stuck close.
No new books,—were the old ones mastered yet?
No pictures and no music: these divert
—What from? the staving danger off! You paint
The waterspout above, you set to words
The roaring of the tempest round you? Thanks!
Amusement? Talk at end of the tired day
Of the more tiresome morrow! I transcribed
The page on page of sermon-scrawlings—stopped
My intellectual eye to sense and sound—
Vainly: the sound and sense would penetrate
To brain and plague there in despite of me
Maddened to know more moral good were done
Had we two simply sallied forth and preached
I' the '*Green*' they call their grimy,—I with twang
Of long-disused guitar,—with cut and slash
Of much misvalued horsewhip he,—to bid
The peaceable come dance, the peace-breaker
Pay in his person! Whereas—Heaven and Hell,
Excite with that, restrain with this!—so dealt
His drugs my husband; as he dosed himself,
He drenched his cattle: and, for all my part
Was just to dub the mortar, never fear
But drugs, hand pestled at, have poisoned nose!
Heaven he let pass, left wisely undescribed:
As applicable therefore to the sleep
I want, that knows no waking—as to what's
Conceived of as the proper prize to tempt
Souls less world-weary: there, no fault to find!
But Hell he made explicit. After death,
Life: man created new, ingeniously
Perfect for a vindictive purpose now
That man, first fashioned in beneficence,
Was proved a failure; intellect at length
Replacing old obtuseness, memory
Made mindful of delinquent's bygone deeds
Now that remorse was vain, which life-long lay
Dormant when lesson might be laid to heart;
New gift of observation up and down
And round man's self, new power to apprehend
Each necessary consequence of act
In man for well or ill—things obsolete—
Just granted to supplant the idiotcy
Man's only guide while act was yet to choose,
And ill or well momentously its fruit;
A faculty of immense suffering
Conferred on mind and body,—mind, erewhile
Unvisited by one compunctious dream
During sin's drunken slumber, startled up,
Stung through and through by sin's significance
Now that the holy was abolished—just
As body which, alive, broke down beneath
Knowledge, lay helpless in the path to good,
Failed to accomplish aught legitimate,
Achieve aught worthy,—which grew old in youth,
And at its longest fell a cut-down flower,—
Dying, this too revived by miracle
To bear no end of burden now that back
Supported torture to no use at all,
And live imperishably potent—since
Life's potency was impotent to ward
One plague off which made earth a hell before.
This doctrine, which one healthy view of things,
One sane sight of the general ordinance—
Nature,—and its particular object,—man,—
Which one mere eye-cast at the character
Of Who made these and gave man sense to boot,
Had dissipated once and evermore,—
This doctrine I have dosed our flock withal.
Why? Because none believed it. *They* desire
Such Heaven and dread such Hell, whom everyday
The alehouse tempts from one, a dog-fight bids
Defy the other? All the harm is done
Ourselves—done my poor husband who in youth
Perhaps read Dickens, done myself who still
Could play both Bach and Brahms. Such life I lead—
Thanks to you, knave! You learn its quality—
Thanks to me, fool!"

He eyes her earnestly,
But she continues.

"—Life which, thanks once more
To you, arch-knave as exquisitest tool,
I acquiescingly—I gratefully
Take back again to heart! and hence this speech
Which yesterday had spared you. Four years long
Life—I began to find intolerable,
Only this moment. Ere your entry just,
The leap of heart which answered, spite of me,
A friend's first summons, first provocative
Authoritative, nay, compulsive call
To quit—though for a single day—my house
Of bondage—made return seem horrible.
I heard again a human lucid laugh
All trust, no fear; again saw earth pursue
Its narrow busy way amid small cares,
Smaller contentments, much weeds, some few flowers,—
Never suspicious of a thunderbolt
Avenging presently each daisy's death.
I recognized the beech-tree, knew the thrush
Repeated his old music-phrase,—all right,
How wrong was I, then! But your entry broke
Illusion, bade me back to bounds at once.
I honestly submit my soul: which sprang
At love, and losing love lies signed and sealed
'*Failure.*' No love more? then, no beauty more
Which tends to breed love! Purify my powers,
Effortless till some other world procure
Some other chance of prize! or, if none be,—
Nor second world nor chance,—undesecrate
Die then this aftergrowth of heart, surmised
Where May's precipitation left June blank!
Better have failed in the high aim, as I,
Than vulgarly in the low aim succeed
As, God be thanked, I do not! Ugliness
Had I called beauty, falsehood—truth, and you
My lover! No—this earth's unchanged for me,
By his enchantment whom God made the Prince
O' the Power o' the Air, into a Heaven: there is
Heaven, since there is Heaven's simulation—earth:
I sit possessed in patience; prison-roof
Shall break one day and Heaven beam overhead!"

His smile is done with; he speaks bitterly.

"Take my congratulations, and permit
I wish myself had proved as teachable!
—Or, no! until you taught me, could I learn
A lesson from experience ne'er till now
Conceded? Please you listen while I show
How thoroughly you estimate my worth
And yours—the immeasurably superior! I
Believed at least in one thing, first to last,—
Your love to me: I was the vile and you
The precious; I abused you, I betrayed,
But doubted—never! Why else go my way
Judas-like plodding to this Potter's Field
Where fate now finds me? What has dinned my ear
And dogged my step? The spectre with the shriek
'*Such she was, such were you, whose punishment*
Is just!' And such she was not, all the while!
She never owned a love to outrage, faith
To pay with falsehood! For, myself know this—
Love once and you love always. Why, it's down
Here in the Album: every lover knows
Love may use hate but—turn to hate, itself—
Turn even to indifference—no, indeed!
Well, I have been spell-bound, deluded like
The witless negro by the Obeah-man
Who bids him wither: so, his eye grows dim,
His arm slack, arrow misses aim and spear
Goes wandering wide,—and all the woe because
He proved untrue to Fetish, who, he finds,
Was just a feather-phantom! I wronged love,
Am ruined,—and there was no love to wrong!"

"No love? Ah, dead love! I invoke thy ghost
To show the murderer where thy heart poured life
At summons of the stroke he doubts was dealt
On pasteboard and pretense! Not love, my love!
I changed for you the very laws of life:
Made you the standard of all right, all fair.
No genius but you could have been, no sage.
No sufferer—which is grandest—for the truth!
My hero—where the heroic only hid
To burst from hiding, brighten earth one day!
Age and decline were man's maturity;
Face, form were nature's type: more grace, more strength,
What had they been but just superfluous gauds,
Lawless divergence? I have danced through day,
On tiptoe at the music of a word,
Have wondered where was darkness gone as night
Burst out in stars at brilliance of a smile!
Lonely, I placed the chair to help me seat
Your fancied presence; in companionship,
I kept my finger constant to your glove
Glued to my breast; then—where was all the world?
I schemed—not dreamed—how I might die some death
Should save your finger aching! Who creates
Destroys, he only: I had laughed to scorn
Whatever angel tried to shake my faith
And make you seem unworthy: you yourself
Only could do that! With a touch 'twas done.
'*Give me all, trust me wholly!*' At the word,
I did give, I did trust—and thereupon
The touch did follow. Ah, the quiet smile,
The masterfully folded arm in arm,
As trick obtained its triumph one time more!
In turn, my soul too triumphs in defeat:
Treason like faith moves mountains: love is gone!"

He paces to and fro, stops, stands quite close
And calls her by her name. Then—

"God forgives:
Forgive you, delegate of God, brought near
As never priest could bring him to this soul
That prays you both—forgive me! I abase—
Know myself mad and monstrous utterly
In all I did that moment; but as God
Gives me this knowledge—heart to feel and tongue
To testify—so be you gracious too!
Judge no man by the solitary work
Or—well, they do say and I can believe—
The devil in him: his, the moment,—mine
The life—your life!"

He names her name again.

"You were just—merciful as just, you were
In giving me no respite: punishment
Followed offending. Sane and sound once more,
The patient thanks decision, promptitude,
Which flung him prone and fastened him from hurt
Haply to others, surely to himself.
I wake and would not you had spared one pang.
All's well that ends well!"

Yet again her name.

"Had *you* no fault? Why must you change, forsooth,
Parts, why reverse positions, spoil the play?
Why did your nobleness look up to me,
Not down on the ignoble thing confessed?
Was it your part to stoop, or lift the low?
Wherefore did God exalt you? Who would teach
The brute man's tameness and intelligence
Must never drop the dominating eye:
Wink—and what wonder if the mad fit break,
Followed by stripes and fasting? Sound and sane,
My life, chastised now, couches at your foot.
Accept, redeem me! Do your eyes ask '*How?*'
I stand here penniless, a beggar; talk
What idle trash I may, this final blow
Of fortune fells me. I disburse, indeed,
This boy his winnings? when each bubble-scheme
That danced athwart my brain, a minute since,
The worse the better,—of repairing straight
My misadventure by fresh enterprise,
Capture of other boys in foolishness
His fellows,—when these fancies fade away
At first sight of the lost so long, the found
So late, the lady of my life, before
Whose presence I, the lost, am also found
Incapable of one least touch of mean
Expedient, I who teemed with plot and wile—
That family of snakes your eye bids flee!
Listen! Our troublesomest dreams die off
In daylight: I awake and dream is—where?
I rouse up from the past: one touch dispels
England and all here. I secured long since
A certain refuge, solitary home
To hide in, should the head strike work one day,
The hand forget its cunning, or perhaps
Society grow savage,—there to end
My life's remainder, which, say what fools will,
Is or should be the best of life,—its fruit,
All tends to, root and stem and leaf and flower.
Come with me, love, loved once, loved only, come,
Blend loves there! Let this parenthetic doubt
Of love, in me, have been the trial-test
Appointed to all flesh at some one stage
Of soul's achievement,—when the strong man doubts
His strength, the good man whether goodness be,
The artist in the dark seeks, fails to find
Vocation, and the saint forswears his shrine.
What if the lover may elude, no more
Than these, probative dark, must search the sky
Vainly for love, his soul's star? But the orb
Breaks from eclipse: I breathe again: I love!
Tempted, I fell; but fallen—fallen lie
Here at your feet, see! Leave this poor pretense
Of union with a nature and its needs
Repugnant to your needs and nature! Nay,
False, beyond falsity you reprehend
In me, is such mock marriage with such mere
Man-mask as—whom you witless wrong, beside,
By that expenditure of heart and brain
He recks no more of than would yonder tree
If watered with your life-blood: rains and dews
Answer its ends sufficiently, while me
One drop saves—sends to flower and fruit at last
The laggard virtue in the soul which else
Cumbers the ground! Quicken me! Call me yours—
Yours and the world's—yours and the world's and God's!
Yes, for you can, you only! Think! Confirm
Your instinct! Say, a minute since, I seemed
The castaway you count me,—all the more
Apparent shall the angelic potency
Lift me from out perdition's deep of deeps
To light and life and love!—that's love for you—
Love that already dares match might with yours.
You loved one worthy,—in your estimate,—
When time was; you descried the unworthy taint,
And where was love then? No such test could e'er
Try my love: but you hate me and revile;
Hatred, revilement—had you these to bear,
Would you, as I do, nor revile, nor hate,
But simply love on, love the more, perchance?
Abide by your own proof! '*Your love was love:*
Its ghost knows no forgetting!' Heart of mine,
Would that I dared remember! Too unwise
Were he who lost a treasure, did himself
Enlarge upon the sparkling catalogue
Of gems to her his queen who trusted late
The keeper of her caskets! Can it be
That I, custodian of such relic still
As your contempt permits me to retain,
All I dare hug to breast is—'*How your glove*
Burst and displayed the long thin lily-streak!'
What may have followed—that is forfeit now!
I hope the proud man has grown humble! True—
One grace of humbleness absents itself—
Silence! yet love lies deeper than all words,
And not the spoken but the speechless love
Waits answer ere I rise and go my way."

Whereupon, yet one other time the name.

To end she looks the large deliberate look,
Even prolongs it somewhat; then the soul
Bursts forth in a clear laugh that lengthens on,
On, till—thinned, softened, silvered, one might say
The bitter runnel hides itself in sand,
Moistens the hard gray grimly comic speech.

"Ay—give the baffled angler even yet
His supreme triumph as he hales to shore
A second time the fish once 'scaped from hook—
So artfully has new bait hidden old
Blood-imbrued iron! Ay, no barb's beneath
The gilded minnow here! You bid break trust,
This time, with who trusts me,—not simply bid
Me trust you, me who ruined but myself.
In trusting but myself! Since, thanks to you,
I know the feel of sin and shame,—be sure,
I shall obey you and impose them both
On one who happens to be ignorant
Although my husband—for the lure is love,
Your love! Try other tackle, fisher-friend!
Repentance, expiation, hopes and fears,
What you had been, may yet be, would I but
Prove helpmate to my hero—one and all
These silks and worsteds round the hook, seduce
Hardly the late torn throat and mangled tongue.
Pack up, I pray, the whole assortment prompt!
Who wonders at variety of wile
In the Arch-cheat? You are the Adversary!
Your fate is of your choosing: have your choice!
Wander the world,—God has some end to serve,
Ere he suppress you! He waits: I endure,
But interpose no finger-tip, forsooth,
To stop your passage to the pit. Enough
That I am stable, uninvolved by you
In the rush downward: free I gaze and fixed;
Your smiles, your tears, prayers, curses move alike
My crowned contempt. You kneel? Prostrate yourself!
To earth, and would the whole world saw you there!"

Whereupon—"All right!" carelessly begins
Somebody from outside, who mounts the stair,
And sends his voice for herald of approach:
Half in half out the doorway as the door
Gives way to push.

"Old fellow, all's no good!
The train's your portion! Lay the blame on me!
I'm no diplomatist, and Bismarck's self
Had hardly braved the awful Aunt at broach
Of proposition—so has world-repute
Preceded the illustrious stranger! Ah!—"

Quick the voice changes to astonishment,
Then horror, as the youth stops, sees, and knows.

The man who knelt starts up from kneeling, stands
Moving no muscle, and confronts the stare.

The lady's proud pale queenliness of scorn
Buries with one red outbreak throat and brow—
Then her great eyes that turned so quick, become
Intenser: quail at gaze, not they indeed!

[*To be concluded.*]

SERENADE TO SENATOR ROBERTSON.

In response to a recent serenade, Senator Robertson said: "My election for the fourth time as Senator from the Ninth District assures me that the people are satisfied with my record, and are confident that my labors during another term will be faithfully performed, as I have endeavored, to do in the past. The office to which I have been elected is an important one—with the exception of the Governor, perhaps, as onerous as any within the gift of the people of the Empire State. I have been elected, not by the votes of the Republicans alone, and shall therefore feel at liberty to work not strictly for party measures, but for those measures which tend to reform and that are for the common good."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

GEN. GARIBALDI AND HIS PLANS—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS—HONORS TO A PATRIOT—NEWS FROM THE VATICAN—THE HABITS OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1875.

Official notice is given that the Italian Parliament will come together on the 15th of the present month. That date is nearly a fortnight in advance of the usual time of meeting. Judging as well as we are able by present signs, the Ministry is not threatened with so rough an encounter with an angry opposition as sometimes before it has been forced to prepare itself for. Feelings are just now less disturbed and the lees of a factious rivalry have had time to settle down, and a common pride is shared by all parties, in view of the good opinion expressed outside of the course of affairs in this country, as they have lately run. While France and Spain have been a good deal criticised, it has been the lot of Italy to become the object of not a little praise. It has helped to encourage the country, which feels the need of all the moral support which the friends of moderate progress can sincerely extend. If there is any concern felt it is on account of the dilatoriness of Deputies and their reluctance to come to Rome to take hold of work. The discussion of the Budget is the first business of the session, and the examination will be taken up at the point where, at the close of the last term, it was suddenly broken off. There will be no discourse from the Crown, and the opening of the session need cause no more sensation than the coming together of the "Selectmen" of a New-England town.

GEN. GARIBALDI'S PLANS.

Gen. Garibaldi arrived in Rome a few days ago, and has returned to his old quarters in a villa outside the Porta Pia. He is on the ground in good season for the opening of Parliament, prepared to push forward his scheme for regulating the Tiber and making improvements in the Roman Campagna. With every hope for their success, we confess that our faith in the realization of those projects is feeble. We do not believe that the good patriot General will live long enough to see his wishes carried into execution. Not a few enterprises have already broken down, bringing great damage not only to their speculative projectors, but partial ruin to those who were so confiding as to lend their money. We know this Rome pretty well, and we know how hard it is, with all the forces brought to bear from the outside, to whip into it any new life. There are a great many houses that have been waiting for more than a year for tenants, because the owners will not recognize the truth of the situation and rent them at prices which the poorly-compensated new-comers are able to pay. Thousands of rooms, in immense piles of buildings just completed, will soon be thrown upon the market, but we do not know who will take them, unless there is a reduction of from one-third to one-half in the rates at which they are held. A demand has been made that houses built after this shall be exempt from Government tax for a period of ten or fifteen years. The Minister has signified his readiness to bring such a proposal before Parliament. It is the only effectual way in which immediate relief may be obtained, for shopkeepers, mechanics, laborers, and all classes with limited means are languishing under the weight of the burden which augmented prices have imposed. If Rome is to have no prosperity of its own, what is the use, capitalists ask, of investing money which will not bring any return. The old habit of depending upon foreigners to do nearly all is as strong as ever. The wealth of the families of the Pope's has been in great part begged from the outside Roman Catholic world, and the wealth now rolling into the Vatican—of which it makes a boast—comes from the old sources.

HONORS TO A PATRIOT.

It is to be mentioned that Gen. Garibaldi, as soon as he arrived here, received the gold medal which was some time ago voted him by the municipality of Rome for his services in the memorable year 1848. No one could have a more just title to such a token of honor and gratitude. What are meant to be "honors" are scattered very freely and foolishly by visiting or other Princes to serve one or another purpose. The Emperor William, on going away, left a quantity of stars and ribbons, sufficient to fill a half-peck measure, to be stuck on the breasts of Lieutenants and other officers of the Italian Army. No one seems to know why these "rewards of merit" were distributed, as no committee of examination made report, and there is no opportunity afforded on a review day for a display of military heroism. These distributions of pewter medals and bits of ribbon to soldiers and civilians have got to be so common that even Stenterello has begun to make light of them in his Punch and Judy antics. Many years ago Count Cavour, making an excursion on the Mediterranean with Massimo d'Azeglio and a distinguished company of noblemen of the same rank, on seeing a number of military officers strutting about the decks with their breasts plastered over with decorations, remarked: "In thirty years opinion will have made such progress that such sights will only be witnessed in dramatic representations upon the stage." The thirty years are passed, and the world has not yet outgrown the weakness.

NEWS FROM THE VATICAN.

Reports are again put afloat of a defection in the Pope's health, and of the threatened breaking down of strength which precedes dissolution. I do not know what ground there may be for alarm; but this we all know, that the Pontiff is greatly advanced in years, and the end cannot be far off. The death of Pius IX., when it happens, will have its principal interest as a political event. It may be the turning point in the policy of the Italian Government, the beginning of a new epoch in the conduct of the Vatican, or the result to follow may be only a confirmation of the present very obstinate position. Hints are already thrown out by organs of authority that the successor of Pius IX—if he accepts the heritage of unfriendliness to the national cause—will find less delicate regard shown to his whims than, from a sentiment of compassion as well as decorum, has been exhibited toward the Holy Father as a kind-hearted old man, who has been made, in a manner, the victim of the circle of scheming agents, which the Jesuits have always shown themselves to be. We are told that the Emperors of Austria and Germany have visited the King of Italy without coming to Rome, because they did not wish to exhibit the rudeness of turning their backs upon the Pope, which the present position of affairs would force them to do.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

Cardinal Antonelli keeps himself shut nearly as close in the Vatican as does the Pope himself. He loves work, and he has enough of it, for the correspondence with the Episcopal pro-consuls in different parts of the world makes as large demands as did that of Sejanus in the time of the Roman Empire, of which the Papacy is a sort of parody. A leading newspaper here says of Antonelli: "He is always at his table busy with his accounts and his letter-writing. The Secretary of State of his Holiness labors with untiring ardor, but it may be said that his work is quite as much that of a banker as a diplomatist. His eminence is engrossed with the care of millions, and is casting about to see how these huge sums of Peter's pence can be most profitably invested. He writes and receives letters from the principal bankers; examines and gives a push to projects of various kinds; in a word, is occupied not only with the affairs of the Holy See, but with his own also, in the dispatch of which he wishes no other hand than his own to be employed. The diplomats who visit the Cardinal say that he does not care much to talk about the actual situation of the Church and of Europe, but prefers conversations upon financial themes, selecting for such talks those representatives of foreign affairs who are best informed upon money matters and who can give him the most useful information." The Cardinal has a fortune of his own, estimated in value at many millions of Italian lire, and it has been entirely accumulated since he has held his "sacred" office—a period now of about seven-and-twenty years.

THE MURDER OF SONZOGNO.

The trial of the assassins of Signor Sonzogno, the late editor of *La Capitale*, goes on as before with the prohibition by authority of the publication of the evidence. Even foreign journals containing some account a little more extended than is allowable are stopped at the Italian Post Office, and a general protest is made by newspapers here against what is considered a violation of the liberty of the press and a return to the old system.

CRIME IN ITALY.

THE LATEST ROMAN MYSTERY—ITALIAN JUSTICE.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on Oct. 22: "A short time only has elapsed since your correspondent at Rome reported the arrival from Naples at Rome of a box containing the dead body of a woman. Great mystery surrounded the affair, and the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime—for no doubt existed that a crime had been committed—appeared almost hopeless. A student had been arrested on suspicion, as also a person in North Italy, from the coincidence of his name with that of him to whom the box was addressed; but the Police were at fault. Since the press has been silent the Police authorities, however, have been at work, and the man in whose house Giuseppina Gazzaro was murdered has been arrested. The evidence was so strong against him that he confessed everything and now awaits his trial, which will issue in a verdict of 'guilty,' with extenuating circumstances. This we may safely predict. Yet the crime was as heinous as that which has horrified all England. It was committed in Naples, or rather at Maddalena, a station or two distant from Naples on the road to Rome, by a certain Salvatore Darriele, who supplied the establishment of the Annunziata with bread. He is about forty-five years of age, with no personal recommendations, so that one is at a loss to explain the fact of the unfortunate woman having been for some time in his house, or his motive for assassinating her. The circumstances, too, following the crime were of the most revolting character, as the intestines had been removed and replaced by salt. There are other details yet to be revealed, which are kept secret from the public, but it is satisfactory to know that the assassin has been found and will receive such punishment as Italian sentimentality will award. At the same time that these particulars are published, a horrible case of poisoning is reported to have been committed in Serra Capriola, 'where,' it is added, 'these crimes occur with a frequency which cannot but create profound sorrow.' A gentleman and his two daughters were returning from Naples on the 13th inst., when the tempest which then raged compelled them to stop at Rotello. Either that there was no inn in the place or for some other reason they accepted the hospitality of a Canon. While the coffee, which is the usual courtesy offered to guests in this country, was being prepared, one of the daughters observed the servant (a casual servant) throw some white powder from a paper into the coffee-pot: but the act excited no suspicion—the powder was supposed to be sugar—and the coffee was drank by the three travelers and by the servant of the priest. Soon after they were all seized with violent pains and convulsions, and it became evident that they had been poisoned by arsenic. 'It is believed,' says the reporter, 'that the intention was to send the Canon and his daughter-in-law to another world,' rather than the travelers. The casual servant and two other persons were arrested, and 'we trust,' it is added, 'that justice will succeed in discovering the criminal, and that, as a salutary example, he will not remain unpunished.' But of what character will the punishment be? For the sake of others who may be exposed to suspicion, the discovery of perpetrators of crime is always a fact to be rejoiced at, but there one's satisfaction ceases in this country, as in nine cases out of ten the punishment awarded is most inadequate, especially in what are here called 'cases of blood.' and in Southern Italy such cases are numerous. Taking into consideration, however, the suppression of crime as the proper object of justice, I am persuaded, after long experience, that, as it is at present administered, its tendency is rather to increase than diminish crime. Justice is looked upon by a large class as a weak, indulgent old grandmother, who will surely find some way of escape for her erring child, and, lifting up her hands at the last moment, will give absolution and a blessing. 'All that a man hath will he give for his life;' and 'if I gratify my vengeance,' says the murderer, or 'get a good booty,' says the brigand or the burglar, 'I shall still live, and while there is life there is hope.' This general belief in comparative impunity not only deprives crime of its worst aspect, but urges those who hesitate to commit it."

AN ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* at Milan says: "It will not be without interest for English readers to hear that the Royal Italian Geographic Society are preparing an expedition to join the efforts of English, American, and other travelers to explore the interior of Africa. The society, of which the Senator Cesare Correnti is President, has its seat in Rome. It has already raised by private subscription a sum of 70,000 lire, and relies on Prince Humbert its honorary President, for such a subvention as may enable it to raise that sum to 100,000 lire, or £4,000, which is deemed sufficient for the purpose. The Italian Expedition is to be divided into two sections; one is to set out from the Gulf of Aden for Tajurra, or Berbera, or some other port on the eastern coast of Africa, proceed to Shoa, and thence to Kaffa; and from this great slave market it would make its way through an unexplored region to the central lakes, studying the hydrographic course of the Eastern Nile. The other party would take its start from Kartoom, and, exploring the region lying between Monboottoo and the Victoria N'yanza, push on, if it be practicable, as far as the great valley of Lualaba, discovered by Livingstone. The first-mentioned section of the expedition will be commanded by the Marquis Antinori, one of the Vice Presidents of the Geographic Society, a distinguished ornithologist, who has spent several years in Central Africa, and whose travels in that region have won him a wide-spread reputation. He is now about seventy years old. The other section will be under the guidance of Ademoli, also familiar with the districts he proposes to explore, a young, brave, and strong man, known for his enthusiasm in the work of discovery, to which he has devoted himself. This is the first African expedition planned and undertaken by the Italian Geographic Society, a young but flourishing institution, proving how Italy, upon the first attainment of her position as an independent and united country, shows her anxiety to cooperate with her sister nations in those enterprises which tend to the extension of civilized life over the remotest and as yet unknown corners of the earth. It is to be hoped that the labors of these gallant Italians may lead to satisfactory results, and may efficiently aid the endeavors of Stanley and other veteran explorers who are already astir finding new ways to the Central African lakes."

THE BYRON MEMORIAL.

Mr. Richard Edgecumbe writes to the editor of the London *Standard* as follows:

SIR: It may possibly interest the subscribers to the Byron Memorial, and the public generally, to learn that £2,000 have been given toward that fund, which has for its object the erection of the poet's statue in London. The sympathy with this movement, which has been expressed in your columns, strengthens the hope that you will accord me the privilege of calling public attention to the necessity of more vigorous action in a matter, the success or failure of which cannot but affect the character of the English people in the estimation of other nations. More than three months have passed since Mr. Disraeli breathed those heart-stirring words, which went forth to all corners of the earth, and met with such a generous response from Greece. Three months have been added to the "strange and dark neglect" of over half a century, and yet only £2,000 have been yielded in proof of our admiration for one who, to use the Premier's words, was "not only admired in his own country, but reverenced and adored by Europe!" We are told that numerous and more urgent calls have drained the purse of charity—that Byron's works are his fittest monument—that Sparta hath many a worthier son than he—that, in short, there is no vigor in the public appreciation of Byron's Alpine genius, and that the great bulk of the English people are too selfish to contribute toward a monument which may well be left for succeeding ages to erect. It will be a strange and dark neglect indeed, if, after the sublime oration which Mr. Disraeli delivered on the fifty-first anniversary of Byron's interment at Hucknall, no fitting monument to the poet should be reared in the capital of his country. Mr. Austin may well say that Byron's name had better never again be mentioned if, in an age of unparalleled opulence England is unwilling to contribute the funds for the erection of a memorial worthy of his genius. Alas! the worthies of this age are monumented with the gold that should be furnished by the age to come, while the giants of days gone by, whose works will remain until the wise men from the East come to decipher the hieroglyphics of the West, are unsupported by the masses, and "to forgetfulness a prey."

If a worthy memorial to Byron can be reared with £2,000, all well and good; but if that sum be considered inadequate, where are the thousands upon thousands of his admirers whose pence would be a surer proof of admiration for Byron's genius than their most clamorous applause. In the little town of Ravenna, where evidences of poverty are abundant, there has stood for 400 years the magnificent mausoleum of Dante, which said mausoleum was reared at the expense of a Venetian in honor of the exile who, 200 years previously, gave to the world "La Divina Commedia." It may be mentioned to the credit of the poor inhabitants of that humid city that Dante's tomb is jealously cared for, and has been frequently restored at the public cost. If the sum necessary for such restoration be yielded, *con amore*, by an indigent people in honor of a national bard—it does seem somewhat odd that the opulent population of a glaring city, and that city not only the capital of a kingdom, but the favorite resort of the wealthy from all parts of the country, should lack the means to carry out a proposal which is prompted by justice, and has the support of some of the most eminent men in England.

CAPITAL OFFENSES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Herald* says that the following is a correct list of persons convicted of capital offenses in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from the adoption of the Constitution in 1780 to the year 1875, with the nature of the crimes: Convicted of murder, 70; burglary, 21; arson, 8; treason, 16; highway robbery, 9; robbery, 3; rape, 9; piracy, 1—in all, 137. Of this number 76 were executed, 25 were pardoned, 34 had sentences commuted, and 2 died in prison. Thus it will be seen that the number of convictions for murder have averaged less than one a year for a period of ninety-five years. The convictions for treason were all of persons engaged in Shay's rebellion, none of whom were executed.

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Waterbury *American* says that the late Susan Bronson, of Watertown, after having bequeathed her clothing, household furniture, bedding and $50 in money to her relatives, gave to the Trustees of Trinity College, for the foundation of a scholarship, the sum of $500, and to the Trustees of the Berkeley Divinity School, to be used for the benefit of indigent students in said institution, the sum of $500. The remainder of her property goes to the foreign and domestic missionary societies under the care and direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be equally divided between them.

During the year 1874–5, the first year of the introduction of savings banks into French schools, the results of the experiment were highly satisfactory. In the City of Bordeaux there were forty-six schools furnished with savings banks, with 3,753 scholars as depositors, who had at their credit a sum of 21,225 francs, being an average saving of six francs per scholar in six months, a result highly satisfactory when it is considered that almost the whole of this sum came by voluntary contributions of cents from children of the lowest and poorest class. In Belgium the Government, which has left all the teachers quite free to give their services or not to this patriotic and useful work, has determined to offer rewards and honorable distinctions to those teachers who have devoted themselves the most heartily to it.

From the biennial report of the Board of Regents of the University of California it appears that the total number of students in the university during the period covered by the report was 237—197 young men and 40 young ladies. These students were arranged in colleges as follows: In the five colleges of Science, 96; in the College of Letters, classical, 50; literary, 26; at large and special, 55; students post graduate, 9. The following table shows the increase in the number of students since the opening of the university:

Years.	Science.	Letters.	Special & at Large.	Total.	Ladies.
1869-70	14	21	5	40	..
1870-71	28	24	26	78	8
1871-72	75	28	50	153	27
1872-73	93	44	48	185	39
1873-74	100	44	47	191	22
1874-75	96	76	65	237	40

The total number of students now attending the university is 366, being an increase of 129 as compared with the attendance during the previous year. These students are classed as follows: Classical and literary, 139; scientific, 162; special, or not assigned to classes, 65.

From the fifth annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education it appears that there has been an increase of 164,000 school children during the year. Thirty-five out of thirty-seven States report the number of teachers. Thirty-seven States and eleven Territories report the public school income, which shows an increase of $1,232,000; but only thirty-five States and nine Territories can show their school expenditures. There are enrolled in public schools 8,000,000 pupils. The average daily attendance is 4,500,000. The estimated population between six and sixteen years of age is 10,500,000. The total income of public schools in the States and Territories in 1874 was $82,000,000. The total expenditures for the States and Territories was $74,000,000. The highest salary for school teachers reported is accredited to the Cherokee Nation, $225 monthly for male and $200 monthly for female teachers. The District of Columbia comes next, $113 and $75. Massachusetts shows a greater disproportion, $93 and $33. The expenditures in the year, per capita, of average attendance in the public schools, is as follows: Massachusetts, $20; Ohio, $14; Nebraska, $18; Rhode Island, $18; Connecticut, $19; Vermont, $12; New-York, $21; Iowa, $14; Michigan, $15; New-Jersey, $18; Indiana, $14; Illinois, $13; Maine, $10; Maryland, $19; Minnesota, $13; Mississippi, $9; Tennessee, $5; Virginia, $8; Florida, $8; District of Columbia, $26; Montana, $17; Colorado, $22; Utah, $6; Cherokee Nation, $24. Many States cannot tell the number of their school population. Some have not counted their sittings, and do not know whether they are adequate to their necessities. Illinois is the only State with county normal schools. In schools of secondary instruction, 1,031 institutions, with 403 more teachers, are reported in 1874, as against 944 in 1873. There were 20,391 less students. The diminution in attendance is attributed, in a large degree, to the financial depression of last year. The effects of business depression is particularly noticeable in the preparatory schools for the superior instruction of women. During the year 563 degrees were conferred on women. There are now in colleges and scientific schools, 49,000; in the preparatory schools, 25,000.

SIXTY-FOUR LIVES LOST BY DROWNING.

The Kurrachee correspondent of the Bombay *Gazette*, writing on the 29th of September, gives the following account of the terrible disaster which took place in the harbor on the previous Monday, by which a great number of lives were lost: "On the country craft, which was bound for Kutch, and which had on board some seventy-five persons about to celebrate a wedding, nearing the break-water, the stupid opium-smoking crew thought it was the shore, and were about to anchor. They were told by some of the passengers that it was a portion of the Manora rock, but evidently they were too much intoxicated to hear the warning remark, and in a few seconds the kotia struck the breakwater and was dashed to pieces. The authorities were up in an instant and illuminated the whole surface of the water with blue lights, and, coming up to the scene of the accident, they threw about life buoys and planks, but all was to no purpose. Darkness and the rough waves, which are prevalent at all times on the outer side of the breakwater, had done their work. Only eleven persons were saved, and those were mostly the crew of the vessel. These too were fearfully bruised by coming in contact with the rocks, which were covered with coral reef. Among those saved was a little boy, who was knocked on to the breakwater by the shock. By daylight search was made for the missing passengers, but all that could be found were their dead bodies, gayly dressed. A woman was found by the side of the rock in a standing position, with her hair entangled in the rocks, looking as though she were alive. Another was found with two babies closely hugged in her arms, but alas! life was extinct. The accident was solely due to the gross and unpardonable negligence of the crew, for even a child might have known that the breakwater was quite unlike the shore. I understand that the crew are to be put on their trial for rash and negligent navigation."

OUTRAGE IN A CEMETERY.

A most extraordinary outrage was committed in Oak Hill Cemetery at Woonsocket, R. I., on Saturday night. From sixty to seventy marble monuments, head-stones, foot-stones, and granite ornaments were overturned and thrown around, some broken by the fall and some badly injured after they were down. A very neat monument belonging to William S. Balcom is injured. Another, erected by Warren Esty, is broken in two over the curbstone. Granite ornaments at Lyman A. Cooke's lot were overturned but not injured. Others were wrenched out of their sockets and the bolts twisted. Foot-stones were thrown about promiscuously, and many stones were overturned with little injury. The Providence *Journal* says that the outrage has aroused very naturally a deep feeling of indignation. The destruction was extensive. Monuments which have been in the cemetery for a score of years, and grounds occupied only as of yesterday, were alike overthrown and defaced. There was no method in the barbarous madness. If we look at the names of those whose burial places have been disfigured or defiled, we find that they are those of whom the miscreants could have known nothing; of those who were without enemies in life, and those who were and are, not merely without enemies, but in various degrees and ways the benefactors of the town. In the devastation there was no individual purpose. Very clearly the work was performed by a considerable number of persons.

THE FRAUDS IN MARYLAND.

Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, the candidate of the Reformers for Attorney General of Maryland at the late election, has written a letter to a citizen of that State, in which he says: "While I share your regrets, of course, as to the result of the recent contest, it is not because I feel that the Reformers of the State have failed in their duty or their purposes. That they had and have a large majority of the people of Maryland with them, and that their ticket has only been defeated by fraud and violence of the most infamous sort, is, I think, admitted by all candid men of all parties. The devices by which the ballot boxes have been made to speak against them are the best proofs that could have been had of the abuses which called the Reform Party into existence, and of the utter and unscrupulous corruption of the demagogues and tricksters who have controlled the organization of the Democratic Party for so long. I have great confidence in the impression which these latter developments have aided so much in fixing upon the public mind, and I think it is the duty of us all to persevere in the work of exposure, and to consider the outrage of the 2d of November in Baltimore as imposing upon us fresh obligations to go on until our task is fully accomplished. The people look for aid and support in this from the true men of all opinions in the counties, who are not willing to acquiesce in being governed by the ruffians of Baltimore, under the command or with the connivance of the Police Commissioners."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CHOPIN'S NOCTURNES.

A SONNET.

Strange fancies to men's minds his music brings,
  Yet, in a crowd of list'ners, each clear tone
  Seems as though falling on my ear alone,
And my heart only felt the woes he sings.
To me, through mists of melody there springs
  A pictured sorrow from each minor moan—
  Some thought in softest unison has grown
With the sweet sadness of the silver strings.

One seems the rustling of the wings of Death—
  One like the sobbing of the falling rain,
And one is as the gently-rising breath
  Of gold-haired children sleeping; one last strain
Sounds as a woman's wailing voice that saith,
  "God, let me die, for all my love is vain!"
—*London Society.*

SINGING.

Let me count up the songs of life that we
  Have sung together from the first till now;
The simple baby-rhymes of bird and bee,
  Of sun and star, of stream and blossom-bough.
The deeper music of our youth's new song,
  In days when life looked wonderfully fair;
When hearts were daring, pulses quick and strong,
  When woe was not, and joy was everywhere.
The wilder strain of passion, smiles, and tears,
  When love awoke with power to slay or save;
The calmer melody of graver years,
  In minor key, like music by a grave.
And now we have another song to learn,
'Tis written for us, we but wait our turn.

I often think this unseen, unsung song,
  With all its strangeness, will have notes we know;
And we shall hear its awful chords among
  The mingled music of our long ago.
The simple snatches of our baby-rhymes;
  The thrilling bars of youth's triumphant strain;
The peals of melody, like wedding chimes,
  That bring our Summer love-song back again.
It may be this new song is hard to sing,
  But shall we grudge to learn it, who have grown
Tired and voiceless in earth's caroling,
  Yet fain would have some melody our own?
And though it is the song of death, we know
That singing it, to endless life we go.
—*All the Year Round.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXX.

ETHELBERTA'S—MR. CHICKEREL'S ROOM.

The question of Neigh or no Neigh had reached a pitch of insistence which no longer permitted dallying, even by a popular beauty. His character was becoming defined to Ethelberta as something very differently composed from that of her first imagining. She had set him down to be a man whose habitual inexcitability owed nothing to self-repression, but stood as the natural uncoated margin of the mass within. As were the cliffs of her new domain, so were the quarries, she had thought. Neigh's urban torpor, she said, might have been in the first instance produced by art, but, were it thus, it had gone so far as to permeate rather than encrust him. This had been disproved, first surprisingly, by his reported statement; wondrously, in the second place, by his call upon her and sudden proposal; thirdly, to a degree simply astounding, by what had transpired in the city that day. For Neigh, before the fervor had subsided that was produced in him by her look and general power while reading *Paradise Lost*, found himself alone with her in a nook outside the church, and there, had almost demanded her promise to be his wife. She had replied by asking for time, and idly offering him the petals of her rose, that had shed themselves in her hand. Neigh, in taking them, pressed her fingers more warmly than she had given him warrant for, which offended her. It was certainly a very momentary affair, and when it was over seemed to surprise himself almost as much as it had vexed her; but it had reminded her of one truth which she was in danger of forgetting. The town gentleman was not half so far removed from Sol and Dan, and the hard-handed order in general, in his passions as in his philosophy. He still continued to be the male of his species, and when the heart was hot with a dream Pall Mall had much the same aspect as Wessex.

Well, she had not accepted him yet; indeed, for the moment they were in a pet with one another. Yet that might soon be cleared off, and then recurred the perpetual question, would the advantage that might accrue to her people by her marriage be worth the sacrifice? One palliative feature must be remembered when we survey the matrimonial ponderings of the poetess and romancer. What she contemplated was not meanly to ensnare a husband just to provide incomes for her and her family, but to find some man she might respect, who would maintain her in such a stage of comfort as should, by setting her mind free from temporal anxieties, enable her to further organize her talents, and provide incomes for them herself. Plenty of salable originality was left in her as yet, but it was getting crushed under the rubbish of her necessities.

She was not sure that Neigh would stand the test of her revelations. It would be possible to lead him to marry her without revealing anything—the events of the last few days had shown her that—yet Ethelberta's honesty shrank from the safe course of holding her tongue. It might be a pleasant surprise to many a modern gentleman of birth to find himself allied with a lady, none of whose ancestors had ever pandered to a court, lost an army, taken a bribe, oppressed a community, or broken a bank; but the added disclosure that, in avoiding these normal stains, her kindred had worked and continued to work with their hands for bread, might lead such an one to consider that the novelty was dearly purchased by a mover in circles from which the greatest ostraciser of all is servitude.

Ethelberta was, upon the whole, dissatisfied with her progress thus far. She had planned many things and fulfilled few. Had her father been by this time provided for and made independent of the world, as she had thought he might be, not only would her course with regard to Neigh be quite clear, but the impending awkwardness of dining with her father behind her chair could not have occurred. True, that was a small matter beside her regret for his own sake that he was still in harness; and a mere change of occupation would be but a tribute to a fastidiousness which he did not himself share. She had frequently tried to think of a vocation for him that would have a more dignified sound, and be less dangerously close to her own path; the post of care-taker at some provincial library, country stationer, registrar of births and deaths, and many others, had been discussed and dismissed in face of the unmanageable fact that her father was serenely happy and comfortable as a butler, looking with dread at any hint of change short of perfect retirement. Since, then, she could not offer him this retirement, what right had she to interfere with his mode of life at all? In no other social groove on earth would he thrive as he throve in his present one, to which he had been accustomed from boyhood, and where the remuneration was actually greater than in professions ten times as stately in name.

For the rest, too, Ethelberta had indulged in hopes, the high education of the younger ones being the chief of these darling wishes. Picotee wanted looking to badly enough. Sol and Dan required no material help; they had quickly obtained good places of work under a Pimlico builder, for though the brothers scarcely showed as yet the light-fingered deftness of London artisans, the want was in a measure compensated by their painstaking, and employers are far from despising country hands who bring with them strength, industry, and a desire to please. But their sister had other lines laid down for them than those of level progress; to start them some day as masters instead of men was a long-cherished wish of Ethelberta's.

Thus she had quite enough machinery in her hands to keep decently going, even were she to marry a man who would take a kindly view of her peculiar situation, and afford her opportunities of strengthening her powers for her kindred's good. But what would be the result if, eighteen months hence—the date at which her occupation of the house in Connaught Crescent came to an end—she were still a widow, with no accumulated capital, her platform talents grown homely and stunted through narrow living, and her tender vein of poesy completely dispersed by it? To calmly relinquish the struggle at that point would have been the act of a stoic, but not of a woman, particularly when she considered the children, the hopes of her mother for them, and her own condition—though this was least—under the ironical cheers which would greet a slip back into the mire.

It here becomes necessary to turn for a moment to Master Joey Chickerel, Ethelberta's troublesome page and brother. The face of this juvenile was that of a Græco-Roman Satyr to the furthest degree of completeness. Viewed in front, the outer line of his upper lip rose in a double arch nearly to his little round nostrils, giving an expression of a jollity so delicious to himself as to compel a perpetual drawing in of his breath. During half-laughs his lips parted in the middle, and remained closed at the corners, which were small round pits like his nostrils, the same form being repeated as dimples a little further back upon his cheek. The opening for each eye formed a sparkling crescent, both upper and under lid having the convexity upward.

But during some days preceding the dinner party at the Doncastles all this changed. The luxuriant curves departed, a compressed lineality was to be observed everywhere, the pupils of his eyes seemed flattened, and the carriage of his head was limp and sideways. This was a feature so remarkable and new in him that Picotee noticed it, and was lifted from the melancholy current of her own affairs in contemplating his.

"Well, what's the matter?" said Picotee.

"Oh—nothing," said Joey.

"Nothing? How can you say so?"

"The world's a holler mockery—that's what's I say."

"Yes, so it is, to some; but not to you," said Picotee, sighing.

"Don't talk argument, Picotee. I only hope you'll never feel what I feel now."

"Has anybody been beating you?"

"Beating! Do I look like a person who gets beatings? No, it is a madness," said Joey, putting his hand upon his chest. "The case is, I am in love."

"O Joey, a boy no bigger than you are!" said Picotee, reprovingly. Her personal interest in the passion, however, provoked her to inquire, in the next breath, "Who is it? Do tell, Joey."

"No bigger than I! What hev bigness to do with it? That's just like your old-fashioned notions. Bigness is no more wanted in courting nowadays than in soldiering or smoking or any other duty of man. Husbands is rare; and a promising courter who means business will fetch his price in these times, big or small, I assure ye. I might have been engaged a dozen times over as far as the bigness goes. You should see what a miserable little fellow my rival is afore you talk like that. Now you know I've got a rival, perhaps you'll own there must be something in it."

"Yes, that seems like the real thing. But who is the young woman?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you, Picotee. It is Mrs. Doncastle's new maid. I called to see father last night, and had supper there; and you should have seed how lovely she were—eating sparrowgrass sideways, as if she were born to it. But, of course, there's a rival—there always is—I might have known that, and I will crush him!"

"But Mrs. Doncastle's new maid—if that was she I caught a glimpse of the other day—is ever so much older than you—a dozen years."

"What's that to a man in love? Pooh—I wish you would leave me, Picotee; I wants to be alone."

A short time after this Picotee was in the company of Ethelberta, and she took occasion to mention Joey's attachment. Ethelberta grew exceedingly angry directly she heard of it.

"What a fearful nuisance that boy is becoming," she said. "Does father know anything of this?"

"I think not," said Picotee. "O no, he cannot; he would not allow any such thing to go on; she is so much older than Joey."

"I should think he wouldn't allow it! The fact is, I must be more strict about this growing friendliness between you all and the Doncastle servants. There shall be absolutely no intimacy or visiting of any sort. When father wants to see any of you he must come here, unless there is a most serious reason for your calling upon him. Some disclosure, or reference to me otherwise than as your mistress, will certainly be made else, and then I am ruined. I will speak to father myself about Joey's absurd nonsense this evening. I am going to see him on another matter." And Ethelberta sighed. "I am to dine there on Thursday," she added.

"To dine there, Berta? Well, that is a strange thing? Why, father will be close to you!"

"Yes," said Ethelberta, quietly.

"How I should like to see you sitting at a grand dinner-table, among lordly dishes and shining people, and father about the room unnoticed! Berta, I have never seen a dinner-party in my life, and my father said that I should some day; he promised me that long ago."

"How will he be able to carry out that, my dear child?" said Ethelberta, drawing her sister gently to her side.

"Father says that for an hour and a half the guests are quite fixed in the dining-room, and as unlikely to move as if they were trees planted round the table. Do let me go and see you, Berta," Picotee added, coaxingly. "I would give anything to see how you look in the midst of elegant people talking and laughing, and you my own sister all the time, and me looking on like puss-in-the-corner!"

Ethelberta could hardly resist the entreaty, in spite of her recent resolution.

"We will leave that to be considered when I come home to-night," she said. "I must hear what father says."

After dark the same evening a woman, dressed in plain black and wearing a hood, went to the servants' entrance of Mr. Doncastle's house, and inquired for Mr. Chickerel. Ethelberta found him in a room by himself, and on entering she closed the door behind her, and unwrapped her face.

"Can you sit with me a few minutes, father?" she said.

"Yes, for a quarter of an hour or so," said the butler. "Has anything happened? I thought it might be Picotee."

"No. All's well yet. But I thought it best to see you upon one or two matters which are harassing me a little just now. The first is, that stupid boy Joey has got entangled in some way with the lady's maid at this house; a ridiculous affair it must be by all account, but it is too serious for me to treat lightly. She will worm everything out of him, and a pretty business it will be then."

"God bless my soul! why the woman is old enough to be his mother! I have never heard a sound of it till now. What do you propose to do?"

"I have hardly thought; I cannot tell at all. But we will consider that after I have done. The next thing is, I am to dine here Thursday—that is, to morrow."

"You going to dine here, are you?" said her father in surprise. "Dear me, that's news. We have a dinner-party to-morrow, but I was not aware that you knew our people."

"I have accepted the invitation," said Ethelberta. "But if you think I had better stay away, I will get out of it by some means. Heavens, what does that mean—will anybody come in?" she added, rapidly pulling up her hood and jumping from the seat as the loud tones of a bell clanged forth in startling proximity.

"Oh no—it is all safe," said her father. "It is the area door—nothing to do with me. About the dinner; I don't see why you may not come. Of course you will take no notice of me, nor shall I of you. It is to be rather a large party. Lord What's-his-name is coming, and several good people."

"Yes; he is coming to meet me, it appears. But, father," she said more softly and slowly, "how wrong it will be for me to come so close to you, and never recognize you! I don't like it. I wish you could have given up service by this time; it would have been so much less painful for us all round. I thought we might have been able to manage it somehow."

"Nonsense, nonsense," said Mr. Chickerel, crossly. "There is not the least reason why I should give up. If you don't like me as I am, you must keep away from me. Don't be uneasy about my comfort; I am right enough, thank God. I can mind myself for many a year yet."

Ethelberta looked at him with tears in her eyes, but she did not speak. She never could help crying when she met her father here.

"I have been in service now for more than seven-and-thirty years," her father went on. "It is an honorable calling; and why should you maintain me because you can earn a few pounds by your gifts, and an old woman left you her house and a few sticks of furniture? Suppose I should agree to come and live with you, and then you should be ill, or such like, and I no longer able to help myself? Oh no, I'll stick where I am, for here I am safe as to food and shelter at any rate. Surely, Ethelberta, it is only right that I, who ought to keep you all, should at least keep your mother and myself? As to our position, that we cannot help; and I don't mind that you are unable to own me."

"I wish I could own you—all of you."

"Well, you chose your course, my dear; and you must abide by it. Having put your hand to the plow, it will be foolish to turn back."

"It would, I suppose. Yet I wish I could get a living by some simple, humble occupation, and drop the name of Petherwin, and be Berta Chickerel again, and live in a green cottage as we used to do when I was small. I am miserable to a pitiable degree sometimes, and sink into regrets that I ever fell into such a groove as this. I don't like covert deeds, such as coming here to-night, and many are necessary with me from time to time. There is something without which splendid energies are a drug; and that is a cold heart. There is another thing necessary to energy, too—the power of distinguishing your visions from your forecasts when looking into the future, so as to allow your energy to lay hold of the forecasts only. I begin to have a fear that mother is right when she implies that I undertook to carry out visions and all. But ten of us are so many to cope with. If God Almighty had only killed off three-quarters of us when we were little, a body might have done something for the rest; but as we are it is hopeless!"

"There is no use in your going into high doctrine like that," said Chickerel. "As I said before, you chose your course. You have begun to fly high, and you had better keep there."

"And to do that there is only one way—that is, to do it surely, so that I have some groundwork to enable me to keep up to the mark in my profession. That way is marriage."

"Marriage? Who are you going to marry?"

"God knows. Perhaps Lord Mountclere. Stranger things have happened."

"Yes, so they have; though not many wretcheder things. I would sooner see you in your grave, Ethelberta, than Lord Mountclere's wife, or the wife of anybody like him, great as the honor would be."

"Of course that was only something to say; I don't know the man even."

"I know his valet. However, marry who you may, I hope you'll be happy, my dear girl. You would be still more divided from us in that event; but when your mother and I are dead, it will make little difference."

Ethelberta placed her hand upon his shoulder and smiled cheerfully. "Now, father, don't despond. All will be well, and we shall see no such misfortune as that for many a year. Leave all to me. I am a rare hand at contrivances."

"You are indeed, Berta. It seems to me quite wonderful that we should be living so near together and nobody suspect the relationship, because of the precautions you have taken."

"Yet the precautions were rather Lady Petherwin's than mine, as you know. Consider how she kept me abroad. My marriage being so secret made it easy to cut off all traces, unless anybody had made it a special business to search for them. That people should suspect as yet would be by far the more wonderful thing of the two. But we must, for one thing, have no visiting between our girls and the servants here, or they soon will suspect."

Ethelberta then laid down a few laws on the subject, and, explaining the other details of her visit, told her father soon that she must leave him.

He took her along the passage and into the area. They were standing at the bottom of the steps, saying a few parting words about Picotee's visit to see the dinner, when a female figure appeared by the railing above, slipped into the gate, and flew down the steps past the father and daughter. At the moment of passing she whispered breathlessly to him, "Is that you, Mr. Chickerel?"

"Yes," said the butler.

She tossed into his arms a quantity of wearing apparel, and adding, "Please take them up stairs for me—I am late," rushed into the house.

"Good heavens, what does that mean?" said Ethelberta, holding her father's arm in her uneasiness.

"That's the new lady's maid, just come in from an evening walk—that young scamp's sweetheart, if what you tell me is true. I don't yet know what her character is, but she runs neck and neck with time closer than any woman I ever met. She stays out at night like this till the last moment, and often throws off her dashing courting clothes in this way, as she runs down the steps, to save a journey to the top of the house to her room before going to Mrs. Doncastle's, who is in fact, at this minute waiting for her. Only look here." Chickerel gathered up a hat decked with feathers and flowers, a parasol, and a light muslin train-skirt, out of the pocket of the latter tumbling some long golden tresses of hair.

"What an extraordinary woman," said Ethelberta. "A perfect Cinderella. The idea of Joey getting desperate about a woman like that; no doubt she has just come in from meeting him."

"No doubt—a blockhead. That's his taste, is it. I'll soon see if I can't cure his taste if it inclines toward Mrs. Menlove."

"Mrs. what?"

"Menlove; that's her name. She came about a fortnight ago."

"And is that Menlove—what shall we do!" exclaimed Ethelberta. "The idea of the boy singling out her—why it is ruin to him, to me, and to us all!"

She hastily explained to her father that Menlove had been Lady Petherwin's maid and her own at some time before the death of her mother-in-law, that she had only stayed with them through a three months' tour because of her flightiness, and hence had learned nothing of Ethelberta's history, and probably had never thought at all about it. But nevertheless they were as well acquainted as a lady and her maid could well be in the time. "Like all such doubtful characters," continued Ethelberta, "she was one of the cleverest and lightest-handed women we ever had about us. When she first came, my hair was getting quite weak; but by brushing it every day in a peculiar manner, and treating it as only she knew how, she brought it into splendid condition."

"Well, this is the devil to pay, upon my life!" said Mr. Chickerel, with a miserable gaze at the bundle of clothes and the general situation at the same time. "Unfortunately for her friendship, I have snubbed her two or three times already, for I don't care about her manner. You know she has a way of trading on a man's sense of honor till it puts him into an awkward position. She is perfectly well aware that whatever scrape I find her out in I shall not have the conscience to report her, because I am a man and she a defenseless woman; and so she takes advantage of one's feeling by making me, or either of the men-servants, her bottle-holder, as you see she has done now."

"This is all simply dreadful," said Ethelberta. "Joey is shrewd and trustworthy; but in the hands of such a woman as that! I suppose she did not recognize me."

"There was no chance of that in the dark."

"Well, I cannot do anything in it," said she. "I cannot manage Joey at all."

"I will see if I can," said Mr. Chickerel. "Courting at his age, indeed—what shall we hear next!"

Chickerel then accompanied his daughter along the street till an empty cab passed them, and putting her into it he returned to the house again.

[*To be Continued.*]

SPANISH INNS.—The inns of Spain are of three sorts—the *fonda*, or hotel, where board and lodging both are supplied—but these are found only in large towns; the *posada*, or house of rest, where the host only provides shelter, salt, and a bed, if your rank demands such a luxury; the *venta*, or wayside wine shop; and there is yet a fourth institution, called a *ventarillo*, which is a mere shanty of brushwood or granite boulders, where a few bottles of *aguardiente* or white, watered wine from the skin can be bought. The *posada* is sometimes called the *parador*, and at night the interior of one of these places is indeed a study for the painter. There is a long, vaulted room, dark and windowless; there is a batch of mules put up for the night at one end, which is called by courtesy the stable; along and around the walls of this cavern—for such it is—sitting, lying, or crouching on the pitched and dirty floor, (the stable-liquor is flowing down the middle!) are seen the travelers put up for the night; two men with oil lamps are the guards or stablemen; there is a small charcoal fire, where the traveler can cook what he has brought with him: there are two or three women frying their *bunuelos*, or oil-cakes, over it; a troop of cavalry soldiers, their horses picketed at the end of the vaulted apartment, are lying, some on wooden shelves, and ledges in the wall which serve for beds, some on the pitched floor fast asleep, in their swords, spurs, and full accoutrements; even their knapsacks not taken off. A more motley assembly I have never beheld than is found in the interior of the *parador* at night; but, let me add, I have never, in the best English hotels, met with one quarter of the courtesy which is extended by all to all! "Will you eat with me?" "*Do* have an orange!" "Will you share my rug? It is very cold."—*Temple Bar.*

BABBAGE AND A CHESS AUTOMATON.—So far as we know, no really automatic player of games of skill has yet been constructed. Babbage devised a machine for playing the lively game called "noughts and crosses," which, however, can hardly be called a game of skill. But it is noteworthy that Babbage believed in the possibility of making a really automatic chess-player. His reasoning was sound, so far as abstract possibility is concerned; though he certainly did not succeed in showing how the feat was practically to be accomplished. The argument for the theoretical possibility may be thus presented: A chess-board has sixty-four squares and there are thirty-two men. Hence, the actual number of arrangements of the men is limited, and would be so even if each man might stand on any square, and if there could be any disproportion between the two forces in point of number. But in reality the number of possible positions is considerably reduced by the peculiarities belonging to the nature of the game. Thus, a pawn never stands either on the first or eighth rank, while many positions in which the pieces might be set up cannot possibly be brought about in actual play. For example, a position in which a bishop is anywhere except at his own square, while the two pawns which prevent his leaving that square are unmoved, is impossible in actual play; and there are many other positions which cannot result in a real game. Even, however, with all such deductions the number of possible positions must be counted by millions. Now, suppose we take any position whatever, and that it is white's turn to play. There must be some move which is better for him than any other, or—to be more exact—which is not surpassed in strength by any other move. And it must be possible, by playing a sufficient number of games from that position, to find out what that move is. We say possible, not meaning practicable. Thousands of games might be played from that position; still, if thousands of players were set to work to go through these games *seriatim*, the consequences of every possible line of play from that position could be determined with certainty. Not, however, to make the task of the inventor more arduous than it need be, let us simply suppose that any such selected position is submitted to the analysis of twenty players of the first class. Then doubtless either the very best or at least a very effective move would be found for white. Suppose this done in succession for all the possible positions. (The task of finding a winning move would be in many cases exceedingly easy.) This done, and the results carefully recorded, the task of the mechanician begins. What he has to do is to provide that on the formation of any given position by the move of a black piece, mechanism should be started which would cause the automaton to make the proper move, already assigned, for white. This Babbage pronounced to be mechanically feasible.—*Cornhill.*

CABMAN'S SHELTER IN LONDON.—Suddenly there arises in the midst of a cab-stand what appears to be a glass summer-house. With laudable curiosity we leave the "Eyre Arms" on our right and thread Circus Road to look at it. We are told that it is the first Cabman's Shelter in London; that Mr. Macnamara has planted it, and that it is a tree likely to spread and take root in every cab-stand throughout our capital. We rejoice with the cabbies, who express their opinions readily. "'Tis time they thought of us," says one cynical old fellow, with a pipe in his mouth. "Nobody knows what we and the 'osses went through in the frost, nor how many of us died." "We 'ave it all to ourselves," exclaims a younger and more hopeful driver; "but it ain't big enough, and we are to 'ave another. You can peep in and see how crowded it is. That's the gen'leman as waits on us, in the waite apron." "We've nothin' to do but to go in and give our horders," remarks a third facetious old cabman. "'Tis our wery own; and we've no need to stan' outside; for the policeman there at the corner calls 'cab.' No; it ain't down in the rules as he can have tea and coffee, but 'twould be 'ard if he couldn't, and I dessay he'll get a cup, hot, strong, and good, night and day." We "peep in," and see about a dozen men regaling themselves, while "the gentleman in the white apron" waited upon them. To judge from their broad faces and hilarity, they enjoy their uninebriating beverage thoroughly, and will not need the stimulants of the "Eyre Arms." But they are evidently pressed for space. In a month or so, however, a roomier Shelter replaced this first effort, and we were politely invited inside, not only by the cabbies, sunning themselves without, but by "the gentleman in the white apron," who explained the intricacies of the establishment. These are not numerous. A glazed roof ventilated from the top, the lower panes whitened to exclude observation; wooden benches surrounding a wooden table—and we have the entrance-hall. Within, a tiny kitchen, hung with large, blue breakfast-cups, and adorned with clean crockery. A bright stove, at which a savory chop was cooking; bright fountains, whence issued the hot fumes of tea and coffee, and a shelf as sideboard, completed the furniture. The waiter obligingly poured out a small portion of the beverage to show how good it was, as proved by the color. "Bad tea and coffee turn black; good, brown," he explained. "I am paid so much a week, and I try to do my best to give satisfaction."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INCOME.—It is now close on twelve years since the "establishment" of the present Prince took place, on his marriage in 1863. As is well known, the Parliament added £40,000 a year to the inherited £60,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, making together an annual sum of £100,000. The Princess received an annuity of £10,000; and there were besides the abundant savings from the Duchy during the minority, which reached the handsome sum of £540,000. Of this amount £220,000 was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Sandringham; £100,000 on a suitable outfit; £60,000 on a house, &c., for the estate; while £100,000 more, it was stated, would be absorbed by repairs to farm-houses and improvement of farms as they dropped out of lease, which would levae a balance of about £60,000 on hand. Lord Palmerston, indeed, declared at the time that the working balance would be scarcely appreciable. The figures, however, seem loose enough, and allow the widest margin, especially in the case of the £100,000 for repairs to farm-buildings, &c., which would be held over till the occasion served. In a recent semi-official exposé, in which the state of the Prince's affairs were set out, it was said that large additional sums had been sunk in the estate, but which had brought no return. This probably refers to the sum set apart for the keeping farm-houses in repair and the general improvement of the estate. Till it was thus used, however, it must have borne interest. So that the whole income from all sources, including the Princess' jointure, would thus have amounted to about £115,000 a year.—*London Society.*

GERMAN FICTION.—German fiction has approached reality, only it is not the common reality that lies day by day beneath our eye without arresting it. It is a reality which is remote from our common experiences, and which, consequently, yields us a morning freshness of impression. More than this—and here we seem to be coming to the real meaning of the phenomenon—it offers to the writer a far wider scope for creative imagination. To conceive modes of sentiment and types of character as they manifest themselves in these remote circumstances, to shape into consistent story the strange wild life which here throbs in various pulsation, is a work which stimulates to a most exalted pitch the powers of a poetic imagination; and German fiction, like German painting and German music, must, before all other things, be imaginative. Once more, these remote forms of life are nearly always simple and unfettered by the conventional restraints of modern society. They show us the human heart uttering its sorrows and its delights with a frank simplicity which is strange to our modern ears. Is it far-fetched to suppose that even in its prose fiction the German mind betrays its eminently lyrical bent? Is it not probable that writers go back to these primitive types of society in order to get a deeper fountain of pure emotional experience than our highly civilized mode of life supplies? At least one may say with confidence that some of the most beautiful of German stories owe much of their charm to the single thread of emotion which harmoniously binds all their parts together. The whole narrative of one of these novels seems to be but the various play of one red flame of passion amid an ever-changing environment. The narrator cares less to paint the complicated hues of a complete existence, to show us the manifold energies of a human spirit in their intricate yet orderly combinations, than to reveal to us the palpitating movements of a single emotional development, to trace out for us the strange fantastic forms into which a highly emotional nature may break forth when acted upon solely on one side. In such stories the novelist appears to abandon the calm objective attitude of the epic and dramatic poet, and, like the lyrical to make himself one with the being whose vivid emotion he seeks to express. If this be so, would it not be possible to connect the fact with another—namely, that the German drama has sought to represent lyrical expansions of feeling as distinct from rapid and various action, which fact may be observed most distinctly perhaps in the efforts of a great living composer to reduce the whole of drama to a musical form?—*Cornhill.*

MARION AND HIS MEN.—It is said that Marion often encamped at The Oaks, the owners, the Middletons, having been from the first devoted patriots. And this brings up again Marion and Marion's men, a little band who probably never dreamed that they were to go down on the page of history embalmed in poetry and romance and song, figures strong in local South Carolina coloring, and yet known all over the country almost as widely as George Washington himself. Gen. Francis Marion, who, as the angry and harassed British officer complained, "would not fight like a Christian and a gentleman," belonged to the Huguenot colony of the Santee, north of Charleston, the same Santee that owned those High Hills. On the formation of the Revolutionary Army of Carolina Marion was made a Captain in the regiment commanded by Moultrie; he rose to a Coloneley before the evacuation of Charleston, and, escaping the fate of prisoner of war which fell to Moultrie and many other officers, he collected the fragments of his regiment together in the recesses of the swamps and from that moment became a dread to the whole British Army in the South. Marion made war in his own way; now here, now there; now seen, now gone, he was like a meteor in the night, and the successes gained by his extraordinary swiftness and daring seemed marvelous alike to friend and foe. He selected young men for his band, generally from his own neighbors of French descent; he lived in the swamps; he swam rivers on horseback; his favorite encampment was a cane-brake. He did not wait for all his troops, but sallied out frequently with only ten or twelve; he took saws from the mills, and turned them into swords; he frequently engaged when he had but three rounds to a man. Scouts were kept out constantly, and when word was brought in of a small party of the enemy anywhere, then forth went Marion's men, like lightning, after them. It was said that he was so secret in his plans that his own soldiers had no idea when they were to be called out, and that their only way of knowing was to watch the negro cook; when the old man was seen cooking a little store of the poor food which was their only fare, then they prepared for departure. Marion's favorite time for starting was sunset, and then the march lasted all night. Marion's men—brave, shoeless, ragged, blanketless, gallant little band—the following is a verse of one of the many songs that were made about you:

"Our band is few, but true and tried,
  Our leader swift and bold;
The British soldier trembles
  When Marion's name is told.
Our fortress is the good greenwood,
  Our tent the cypress tree;
We know the forest round us
  As seamen know the sea;
We know its walls of thorny vines,
  Its glades of reedy grass,
Its safe and silent islands
  Within the dark morass."—BRYANT.

It is said that Cornwallis had an especial fear of Marion, and never sat down in any strange house in the neighborhood of Charleston, but always on a piazza or under a tree, that with his own eyes he could watch for the swift-darting foe. Poor Cornwallis! what joy swept over the country when he was taken! Even the Dutch watchmen of Philadelphia called the news after midnight, "Bast twelfe o'clock, and Cornwallis es dagen!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

LANDOR'S ESTATE AND WIFE.—Landor set his heart upon the purchase of Llanthony Abbey, an estate upon the border of Wales. He sold the estate which had already fallen to him, and which had been in the family 700 years. His mother sold one of those which was hers in right for £20,000, and gave him the money, subject to an annuity of £450; more money was borrowed for improvements; in all, about £80,000 was expended. "Llanthony," he wrote long afterward, "is a noble estate. It produces everything but herbage, corn, and money. It is about eight miles long, and I planted a million of trees on it. I lived there little more than eight months altogether, and built a house to pull it down again." Of the million of trees, however, more than nine out of ten existed only in his imagination. Landor's experience here was anything but a pleasant one. By his own account, never was a meek and long-suffering landlord so bullied and cheated by his arrogant tenants. They would not pay their rent, cut down his trees, poached his game, insulted him at his own door, and menaced him with violence. One of them had threatened some mischief; Landor posted a handbill accusing him of meditating a felony, was prosecuted for libel, and cast in damages. He was not on good terms with his neighbors. He applied in vain to the Lord Lieutenant of the county to be appointed on the commission of the peace, although there was no magistrate within ten miles of him. Within three years from the time of the purchase Landor was thoroughly disgusted. He would sell it, if he could, for less than half of what it had cost him. And in the meanwhile he would leave England and go to France. Hence arose a new and still worse trouble. Three years before he had suddenly fallen in love, by no means for the first time. "I have found," he wrote to Southey, "a girl without a sixpence and with very few accomplishments. She is pretty, graceful, and good-tempered—three things indispensable to my happiness." He seems never to have thought that good temper on his part might be indispensable to her happiness. After turning his back upon Llanthony he tarried a little while on the island of Jersey, accompanied by his wife and her sister. He had made up his mind to reside in France; she had made up her mind to the contrary. He disliked to have any talk about it; she would talk of nothing else. He begged her not to drive him to distraction; she retorted that things had come to a fine pass if he must never be contradicted, and finally called him something like an old brute. He was almost forty, perhaps twice her age. Before daybreak he was up and off alone for France, taking passage in an oyster-boat, nobody for a month knowing what had become of him.—*Galaxy.*

SHAKING HANDS, BOWING, AND SALUTING.—Acts of courtesy may be merely conventional, or they may be the outward manifestation of the higher inward courtesy. The grasp of the hand had in all probability two significations. In the times referred to, when war was the normal state, and man little better than a fighting animal, some mistrust naturally accompanied proffered friendship; each therefore grasped the weapon hand of the other, as a security against treachery. The other idea of clasping hands was undoubtedly that of "fastening together in peace and friendship," as Tylor expresses it; and he goes on to trace the etymology of the word peace to this action, finding it in the Sanscrit "pac," to bind. It is now a piece of conventionality to take off the glove before shaking hands with a lady; but this custom began in the days of chivalry, when the glove was a steel gauntlet, a grasp from which might be painful. The bow and the curtsey are but abbreviations of signs of submission, but a humanized form of the cowering of an animal before its master's rebuke. At present it exists in all gradations, from the Chinese "ko-tow," to the slight bend of the head in token of recognition or respect. To uncover the head meant originally to remove the helmet, thus laying aside the chief safeguard, and placing the person at the mercy of those present. Women do not uncover the head, never having worn a head-dress as a means of defense. The courtesy shown to women, dating from the age of chivalry, arose not merely from the tenderness of the strong toward the weak, but also from the recognition of something divine in womanhood. A something that set her apart from the sordid self-seeking and hardness of heart too prevalent among those whose work lies in the camp, the forum, or the mart. Would that this ideal could be sustained. It is only this elevation of the sex that can give it a claim to that courteous treatment that has always been considered its due.—*The Argosy.*

BEFORE WAGRAM.—On the night of the 22d the northern bank of the Danube presented a fearful spectacle; the flames of burning villages and inclosures threw a ghastly light on piles of the dead and masses of the ruined material of war, and despair and fear had replaced confidence in the minds of the young French soldiery. At a council of war held on the Island of Lobau Napoleon's lieutenants to a man recommended a retreat to the southern bank of the Danube, even at the cost of abandoning the wounded, and more than one of them expressed apprehensions that, after the shock it had received, the French army would be compelled to fall back to the Inn across the Rhine. But the more daring spirit of Napoleon resented these counsels of timid caution, which, he justly observed, would prove disastrous; he insisted that, though the northern bank of the Danube should be at once evacuated, his troops should retire no further than the Island of Lobau, persuaded that, after two desperate battles, the Archduke would not try to attack; and experience proved that his view was correct, though possibly a more vigorous antagonist would have made his resolution fatal to him. During the night of the 22d Masséna, who had added to his fame by the defense of Essling, superintended the retrograde movement, while the Emperor, with Davoust and other chiefs—Lannes had met a soldier's death on the field—crossed to the southern bank to secure the passage and to provide for the wants of the soldiers; and by the close of the 23d the French Army was safely encamped within the island, without having been seriously molested. Napoleon had thus escaped a tremendous peril; but though the bold resolution he displayed almost justified the false assertion that he had not suffered any reverse whatever, he had suddenly met a real defeat; and whatever Imperial flatterers may say, it is not difficult to see the reason. It was a capital mistake to have attempted to cross a river of such size and depth in the face of a strong, concentrated foe, relying on a single bridge only, and, with a different opponent, such an error might have led to a serious catastrophe. It is probable that, in venturing on this false movement, Napoleon, judging from past experience, and thinking that the Austrians were beaten troops, believed that the Archduke would retreat before him when his army appeared on the northern bank, and that he would have ample space to pursue his adversary, and to oblige him to fight far beyond the Danube. But this expectation was at best doubtful: it was not likely to be fulfilled considering the temper of the Austrian Army; and in this experiment of the French Emperor we see not only the habitual contempt he entertained for a defeated enemy, however tenacious, patriotic, and brave, but also that reckless over-confidence which sometimes got the better of his judgment, and may be traced even in his most splendid exploits.—*Temple Bar.*

THE HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.—The first dog before whom I felt myself to be a very inferior being the other day was an aged and obese pug, who had evidently been lapped in luxury, and who made the best of his present miserable position in a way that made me ashamed of myself for ever being dissatisfied with anything. He was a splendid fellow in spite of being overweighted with years and fat, a genuine putty-colored Willoughby, with well-defined black mark and streak down his back, a double twisted tail, and a nose that curled up to his forehead. It was clear that he had not been homeless and starving for many hours, for he was fat, and sleek, and glossy, and his manners still had the repose which marks the caste of Vere de Vere, in spite of the hubbub and fussy confusion by which he was surrounded. As he got up from his couch of straw in the corner, and made his way to me through a tribe of curs, I felt inclined to beg his pardon for having come to stare at him in his misery, and when he laid his gentle, loving muzzle on my hand, and looked up at me with his velvet eyes, I pitied his unknown, sorrowing owner from the bottom of my heart. A little further on a gentle group of Gordon setters and collies claimed my attention and chained my feet in front of their cage for some time. One of the former was a very handsome fellow, and as he looked glossy and sleek, and was lying down in a very contented and comfortable attitude, I was at a loss at first to understand why it was that his soft, tawny, womanish eyes had such a piteous expression in them. A further inspection showed me that one of his well-fringed front legs was broken midway between the foot and the knee, which accident decreased his chances of being purchased, and reduced it to a certainty almost that at the end of three days he would come to a violent and sudden death. It was very sad to see him! He was such a thorough gentleman and such a beauty! And it is a fact that high-bred beauty in either man or beast does appeal to all our warmest and most tender sympathies, whenever we see that it has fallen upon evil days. A vision flashed across me in an instant of the magnificent appearance he must have made in happier times, working a field with an equally admirable fellow. Turning away sadly enough from that harrowing thought, I fell into still lower depths of gloom at sight of an amiable, kindly, but most depressed-looking colly, for whom there was evidently no balm in Gilead on account of his separation from his owner. Vainly I strove to compass his purchase on the spot. The time was not ripe for him to be removed from the degrading ranks of the homeless and starving just yet. For my comfort a cautious friend whispered in my ear, "Why try to get a full-grown one, even if your peace of mind depends upon having a collie? You forget how different they are to human beings; they only love once, and never even feign to transfer their affections. Get a collie pup."—*London Society.*

AUTOMATA.—Whatever opinion we may form on the question whether men are automata, we must admit that men make automata achieve remarkable feats as mechanical ingenuity increases. The machines employed in manufactures, which must be regarded as automatic workmen, grow so wonderfully toward perfection that they have been described (almost truly) as actually thinking for their employers. Dr. Anderson, for example, a civil engineer, and a practical man, speaks thus of two orders of instruments, one order inferior to the other, but still wonderful in its way: Instruments of the former kind "may be said to work by a sort of blind routine; they have only a single idea imparted to them which they reiterate; but they have not the faculty of thinking for themselves. If any difficulty arises in the course of their working, they are at a loss what to do, and not unfrequently break their hearts over the dilemma" (poor things.) But those of the superior order "not only have ideas embodied in them," like the former, "but, in addition, they have what we may almost call a reasoning faculty. They have the capacity of putting several ideas together, then running up the existing conditions, and arriving at a practical decision in a fraction of a second, a mental process which would occupy a learned philosopher for hours, even if [he were] furnished with all the facts of the case." "There are other tools," he proceeds, "which are provided with a nervous system, which pervades the mechanism, whereby if any disorder of their normal condition occurs they instantly communicate the fact to a sort of brain, and stop of their own accord. Other tools perform the most difficult mathematical calculations, and are capable of printing the result, so that no error may occur in copying."—*Cornhill.*

BALZAC'S GREATEST NOVEL.—Balzac's masterpiece, to my own sense, if we must choose, is *Le Pere Goriot.* In this tale there is most of his characteristic felicity and least of his characteristic infelicity. Shakespeare had been before him, but there is excellent reason to believe that beyond knowing that "King Lear" was the history of a doting old man, buffeted and betrayed by cruel daughters, Balzac had not placed himself in a position to be accused of plagiarism. He had certainly not read the play in English, and nothing is more possible than that he had not read it in such French translations as existed in 1835. It would please him to have his reader believe that he has read everything in the world; but there are limits to the reader's good nature. *Le Pere Goriot* holds so much, and in proportion to what it holds is in comparison with its companions, so simple and compact, that it easily ranks among the few greatest novels we possess. Nowhere else is there such a picture of distracted paternal love, and of the battle between the voice of nature and the constant threat of society that you shall be left to rot by the roadside if you drop out of the ranks. In every novel of Balzac's, on the artistic line, there are the great intentions that trustify and the great intentions that fail. In *Le Pere Goriot* the latter element, though perceptible, comes nearer to being a triumph.—*Galaxy.*

RICHELIEU—HIS APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER.—A figure at once elegant and imposing, a majestic bearing, features delicate, yet stern, and the eye of an eagle—such is the portrait of the great Cardinal which has been handed down to posterity. In society the terrible and relentless statesman was gay and *spirituel;* his conversation, from the extent of his knowledge and the depth of his mind, delightful, and at the same time diversified by *bon mots,* and the gossip of the time. In the society of ladies he was the most polished of gallants; he was a constant frequenter at the Hôtel Rambouillet; assisted at the *thèses d'amour* of the Précieuses, and even spoke the jargon of the romances of the period. His ordinary life was one of unceasing labor. He usually retired to rest at 11 o'clock, but slept only three or four hours. His first sleep passed, he had his portfolio brought to him in bed, and either wrote himself or dictated to a secretary. At 6 o'clock he went to sleep again, but rose between 7 and 8. Having performed his devotions, he set his secretaries to copy the dispatches of which he had made minutes during the night. After this he dressed, and received his Ministers, with whom he shut himself up until 10 or 11. Then he heard mass, and took a walk round the garden, where he gave audience to the numerous inferior persons who sought him. After dinner he conversed for several hours with his guests. The rest of the day was employed in State affairs, in receiving Ambassadors and other functionaries. In the evening he took another walk for recreation, and to give audience to those who could not obtain it in the morning. Judged by the petty canons of a superficial age, of which the littleness of soul is surpassed only by its inflated vanity, the grand, antique figure of this mighty statesman is that of a tyrant and wholesale murderer. But it is by the canons of his own time, and by the broad principles taught by universal history—not by those of milksop humanitarians—that Armand Richelieu and his deeds must be judged. It was a vast task he imposed upon himself—out of the anarchy into which his age had fallen to create order. His order, truly, was absolutism; but, nevertheless, it was the first link in the chain which led to liberty. Spite of our nineteenth-century ideas, social and political advancement cannot be accomplished by leaps; it is the slowest and most tedious of all progress, and its motto should be *Festina lente.* Feudalism, although admirably adapted for the Middle Ages, would have kept nations in eternal bondage; until that inelastic yoke was removed, the people could never expand. Both in France and England the rise of the middle class dates from the establishment of absolute monarchy, as the rise of the great body of the people dates from the French Revolution. To assert that Richelieu's policy aimed at ultimate freedom would be to assert a fallacy; nevertheless, it did much to bring it about. De Retz has said that "his care for the State did not extend beyond his own life," but that manual of statecraft, the "Testament Politique," which he left behind, would seem to refute that theory. The work he did for France was a grand legacy to posterity; he put a termination to the terrible religious wars which had desolated the country during more than a century, and while granting free toleration to its worship, he forever destroyed Protestantism as a political power; he annexed Lorraine and the greater part of Alsace, and conquered the enemies of France, whether English, Spaniards, or Austrians; he reformed both Army and Navy, and swept away numberless ancient corruptions and abuses. The days for social advancement, for the rise and encouragement of trade and manufactures, had not yet come; that was a work reserved for a future Minister, a great man, but a much smaller than he. It had not come because the middle class had not risen to sufficient consideration in the State, but Richelieu cut down the barriers which barred their progress; he was Colbert's pioneer. He reformed with ax and sword. The forest must be cleared, the wild beasts slaughtered, before the settler can build his hut, and sow his corn, and live in peace. He was a tyrant only to the great; his vengeance seldom descended on less than a noble. He would have all equal before the King, all equally amenable to the law; in that he was the first abolitionist of privilege; he was the first great liberator of his nation.—*Temple Bar.*

CHARLES LAMB AND HIS WRITINGS.—The writer who criticises Lamb must bring to his duty the nicest instinct; a familiarity with the old writers founded on study and comparison; practice in the mechanism of language, and the little arts of writers like Addison and Swift; a command of words of delicate meaning and shades of meaning, and a judicial restraint in the use of terms of praise. Such gifts, it will be admitted, are given to but few writers of our day. Even the most judicious criticism would scarcely be found satisfactory, unless in the instance of readers as cultivated; but it could suggest much. Much of this affectionate and familiar style of dwelling on Lamb's merits—(in one criticism he is spoken of as simply "Charles")—is in part owing to the greater attention his works have attracted during the last ten years. By persons of true taste his merit had always been appreciated, but by the crowd he was little known and less relished. A few years ago "attention," as the phrase runs, "was directed" to his writings, chiefly by publishers of enterprise, who, in the rage for cheap publications, were casting about for every old writer of merit whose writings could be compressed within a compass that could be sold remuneratively at sixpence. The refined publishing-house of Moxon, then in the heyday of its prestige, did not care to offer its treasures of choice poets and essayists save to the elegant. Copyrights, too, had run out, and the author of *Elia* found himself dressed in parti-colored paper covers—a "heartless sight," as he himself would have called it. The Americans, too, affected a taste for these writings almost as unaccountable as their late *tendre* for the Czar and his institutions; and, to stay this appetite or humor, this caprice, some industrious *chiffonniers* of that country struck out the idea of gathering up all his loose and uncollected fragments—even the very shavings and filings of his workshop. To this task have several editors and critics turned, who have pursued it on system, as it were. Hardly a month goes by without some new letter or scrap of essay turning up. Old magazines, older newspapers, have been diligently winnowed for this purpose; even that sort of "notice-board," the back of the title-page of magazines, and his careless, cheerful replies to correspondents. The result of all which elaborate painstaking is, that his "works," instead of being comprised in four or five volumes, each no bigger than a prayer-book, might be made to fill a respectable shelf. The *Life and Letters,* the essays selected by himself, those collected after his death, his criticisms, his plays, and finally his poems—these almost give him a claim to the title of a voluminous author.—*London Society.*

FISH IN CHINA.—The *Pang tou you,* or perch, measures twenty-four inches long, thirteen inches girth, and weighs seven pounds, but it often attains a weight of twenty to twenty-four pounds, and four feet in length. Its flesh is rather coarse and flavorless, which is the chief complaint of most Yangtsze fish. It is sold here at this season of the year (May) for forty cash, say one and three-quarter pence, per catty, equal to a pound and a third. This is, of course, river-caught fish. *Kuei yü,* (perch,) or "Mandarin fish," as our "boys" often call it, from the fact of its being the best fish to be found in the market almost at all times of the year, grows to a large size, and is of excellent flavor and very firm if full sized. The prices range from forty to sixty cash, equal two pence to three pence *per catty* (1⅓ pound,) according to season and time of day; but even at the latter price, "Mandarin" fish would not be a very expensive luxury, yet the lower classes seldom indulge in it. After the *Kuei yü* the *Lien yü* bream ranks next, being a rich and firm fish. It often grows three feet long and twenty pounds in weight. The *Huen yü,* though a coarse-looking fish, has an excellent flavor, and in the proper season is a very acceptable change at one's table, after the everlasting perch with which our cooks continually supply us. The fry of the *Shih yu,* or shad, which ascends the river in May to spawn, does not appear to be caught or bred in ponds or lakes. It is greatly esteemed by the Chinese, and is undoubtedly the best fish of their rivers. The season for it is soon over, lasting from about the middle of May to the third week in June. In former years this fish used to be taken from Nanking to Peking for the Emperor's table, but the labor of getting it there fresh was so trying to the people engaged to carry it that the Emperor was induced to forego this luxury, and the practice was discontinued. The pike of these waters grow to a very large size. All attempts made by Europeans at fishing with hooks appear to have failed, few even being rewarded with as much as a bite, nor are Chinese often seen angling rod and line on the Yangtsze. The system of taking spawn by forcible parturition, as practiced in the United States—a long description of which was given in *Harper's Magazine* for June, 1874—does not appear to be known along the Yangtsze, and it is a question which fish culturists can decide whether the Chinese method of spawn-collecting, or that adopted in America and Europe, is the most effective. It is said that at Canton fish are caught and their spawn expelled, and afterward impregnated with the milt of the male fish, as described in the magazine quoted, but the statement has yet to be verified.—*All the Year Round.*

WINDSOR CASTLE.—There is one town in England which, notwithstanding that the epithet "royal" is commonly applied to it, is always attractive to the cultivated American. The sternest republican of us all cannot restrain a feeling of pride and exultation when that magnificent mansion—the finest ever built by man for man—called Windsor Castle, first strikes upon his gaze. It has a majesty of its own quite independent of kingship, though it has been always the habitation of kings. Its towers and terraces are not trodden by privileged feet only, but the whole nation take their pride and pleasure in it; a nation that was once our own, and whose annals, so far at least as that glorious structure is concerned with them, are our annals. A cathedral has been defined by a great poet as "a petrified religion;" and so may this fair dwelling-house, "so royal, rich, and wide," containing the habitations of so many degrees of men, and associated with events such as every generation of English-speaking races will read of with interest to the end of time, be considered "petrified history." The standard of England that floats to-day from its highest tower, proclaiming that the Queen is now in residence, has floated over scores of Kings and Queens in that same place; those mighty ramparts, used now only "for pleasure and for state," were thrown up near a thousand years ago for a defense by the first William, who "loved the tall deer as though he was their father," and whose favorite hunting-seat was at Windsor, in the centre of the same fair forest that surrounds it now. Not even William the Conqueror was, however, the first monarch who had his dwelling here, though he first fortified the place. Its original founder is lost in the mists of time.

> "Whether to Cæsar, Albanact, or Brute,
> The British Arthur, or the Danish Knute,"

the merit of choosing such a spot is to be ascribed will never now be known; its position upon that lordly hill, with six fair counties visible from it, was such as indeed "to invite the builder," though in those early years the picturesqueness of the spot was probably not so much a recommendation as the opportunities it offered for sport. The Conqueror himself thus describes it: "*Maxime utilis et commodus est visus propter contiguum aquam et silvam venationibus aptam*"—a very "desirable residence" (as the auctioneers term it) by reason of its wood and water, and because it was a good hunting country.—*Harper's Magazine.*

"TEACUP TIMES."—

> "The teacup times of hood and hoop,
> And when the patch was worn."

So sings the Laureate, painting, in a few happy touches, one of his marvelously vivid word-pictures. Seemingly an innocent little descriptive couplet, but pregnant with food for reflection for the thoughtful reader. Suggestive of well-powdered coiffures, done up high on enormous cushions; conjuring up visions of fair dames in square-cut and scanty bodices, high-heeled shoes, colored satin petticoats, and flowered sacques. A goodly company, such as might have been seen congregated any evening at any of the brilliant receptions frequented by the wits and beauties of the day. Not less brilliant in their attire were the attendant swains in divers-colored wide-skirted coats, long-flap embroidered waistcoats, snuff-boxes, and buckles, with their clouded canes and well-powdered queues. Correctly speaking, we ought to say the "*Tay*-cup times," for at the period to which we refer the word had not yet lost its French pronunciation. Dryden says:

> "And thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
> Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tay."

So Pope pronounced it; so did Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; so did Samuel Pepys and his host of gossips; also Mr. Spectator, of whom more presently. Fancy such a company assembled in any lady's boudoir, daintily sipping the fragrant hyson—then the fashionable tea—from handless cups of egg-shell china, while Pope and Lady Mary Wortley sparred at each other, or Pepys retailed the last scandal; what candle-cups were tasted; what marriages were in prospective; what meetings had taken place at Chalk Farm; or who, at the last drawing-room, had been pronounced the reigning beauty. At such a time, when Swift lived at St. James', and paid eight shillings a week for his lodgings, and lay in bed to compose because the nights were cold and coal dear, he may have discussed Gay's death with Pope over a cup of tea. It was at such meetings the Dean gathered much of the materials which formed the staple of his immortal "Journal to Stella." It is recorded that in 1657 tea had become so fashionable and customary a beverage among the upper classes that Thomas Gareway, merchant, of London, received of it a large consignment, which he sold at his house in the city. By this time the public coffee-houses had become recognized places of meeting for men of letters. The literature of the period is full of allusions to them, and it is a coincidence that their establishment is coeval with the first appearance of periodical literature in England. The *Tatler* and the *Spectator* were the offspring of coffee-house chat and gossip; its contributors being noted frequenters of these resorts, whence many of their letters are ostensibly dated. These places were the hotbeds from whence sprang what is commonly called light literature. After their introduction English poetry exhibits a character equally removed from the splendid brilliancy, yet solidity, of the days of Elizabeth, and the picturesque intensity of the new romantic school. From these places of resort women were, of course, excluded; they could no more have appeared in them than in the taverns of the present day. Their frequenters gave a desultory tone to literature; a style so well suited to feminine capacity that we soon find that women, not wishing to let men have it all their own way, organized little tea-parties—or "tea-drinkings," as they were then called—where they retailed gossip, with this advantage, that they had the benefit of interchanging sentiments with the opposite sex. Women, as authors, now made their début. The Countess of Winchilsea, one of the first lady novelists, and a host of other satellites, appeared upon the literary horizon; Mrs. Aphra Behn, Mrs. Manley, Fanny Burney, &c. These tea-drinkings had become such recognized institutions that they are repeatedly mentioned in the chief literature of the age. With the rage for tea-parties was developed the taste for china. The more grotesque the pattern and design, the more valuable the tea-cup.—*The Argosy.*

BLOOD-MONEY AMONG THE ALBANIANS.—Some fury for revenge exists in what we may call the Bedawi and the semi-Bedawi stages of society, from the "Red Indian" to the Corsican. It is a religious duty. The ghost of the murdered man cannot rest; he haunts the family; even the screech owl and the cuckoo are the voices calling for vengeance. The Albanian or Montenegrin mother will still hang up the blood-stained paternal shirt, and show it to her sons till they take the murderer's life. Hence we shall see that a brother, not a friend, is compelled to behead his wounded brother who ran the risk of falling into Ottoman hands, and when a criminal was shot a multitude took part in the execution. If blood-money (patiti Krvarinu) was accepted, a long ceremony took place. On a fixed day the man-slayer, wearing the fatal weapon round his neck, crawled up to the head of the assembled family, and implored his pardon. The latter, taking the arm, cried in a loud and terrible voice, "Brethren! here is the slayer of our kinsman, will ye that I put him to death?" The reply was, "Pardon him, in the name of God!" The homicide then kissed the feet, the knees, the hands, and finally the lips of the "Domachin," (house-master;) and thus peace was made. Then all sat down to a copious feast, paid for by the murderer, in addition to the 50 or 60 sequins of "blood-money." Yet the national saying was, and still is, "Onse ne osveti, onse ne posveti"—Qui non vindicat, non sanctificatur. The universal practice is a curious comment upon the theory of Christianity.—*Cornhill.*

BITING ONE'S THUMB.—Scott—whose habit of writing notes to his works might be advantageously imitated by the poets of the present day—says that to bite the glove or the thumb was a border pledge of mortal revenge; and in illustration relates how a young Teviotdale laird, upon discovering on the morrow of a hard drinking bout that his glove had been bitten, insisted upon knowing with whom he had quarreled, as he must have satisfaction, although he remembered nothing at all about the matter. His curiosity was gratified, and he fell as he deserved to do, in the duel. In England thumb-biting was practiced to goad an adversary into fighting. Dekker tells us that St. Paul's Walk was notable for shoulderings, jeerings, and biting of thumbs to beget quarrels; and Shakespeare imports the fashion into Verona. When Gregory and Sampson espy two Montague men, out fly their swords; but prudent Sampson, to compel the others to take the initiative, bites his thumb at them, "which is a disgrace if they bear it." Challenged with the question, "Did you bite your thumb at me, Sir?" he replies, "No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb!" and in a few minutes the fray begins. It was not absolutely necessary to put the thumb to the mouth. In 1291 a rude fellow was sent to prison for casting vile contempt upon the clerk of the Sheriff of London, by raising his thumb and saying, "Iphurt, Iphurt!" in manifest contempt of our lord the king." If one Neapolitan wishes to anger another, he places the palm of the right hand on the back of the left and shakes the crossed thumbs, symbolical of donkey's ears, at him; a pleasant bit of pantomime answering to the "taking a sight" popular elsewhere—a sign of contemptuous defiance, said to be at least as old as ancient Assyria. At any rate, it is as old as Rabelais, who thus describes Panurge receiving Thaumaste: "Panurge suddenly lifted up in the air his right hand and put the thumb thereof into the nostril of the same side, holding his four fingers straight out and closed orderly in a parallel line to the point of his nose, shutting the left eye wholly, and making the other wink with profound depression of the eyebrows and eyelids. Then lifted he up his left hand, with hard wringing and stretching forth of his four fingers, and elevating his thumb, which he held in a line directly correspondent to the situation of his right hand, with the distance of a cubit and a half between them. This done, in the same form he abased toward the ground both the one and the other hand. Lastly, he held them in the midst, as aiming at the Englishman's nose." Bon Gaultier's line, "Coffee-milling, care, and sorrow, with a nose-adapted thumb," is explained by "Jabez," in *Notes and Queries,* as having reference to another way of taking a sight, on which the closed right hand was made to revolve round the little finger of the left. He laments that the degenerate schoolboy of our day only takes a modified sight, consisting of the right hand locked, with the first finger applied to the nose and the thumb to the chin. The change is to be deplored, but the new method is as effectually provocative of a row as the old, and what more does a boy want.—*All the Year Round.*

DRAMATIC READING.—Macready, who read with astonishing effect the tragedies of "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet," never would consent to read "Othello," for he said that such quick and complete changes of character and feeling were required between *Othello* and *Iago* that no human reader could ever suggest a just idea of them. And even in his "Hamlet" it must be confessed that his hearers felt the want of *Hamlet's* personal distinction; the other parts seemed comparatively too prominent. The *King* was in himself a perfect work of art; the *Ghost* appalled the imagination, and everybody was important, while the one whose pre-eminence was most desired, lost something of his elevation. Macready, aware of all the obstacles inseparable from dramatic reading, more willingly recited Milton than Shakespeare, and with Milton he made his deepest impression, not because he understood Milton better than he understood Shakespeare, as some people used to say, but that Milton's requirements were capable of being wholly fulfilled by a reader, and that Shakespeare's were not. These remarks are not intended to discourage dramatic readers, but rather to apologize for shortcomings which are inherent in the art without any fault on the part of the artist. Allowing for inevitable anomalies, dramatic reading may be made very interesting, and by its means a fine performer may suggest ideas of particular scenes or subordinate characters which otherwise could never reach the public. All that is here asserted is the impossibility of the adequate representation of an acting drama by one voice. This is not true of the recitation of poetic narratives; there is no impediment here to a complete artistic beauty, and a sense of entire satisfaction may result from it. But this kind of declamation rarely exalts the mind into the towering state which is induced by the tragedy that goes sweeping by. Macready's reading of the fifth book of *Paradise Lost,* solemn, majestic, tender, and so sublime in its devotion that the soul of the hearer was forced to worship the God whom he proclaimed, must be recorded as an exception to this general law, and Mr. Henry Irving's recital of the "Dream of Eugene Aram" is another instance of a most wonderful tragic effect produced by the telling of a story. Even imaginative and sensitive readers fail to find in silent study the passion which the actor develops in Thomas Hood's poem—the agony of a terrible remorse is struck deep into the heart of the listener; any one among the audience who held a guilty secret would surely give it up or die.—*Temple Bar.*

THE SLAVES AND ROUMANS.—From the Northern Carpathians to the Dardanelles, and from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, we view a fair region peopled by forty millions of Slaves and Roumans, of the same profession of faith as the Russians, and the majority, the Slaves, speaking what may broadly be termed the same language. These, with the exception of one million free Servians and four million Roumans of the Principalities, languish under the grinding tyranny of alien races. Many millions are held as in a vise by the iron military rule of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which, with all its fair exterior, is, since 1867, but a compact between Germans and Magyars for the subjugation of the Slave races. Thirteen millions more in Roumelia groan under the lash of less than two million emasculated and degenerate descendants of the Asiatic barbarians who broke into Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and who are kept there by the fictions of an effete diplomacy.

In Austria the Slave vainly beats against the bars of his cage, but he can still live as a man. In Turkey he cannot live as a man. The hanging of priests, the suffocation of people with their heads thrust into bags of millet—all these barbarous proceedings of a Tartar horde against a Christian people act of course differently on Russian nerves from political oppression in Austria. The question of humanity is sometimes in advance of the impulses which result from an identity of blood and religion.

Is it wonderful that Russians regard this state of things with intense dissatisfaction, and long ardently for the hour of retribution? Let us imagine ourselves in a parallel position. Let us suppose the pashas, with horse-tails, eunuchs, and harems complete, loose among our kinsfolk of Denmark or Holland. The attack of civilized Germany on the former in 1864 raised such a frenzy among ourselves that we nearly rushed into hostilities without the allies indispensable to our taking the field on the Continent; such a state of things as we have supposed above would evoke a modern crusade. Yet to the perpetuation of a similar misery have we been devoting our arms and diplomacy for such a prolonged period, it is to be feared from the basest of motives—the maintenance of our imaginary trade interests at the expense of the sufferings of our fellow-creatures. So indifferent are men to the misery of those who are remote from their personal spheres of observation!—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A POSTAL JOKE.—Mr. Scudamore seldom tells a story in parenthesis; but when he does it is always a capital one. Perhaps the best is a side-gird at the Civil Service Commissioners. When it was supposed that the aphis was the cause of the potato disease, and a suggestion was made to feed it down by importing lady-birds, a "young friend" of Mr. Scudamore's wrote "this heartless stanza:"

> "If the aphis vastator
> Destroys the potator,
> The way the most safe is
> To eat up the aphis."

"Poor young man!" Mr. Scudamore grimly and very significantly adds: "a heavy retribution fell on him. He entered the civil service early in life and has never left it."

AMUSEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL.

CHARACTER, SUCCESS AND ATTRACTIONS OF THE DIFFERENT THEATRES—SUPERIORITY OF MUSICAL CULTURE—THE VARIOUS MUSICAL SOCIETIES—A NOVELTY IN THE SHAPE OF MUSICAL SHORT-HAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875.

There is a curious mixture of the metropolitan and the provincial in Chicago amusements—not so much of metropolitanism as in New-York, and happily much less of provincialism than in Cincinnati or St. Louis. We have a little of the best of everything in the country, and a good deal of the worst. All the dramatic and musical notables visit us, and we are plagued all the year with the amateur entertainments that infest smaller communities and make the life of the connoisseur wretched. You have them in New-York as well, to a greater or less extent, but you have grown to a size where you can afford to ignore them. They only pester you in spots, while here every one of them infects the whole city. But the Chicagoans are an amusement-loving people, and take the bad with the good. The average is so fair, however, that managers rank this city next to New-York in the extent and certainty of profit. That the present season, so far, has been less profitable than usual is, if I am rightly informed, only in keeping with the experiences of other cities in the country. I think an acute observer might find causes that would apply about equally to all American cities for the decadence of public amusements if we can associate decadence with a people who are still in their swaddling-clothes. Have not our managers dazzled our eyes too much with pageantry, and tired our imaginations with satiety? As the playwright and the actor must give their audience room to exercise their intelligence, and not write "this is a horse" under every picture they present, so managers might have done better in appealing more to the intellect and less to the eye and other material senses. There seems to be nothing left to do in the way of gaudy display, lavish mountings, extravagant and exaggerated pictures. Certainly, one of the results is that a quiet play, well represented, but devoid of striking effects either in scenery or acting, has no constituency. People yawn nowadays at what a few years ago they looked upon with awe and reverence. This is one phase of the vitiated public taste, which is as much responsible for the comparatively meagre patronage of the theatres as the "hard times." Another phase of it is found in the lack of self-reliance of our audiences. The Chicago public looks to New-York for judgment, as your New-York public looks to Europe, only in a more marked degree. You do not notice this in New-York so much because the flood of transient people crowd your theatres, and we notice it the less on the same account, though not in the same degree. But our amusement public has no sentiment in common with the Ancestral Worship of the Chinese; the shelves are full of good plays, but as they have heard of them in the smattering of dramatic learning they have acquired, they will not go to see them. On the other hand, the new has no attractions for them unless it comes stamped with the corporate seal of New-York City. The Chicago people do not differ altogether from the New-Yorkers in this disinclination to novelties. This characteristic, dependence of judgment is not akin to the sentiment that "the old songs are the best," but it is the requirement of some hereditary or foreign certificate of merit. It is a bad habit, and the public will only rid itself of it after suffering some of the inevitable penalties attached to all bad habits.

THE THEATRES.

McVicker's Theatre is the leading dramatic establishment of the city, and since the destruction of the Opera-house in the fire of 1871, the temporary home of the operas that come to us. It is the "Star Theatre," an appellation that attests our provincialism. There is no theatre in the country which is handsomer in appearance, more comfortable in arrangement, or more elegant in appointments. Everything that is presented here has the benefit of large experience, excellent discipline, admirable management, and creditable accessories. But as a star theatre, it constantly labors under two embarrassing disadvantages, viz: 1. The brilliant constellations of the dramatic firmament are few in number, and the season can only be filled by presenting many little "stars," that twinkle but faintly, and seem of the earth, earthy; so-called stock business is almost out of the question in a theatre where the public have been instructed to look for stellar attractions. 2. A company must be engaged for a season to support all these stars that differeth one from another—playing "The Big Bonanza" this week for Mr. James Lewis, "Virginius" or "Jack Cade" next week for Mr. John McCullough, and "School for Scandal" the following for Jane Coombs. The engagements must be made with reference to quick study and general adaptability, rather than with reference to a peculiar line of performances. We shall have to overcome our provincialism of frequent changes in the performance before these disadvantages can be removed, and meanwhile our managers are frequently blamed for defects and shortcomings that "are not in our stars, but in ourselves." Miss Jane Coombs is playing at McVicker's this week in a series of the sterling dramas and comedies; a few years ago, in the days of quiet, legitimate dramatic performances, she played to crowded houses; now she attracts but little attention, though she is improved, and the surroundings are unmistakably better than they were formerly.

The most foolish and culpable thing the Chicago people have done theatrically was to permit the most creditable dramatic enterprise that has ever been started here to fail from very inattention. It was the organization of a comedy company for the New Chicago Theatre, a charming place, beautifully decorated, and turned by Mr. McVicker into what the critics have called a *bijou* of a theatre. The company was made up by probably the largest salary list ever paid outside New-York; it included many established favorites of New-York theatres; it was conceded by all who saw it to be admirably adapted for a comedy theatre; the plays, though not always selected with good judgment, were presented with particular care and accuracy of detail. And yet all this combined effort failed to attract public attention to the house. If half a dozen good audiences had been secured the success of the house would have been assured; but there was not one large house during the several weeks the company played there, simply because there was no striking feature that bore the approval of New-York to fasten the attention. The confession is humiliating, but the press was powerless to change the current; the comedy company was withdrawn, leaving Chicago without a theatre corresponding to the Union Square, or Wallack's, or Daly's. Now a minstrel company occupies the house, and as another minstrel company occupies Hooley's, also one of our prettiest theatres, we have an "intolerable deal of sack" to a "half-penny-worth of bread."

The Kiralfys are at the Adelphi for a brief season, with the spectacular hodge-podge of "Around the World in Eighty Days," justifying their right to the piece by the actual presence of the manager of the Porte St. Martin, of Paris. This Adelphi is the best model in America of a Porte St. Martin theatre, if it could only be managed in the same style. With an immense stage, and an auditorium to correspond, it is just the place for the presentation of such spectacles as that the Kiralfys are giving now, and melodramas like "The Two Orphans," claimed by so many parents. (By the way, it was a solecism to produce such a piece at a little theatre like the Union Square.) But Chicago is not Paris yet, and the Adelphi has to alternate between the Porte St. Martin pieces and variety entertainments of the Tony Pastor style, with the accompaniment of stale beer and bad tobacco. Of the other theatres, Wood's Museum and the Academy of Music do not differ much in badness from the minor theatres of other large cities, and contribute to the quantity, without materially enhancing the quality, of our amusements.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

You would scarcely think it, but I am inclined to set the musical culture of the Chicago people far in advance of their dramatic culture, and give them credit for better taste and more independence of judgment in this branch of amusements. I think this is largely due to the fact that the musical criticism of the Chicago press in the past has been superior to its dramatic criticism. The *Tribune's* musical writer, for instance, (Mr. Upton,) is at once an enthusiast and a student in music, a vivid writer, and a close critic; he has watched the musical progress of the city for twenty years, and has often given it direction. The musical criticism generally has been more careful and capable, and its influence is noted in the steadier *clientèle* which the music purveyors find. I believe it is the experience of Mr. Strakosch, an impresario of greatest experience, that he can rely upon Chicago for the support of a good opera combination with even more certainty than he can upon New-York. There is no city outside of New-York where Theodore Thomas gives so many orchestral concerts during the season, and with so much profit. All the better musical combinations—the Italian opera troupes, German opera troupes, English opera troupes and the concert troupes and opera bouffe companies of high and low degree—have had the same experience.

The better and surer patronage which our musical entertainments receive, as a rule, furnish us with a larger proportion than we would enjoy otherwise, and of a higher order. Take this week as an instance. The prominent musical entertainments have been the opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," last Sunday evening, concluding an entire week's performance; a Camilla Urso concert, in a Lyceum course, on Tuesday, and a grand choral concert last evening by the Apollo Club, assisted by Mrs. Julia Rivé, the brilliant pianist, and Miss Alice Deceves, of Brooklyn, a contralto singer with a peculiarly deep and rich voice; and other minor entertainments for the week. Our first-class musical entertainments crowd along in this way during the entire season. Chicago has always had excellent musical societies. Many years ago there was a Philharmonic society, kept alive by a number of musical enthusiasts, one or two of whom played the flute badly, another scraped the violin, a third tortured the cello, and still another wrote long and intricate symphonies without being able to play a single bar of them. Yet they were all lovers of good music, and kept the society on its feet to exert a healthful influence upon the musical taste and culture of the City. Among a large number of the existing societies, the leading German clubs are the Liederkranz, under the leadership of M. Balatka, and the Germania, with a new leader expressly imported from Germany, and the leading American societies the Beethoven, under the leadership of Mr. Wolfsohn, formerly of Philadelphia, and the Apollo, under the leadership of Mr. W. L. Tomlins, an English gentleman, more recently of Brooklyn. Among the operas that have been creditably produced from time to time by the German societies, are "The Czar and Carpenter," "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Semiramide," "Der Freischuetz," "The Magic Flute," "Stradella," "Masaniello," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Many of the favorite oratorios, and works like Gade's "Erl King" and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgisnacht," have been performed; and each society gives several concerts during the season, with glees, madrigals, and chorals. They are all supported by associated memberships and annual subscriptions.

MUSICAL SHORT-HAND.

For all this, there is a lack of concentration and combined effort among our musical people, which is mainly owing, I think, to the diversity of systems and methods in teaching. There is a gentleman now here (Mr. Tourlins, the leader of the Apollo Club,) whose province may be, as his aim certainly is, to reach the masses with singing-made-easy. I have just listened to a lecture of his, which was a singularly clear and vivid exposition of the "tonic sol-fa" system of musical notation, first introduced in England by Rev. John Kirwin about 1850, and now educating a nation of singers through thousands of teachers. It is at once a simplification of the principles of music and their exposition in a sort of musical short-hand. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, after listening an hour to Mr. Tomlins, said that he had learned more of music in that brief time than he had ever hoped to learn in all his life. There are some fifteen or sixteen symbols in all—fewer than the letters in the English alphabet—and they are learned so that music may be read off with the same fluency and intelligence that one runs down the columns of a newspaper. It is a system corresponding to the spelling, formation of words, punctuation, parsing and construction of written language, only it is simpler and may be acquired with less labor. The ordinary musical notation is a scale of fixed sounds, indicating only a certain absolute pitch; its modifications are infinitely complicated, and incumber the vocalist with information he does not want, while they fail to give him the exact piece of notation he seeks. Musical notation ought, when it specifies any sound, to indicate directly and simply the relation in which that sound stands to its key-note. This is the function of the "tonic sol-fa" system. The intervals of time are taught first; then time, with its units, multiples, and fractions; and not till both these are acquired are the symbols brought into use. The thing itself is learned, and then its sign—as, knowing the meaning of a word, it flashes upon us instantly when we see the written sign that stands for it. It is said that the child can learn to read music in this way much more easily than it learns to read language, and that twenty lessons give a more thorough knowledge of music than years of study under the awfully intricate and meaningless hieroglyphics of the accepted scale. All of the best music in the world is published in England on this system for the use of the thousands who have studied and are studying it; and it is a means to an end, in that it provides a foundation for the intelligent comprehension of the prevailing system of notation. Mr. Tomlins' effort to introduce this system in Chicago should be watched with interest by musicians everywhere.

THE NETHER SIDE OF PARIS.—Paris, the home of ideas, has always been singularly behindhand in the prosaic work of looking after the unpleasant little facts, care or neglect in which makes life wholesome, or the reverse. If those who judge of Paris from a hotel where English go, or from a "pension" in the Rue St. Honoré, were just to live a few days on the Quai St. Michel, or in almost any unfashionable quarter, they would wonder how civilized beings could put up with such disgustingly primitive sewage arrangements, for instance. The Parisians are the very Pharisees of civilization: they make clean the outside of the cup and platter. Till this last Winter (when their sweeping brigade broke down after one heavy snow-fall) their well-swept streets have for years (even during the Commune) been a contrast to those of snow-choked, mud-begrimed London. Outside the houses all is trim and neat; but of the insides, often, the less that is said the better.—*All the Year Round.*

THE FASHIONS.

NOTES OF THE SEASON.

THE RAGE FOR RICH MATERIALS—MORE TRIMMING THAN EVER—NOVEL OUTER GARMENTS—THE FAVORITE COLORS—CHILDREN'S SUITS—THE USE OF BLACK—BONNETS OF THE DAY.

There are so many novelties in the fashions at present that, in spite of all that has been said, there still remains much to describe. Frappé velvet, brocaded silks, and matelassé are the materials most to be admired. There are in use woolen brochés and matelassés which are well worthy of mention; the embossing stands out in relief from the goods and has a very rich appearance. Knickerbocker crossed by large squares is also a novelty. There is a large assortment of cachemires de l'Inde in all plain colors, with cachemire designs in two shades; these are very tasteful. There may also be added to this style of material vigognes and drap du Thibet in real India wool. There are many striped and checked fancy materials of which suits will be made, combined with plain goods to correspond.

As already foretold, the lampas, damasks, and brocades which were intended to enable one to dispense with trimmings, are as much if not more heavily trimmed than the plain materials. The toilets are striped from head to foot with galloon; these must be had at any price, and placed everywhere. The sleeves of many siciliennes, cloth, and velvet confections are wholly covered with galloon.

The chief question at present concerns the form of outer garments. The large capote and polonaise are the latest caprice; many of these will be made of coarse goods with a long nap, or of frappé velvet, and other materials. A beautiful shape is known as the pasha garment, which is of medium length in the back and very long in front, forming an apron; it has handsome and rather long, square sleeves, which are in perfect harmony with the general cut. It is heavily trimmed with insertion and fine passementerie, studded with jet, and bears lace to match. There are two other garments in the same style, very short and almost straight in the back; in front they are cut in two long points, forming an apron. The trimming is galloon or fur. Then in contrast to these is the short casaque, fitting in to the figure, with tight sleeves and square cuffs. This is trimmed with bands of fur, which are broader than those of last year. For carriage use, large circular cloaks lined and trimmed with fur are most in favor.

The materials for day wear, such as silk and woolen goods and all-silk goods, as also velours frappé, are invariably gray or tawny polonaises, intended to be worn over brown or black velvet skirts. If, on the contrary, the polonaise forms part of the complete suit—which is the most stylish fashion—the material is then in the shade of the faille skirt. The frappé velvet tunique exacts a faille skirt liberally trimmed with puffings and plaitings. With a tunique of silk material the skirt is of velour trainé in the same shade.

The colors now in vogue are all shades of blue, green, scabieuse, and mouse-color, and brown is always worn.

There is no limit to the fanciful styles now used, even for children. Cloth, velvet, poplin, plain serge, and Scotch plaid are all trimmed with galloon, and make very pretty children's suits. The favorite shape for little boys is the skirt with large plaits, or with plaits and galloon alternating. The long casaque habit, with pockets, is much worn. Children's skirts are trimmed with white and black galloon, or are in combined shades. White galloon is much used on many blue suits.

Black is now in such general use that a few remarks on the subject may not be out of place. Many ladies adopt black from motives of economy, as persons wearing it are much less apt to be tempted into extravagance by constant changes of fashion. Among the black materials for elegant costumes are satin, silk, velvet, foulard, sicilienne, and, for ordinary dresses, cloth, cachemire, broché, matelassé, armure, alpaca, and many other fancy goods. With these silk and wool, and plain and broché goods are combined, just as in colored dresses. A very handsome suit called the baby dress is made in these combinations of material. The shape is princess; the front is of sicilienne, and the back of woolen and silk broché goods. The waist is cut decidedly long and laces in the back. It has a very long basque. The Sicilienne abbesse train is hooked to the basque, and two scarfs of broché goods are gracefully arranged in plaits turning upward. The first surrounds the skirt where the basque terminates, and the second is placed a little below. The ends of the scarf are trimmed with fringe and joined in the middle of the back in a sailor's knot. The sleeves are of broché finished at the wrists with plain cornets and faille bows.

For a young lady, the following is a suitable dress: The whole toilet is of black cachemire. The skirt has a short train surrounded by a flounce bound with faille, and a deep plaiting above; the heading is bound in the same manner. The tunique apron is bordered with a braided black and white silk galloon; it is plain in front, slightly shirred in the back where it is closed under a shell-shaped trimming of the same goods, and ornamented with galloon. The amazone waist has a small basque and flat sleeves, trimmed with galloon like the remainder of the dress, only not so wide. The front of the waist and tunique is ornamented with tiny oxidized silver buttons placed in rows of three all the way down; these buttons are also upon the middle of the small basque in the back, on the outside of the sleeves, and on the revers of the pockets.

Among the numerous different shaped pockets now in use the newest are the fan pocket, which is straight or turned over, the aumonière detached from the skirt, and the plain or double shell-pocket.

The bonnets of the day are as eccentric as all other articles of toilet. Who can really admire the new shape called Muscadin, with a large raised brim trimmed with bright colors; it can also be made altogether black, and trimmed with a black tulle scarf, bordered with lace, and a plume placed high on the crown. The most peculiar combinations of colors are in use; for instance, on the brim of a green or plum-colored felt bonnet is a sky-blue ostrich feather. Plush and velvour epinglé are again to be revived.

Black and white continue in vogue. Scarfs of white silk natté are still placed around the crowns of felt hats. The materials most employed are brocaded silk, matelassé, and velvet. A new kind of very fine ivory-white llama lace is very showy on black velvet. The ribbons are shot with gold, silver, and steel, and are very heavy. Velvet flowers, bronzed leaves, peculiar feathers, fanciful birds, (the use of which is sometimes abused,) and silver or gold ornaments are all pressed into service to trim the bonnets of the period. Long veils are again to be the style. They are of plain or dotted tulle, and fall as far as the knees; they are called veils *à la Juive.* When the veil is raised it is thrown over one side of the bonnet.

Malines point lace and valenciennes are also used for trimmings; the average depth is two and a half to three inches. The lace is placed on the arrows of the bonnet in shell-shape and mingled with loops and ends of faille or velvet. White laces, when used to trim bonnets, should if possible, be new, as after having been washed the color is not good and they become soft.

In the line of fancy jewelry a great deal of gold and silver filigree work will be worn. This kind of ornament is very serviceable, when tarnished it can be washed with gold and then comes out like new. Young as well as married ladies can wear these jewels. Sapphirine is still the rage and much more showy than Rhine pebbles.

The Winter style in gloves is as follows: Gants de Swede are not considered suitable for Winter use, and the fine soft chevreau glacé is only worn for Fall dress. There are in Paris gloves made especially for this season. For morning wear the worsted glove called Kashmeere is convenient, warm, and easily drawn off and on; it comes with as many as four buttons. For half dress the Castorine, which is of undressed kid and very strong, is economical. This glove is suitable for wear with suits of cloth, cachemire, vigogne, natté, &c., as it is only made in dark shades, such as dark green, plum, purple, brown, and gray. The gant russe is the full-dress Winter glove, worn with the most elegant velvet suits trimmed with fur; they are very warm, though made of handsome fine chevreau. These gloves are lined with silken fur, which does not enlarge the hand but protects it, and keeps the skin white and soft in the coldest weather. They are also made in dark colors. The black and gray gloves are lined with purple silk and are used for half mourning. The green ones are lined with red and the havane with blue. They are rather expensive, but so durable that they finally prove quite cheap. For riding and traveling the Jeanne d'Arc is suitable. This glove is of a rather thick and strong kid, with a double row of stitching, and it has a deep gauntlet. It is only made in different shades of gray.

The greatest sensation of the Parisian season has been the trousseau of Mlle. Louise Fitz-James Stuart, who has just married the Duc De Medina Cœli. Among the most conspicuous articles was a rare collection of handkerchiefs, if such a name can be given to these tissues, the grounding of which was so covered with lace and embroidery as to leave no handkerchief at all. There were in the corbeille about sixty handkerchiefs, a dozen of which were worth 1,000 francs apiece. On some the embroidery of the crest alone cost 300 francs. They bore the crests of the Berwicks with those of the Medina-Cœlis, embroidered in gold by means of a metal thread which washing does not affect. The Duchess' corbeille further comprised seven cachemires in all the colors of the rainbow. One was white, came from Persia, and was embroidered in gold and turquois. At the wedding the bride wore a white toilet, with a long lace train adorned with bunches of orange-blossoms.

The Dowager Duchess of Medina-Cœli wore a green faille dress, and a mantilla of white lace fastened by a crown of emeralds and diamonds.

The young Princess Nathalie de Serbie showed great taste by not allowing any kind of trimming on the dresses composing her bridal trousseau but lace. The bridal dress was of white satin trimmed up the front with point d'Alençon, with branches of orange blossoms. The train was perfectly plain. The Agnes Sorel waist was trimmed to match. An evening and reception dress was of silver-colored satin, with a gauze apron with pale roses on either side. Another dress was of Danube blue faille covered with quantities of malines lace. A very peculiar dress was of sulphur-colored faille trimmed with plaitings of white gauze, with branches and acorns on the apron. From the above descriptions it will be seen that although not covered with galloon these dresses are none the less uncommonly elegant.

THE OATES DIVORCE CASE.

THE UNPLEASANT DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES TITUS AND HER HUSBAND, AS RELATED BY HER SISTER AND WAITING MAID.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, Nov. 14.

In the Titus-Oates divorce case now pending in the Chancery Court, in which Mrs. James A. Oates Titus prays for a divorce from her husband, Tracy W. Titus, several depositions for the plaintiff have been taken. Miss Pauline Merritt, a sister of Mrs. Titus, played at Macauley's Theatre a few weeks ago, and after her engagement remained in the city for some days, stopping at the residence of her mother. During this time her deposition in the case was taken. She states that the plaintiff married the defendant at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, and that at the time of the marriage the defendant had no money of his own, and the plaintiff supported both herself and the defendant. That Titus was a drinking man, and, in addition to that, mistreated his wife and squandered her property. That for the past two years he has been a confirmed drunkard, and would at times go without speaking to his wife for two weeks, during which time he would refuse to take her to the table, or go with her to the theatre. That he never attended to business, and did no labor whatever. While in St. Louis in January, 1875, she states Titus treated his wife very badly and did not speak to her for three or four weeks. Although his wife was ill at the time he failed to pay any attention to her, and she sent to this city for her mother to nurse her. While in Kansas City he cursed and abused his wife because she refused to play at the matinée when she was sick, and, on that occasion, he also threatened to take his trunk and leave her. She pleaded with him to remain, and he went out and got drunk. The witness was sent for about 4 o'clock in the morning, and remained in the hall talking to Titus until 6 o'clock, pleading with him not to desert his wife. While in Philadelphia in October, 1874, he also treated his wife very badly, and on one occasion, when she spoke to him about business, he told her roughly that she did not know anything about business, and pushed her, and she would have fallen down the steps but that the witness was coming up and caught her. She states that he handled all the money, and when the plaintiff asked him for money he would say he did not have any, and would then go out and spend it in drinking. While in San Francisco in January, 1875, his treatment of her was such that she was compelled to have the attendance of a physician behind the scenes while fulfilling her engagement at the theatre. It was in that city they parted, and the witness states that the defendant took his trunk from the plaintiff's room and left the hotel. The next day the plaintiff came to the witness and since that time has lived apart from the defendant.

She further states that the defendant is a man of disagreeable temper. The plaintiff had always attended to her own business, but after her marriage with the defendant he would not let her ask him any questions or say anything to him about business; if she did he would shut her up as though she was a child, and this, no matter what the place or who was present, before the company or in the theatre. He always treated her unkindly, and would curse her and talk roughly to her. She also stated that the plaintiff had always tried to live happily with defendant, and had, up to the time of their separation, endeavored to hide his faults.

The deposition of Mattie Denike, the waiting-maid of Mrs. Titus, was taken at the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, Va., and has been filed in court. She states that she has known Titus for four years, and that he was very ill-tempered at times; that she heard him curse plaintiff in St. Louis in June, 1875. Titus had never been kind to his wife since she knew them—that is, since their marriage—except for a few months after the said marriage. She also referred to the absence and neglect of the plaintiff on the part of the defendant, as detailed by the other witnesses, and stated that though she had never seen Titus actually strike his wife she saw him shake her in Philadelphia [illegible] was a man [illegible] also stated [illegible] this city [illegible] dant for [illegible] what she [illegible]

No other [illegible] beyond [illegible] Titus, to [illegible] will not be [illegible]

THE WACO DISASTER.

A CORONER'S VERDICT—WHY THE PASSENGERS RECEIVED NO AID FROM NEIGHBORING VESSELS.

The Coroner's jury at Galveston, Texas, to inquire into the cause of the death of Capt. Thomas E. Wolff, the pilot on the burned steamer City of Waco, returned the following verdict:

State of Texas, Galveston County.—Inquisition held on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1875, at Labadie's wharf, in the City and County of Galveston, before D. B. Johnson, Coroner of the county of Galveston, on the view of the dead body of Capt. Thomas E. Wolff [illegible] county of Galveston [illegible] Capt. Thomas E. Wolff [illegible] about the morning of the 9th day of November, 1875, from drowning in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico at [illegible] caused by the burning of the steamship City of Waco, on the night of the 8th day of November, A. D. 1875.

Mr. John B. Botts, chief officer of the steamer Abdiel, which was anchored about a mile to the leeward of the City of Waco when she was burned, testified before the Coroner, and told why he could not aid the drowning passengers. He said: "The wind was blowing [illegible] east and it was raining very heavily at the time; we had no steam [illegible] banked fires [illegible] of an hour [illegible] order to [illegible] after discovering the fire on board the City of Waco, at about 4 o'clock on Monday night or Tuesday morning [illegible] steward, who [illegible] I called out [illegible] then got the [illegible] out, when [illegible] saying the [illegible] sea too [illegible] davits [illegible] into the [illegible] mate, carpenter [illegible] those three [illegible] cient to [illegible] supposed to [illegible] getting out [illegible] o'clock; at [illegible] of fire, and [illegible] or board at [illegible] when I [illegible] chance for [illegible] being enveloped [illegible] around and [illegible] vicinity of the [illegible] Captain was [illegible] tempestuous [illegible] ship for [illegible] Captain. [illegible] the eastward [illegible] being about [illegible] was coming [illegible] the ship; [illegible] any thunder [illegible] City of Waco; [illegible] no fire at the [illegible]

RELATIVES UNITED.

The Newburg *Journal* contains the following interesting incident: "Rev. John L. Richards, of Jersey City, preached a sermon at the Clinton school-house, near Newfoundland, N. J., on the borders of our county, a few days ago. The correspondent [illegible] after service [illegible] young lady [illegible] many miles [illegible] nected with [illegible] century ago [illegible] separated, [illegible] be ascertained [illegible] went, and [illegible] were finally [illegible] subject was [illegible] necessary [illegible] the finding [illegible] person of [illegible] aged minister [illegible] dead—having [illegible] information [illegible] families [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AGE OF PERICLES.—A History of the Politics and Arts of Greece from the Persian to the Peloponnesian War. By WILLIAM WATKISS LLOYD. Vols. II. London and New-York. MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

A few weeks ago the Bishop of Manchester, in a speech delivered in England, attempted to destroy a theory which is held by a large section of anthropologists. Advocates of the strict and literal interpretation of the Genesis, insist that the first man was a perfect being, and consequently they are forced to accept the inference that the race has degenerated. Most scientific anthropologists assume, on the contrary, that the first man was a savage, and they claim that the weight of testimony is in favor of their theory, and hence that the human family is gradually attaining a higher degree toward perfection. The Bishop is greatly shocked at this doctrine, and he boldly declares himself a disciple of the old school. He offers but one statement to support his case, and that is an assertion. But it is a bold one. He affirms without hesitation that the ancient Greeks, and especially the Greeks of the age of Pericles, were far superior, both mentally and physically, to the most highly-cultured and civilized nation of the present day. He does not admit that they were morally superior, though if he had, quite as much evidence could have been adduced in favor of his theory as will be found to sustain it now.

We are more disposed to think that Dr. Fraser's enthusiasm for the Greeks is due rather to his desire to avoid the to him unpleasant consequences of supposing that Adam was not an angel than to any actual belief in the inferiority of man in the nineteenth century, as compared with man as he was more than 2,000 years ago. There was very much in the life and manners of the Greeks of that time which we cannot believe that the Bishop would commend; and if we mistake him not very much, it is doubtful whether the author of the *Eumenides* would be likely to receive much approval from him on the ground of social and political doctrines. But to test the value of the Bishop's theory, the impartial reader cannot have a better guide than he will find in the two volumes now before us. It may justly be a matter for surprise that a work of this kind should have been so long delayed, but it is at least satisfactory to know that the form in which at last it has come is one that must answer the expectations and receive the cordial approval of Greek scholars.

The Bishop of Manchester was fully justified in pointing to the era immediately preceding the Peloponnesian war as that in which Greek civilization attained a high if not the highest eminence. Admirers of the principles championed by Æschylus as well as of those practiced by Pericles, will agree in that. It was a time in which the opportunity afforded by a continuance of comparative public tranquillity was taken to widen the basis of popular government, to paralyze the hitherto despotic powers of the aristocracy, and at the same time to lend encouragement to poetry, literature, and the arts—of which last familiar evidence still remains to us in the wonderful ruins of the Parthenon and the unquestioned supremacy of Pheidias in the realm of sculpture. Much of the light which has been shed upon that period by Greek authors comes from Thucydides, at once the most trustworthy and the most practical of ancient historians, but as Mr. Lloyd justly remarks, all that he gave us is vastly insufficient to meet modern demands, besides being very deficient in many important data. He therefore seeks to fill up vacancies, as far as they can be filled, by reference to all other Greek writers, and at the same time to work them into such form that they shall appear as nearly as possible in chronological sequence. The last condition has hitherto been too much neglected by Greek historians, but it was essential in order to render the picture of Greek civilization fully comprehensible in all its aspects to ordinary readers, and the result is certainly a worthy return for the large amount of labor by which it must have been brought about.

Notwithstanding the importance of the political events that took place during the fifty years that next ensued after the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, the faintness of the impression made by them upon the public mind, when compared with the attention that was given to foreign wars, is indicated in the fact that no native writer has given us any special and complete history of them. One narrative ends before they began, and another begins at a date subsequent to them, the plan followed by Thucydides of writing a slight sketch in order that the interval should not be entirely unfilled having been an afterthought, and then only incompletely acted upon. The purpose which Mr. Lloyd had was to complete the history of that half century, taking up the record where Herodotus left it, and carrying it on to the point at which Thucydides began his narrative of the Peloponnesian war. To accomplish this effectually, he has deemed it expedient, and we think wisely, to overlap, as he terms it, a part of the period covered by those two writers. And for the interval he has ransacked the whole of ancient Greek literature as far as it is now accessible, drawing facts from every source, not despising what may seem at the surface but trifling incidents, and where necessary building up conclusions from the slenderest material, if it was thought substantial enough to merit any degree of consideration. He admits the difficulty which the historian always meets with in his desire to arrive at the truth, even when contemporaneous events are the subject of treatment. A certain amount of conjecture must enter into all such works, and facts upon which these conjectures are founded are ever more or less distorted, according to the mental vision of those who recorded them. Illustrations of this may be found in the representations of Cromwell by Carlyle, Pope, Hutchinson, and Ludlow; of Henry VIII. as reported by Froude or by Cavendish and Shakespeare; of Julius Cæsar as pictured by Cicero or by Mommsen; and indeed of British history generally, as we have it in the writings of Lingard, Hume, Macaulay, or Mahon.

But in dealing with the difficulties of this kind Mr. Lloyd everywhere evinces sound judgment and an evident desire to arrive at an unbiased conclusion. If the reader experiences any disappointment in a perusal of his work, it will probably be due to the overlapping process of which we have spoken. Apart from the introduction, twenty-nine of thirty-one chapters in the first volume are devoted to a history of the period immediately preceding that in which Pericles first became prominent in political affairs. We do not say that it was not necessary in order to render the work complete that an outline of the career of Themistocles, of the policy of Cimon, of the condition of parties in Athens, and of the influence of Sparta in the Peloponessus, should have been included; but it may be a cause for some surprise that so much space in the first volume should have been given to these and kindred topics, while he from whom the title of the book is obtained receives an introduction only toward the close. Still, the student will derive what we cannot help thinking is ample compensation in the lucid picture he will find of that portion of Athenian history which comprises the growth of the aristocratic influence and the culmination of the power of the Areopagus. Moreover, those portions which refer especially to the progress of architecture and sculpture, and to the condition of the art of painting in the time of Themistocles, will be found fully to repay a careful perusal. The subject of Greek painting is discussed in an entirely new light, and presents many valuable suggestions, which are capable, probably, of being greatly enlarged upon.

In discussing the development of the Athenian democracy, and the influence which Solon, Aristides, and Themistocles had in it, there is but little room for much originality. Mr. Lloyd points to the effect which the Persian war had in rendering an extension of the franchise necessary, and he outlines with a clever hand the characters of the men who now held a foremost place in public affairs. But as he enters upon a consideration of the rise of Pericles he makes his ability both as a scholar and a historian fully apparent. The effects of the policy of Cimon of the advancing sense of independence among the people, and of consequent events, are given with a completeness and a brilliancy which carry the reader along in full sympathy with the author. Mr. Lloyd appears to adopt the theory of Plutarch where he lays stress upon the institution of the *theoricon* as one of the means which, by the adroit manipulation of Pericles and Ephialtes, enabled them to make head against the authority of Cimon and the party he represented. But for the purpose of maintaining the chronological order of events, foreign affairs are necessarily mixed up in some measure with the progress of events at home. And then, while the growth of democratic ideas among the people, and the revolt of the Helots, which, by the way, is very briefly mentioned, were preparing the road for Pericles, Mr. Lloyd does not omit to show the incidental influences tending in the same direction which arose from the outside relations of the Athenians. In this way the rivalries between Athens and Sparta, the extension of authority during the Messenian war, the growth of popular power, the advances made in sculpture, music, and literature, the merits of the Medea and of the writings of Æschylus, the nature of the Athenian festivals, the dominant features in the policy and theoretical ideas of Pericles, and the relation of Athenian politics to religion, are severally treated with due regard to their mutual bearings and their influence upon the general progress of the age.

Mr. Lloyd takes for the conclusion of his work the Theban surprise of Platæa, the invasion of Attica, and the resolution of the Athenians, on the advice of Pericles, to accept war with the Lacedemonians. Pericles survived this event, and saw the consequences of his policy for two years, but Mr. Lloyd appears to have thought that, arrived at the point where the vacant space in Greek history that he wanted especially to fill has its limit, he had found a fitting place whereat to stop. His object was attained, and in such a manner that the work he has produced will, we believe, by all Greek scholars be accepted as a standard historical portraiture of the most interesting portion of ancient Greek life. It deserves to rank with the best contributions to Greek literature which we have in the language, and it fills a hiatus which has not before been dealt with in so special and thorough a manner. After depicting the brilliant spot in Athenian records, we can understand that Mr. Lloyd did not wish to enter upon that of Athenian decay, which almost immediately followed the full development of the democratic power under Pericles. We shall conclude with one quotation which has several points that deserve notice, on the historian who takes up the narrative where Mr. Lloyd leaves it.

"The physical operation," he says, "of the mischief of the invasion by the Lacedemonians and the plague that broke out in Athens is described by Thucydides in painful detail, but not with more emphasis than the unhappy moral canker to which the fall of Athens was so largely due. The recklessness and heartlessness, the shamelessness before God and man, of those who were living in constant apprehension of miserable death that seemed to visit indifferently the good and the bad, the wise and the imprudent, are set forth by the historian in terms that do but anticipate the demoralization that he has soon to put on record as consequent on the miseries of war."

THE NEW REFLECTOR.

Paris, says *Galignani*, at present possesses one of the largest telescopes, if not the largest, in the world. It is situated in the garden of the observatory, under a wooden shed mounted on rails, and which can therefore be shifted, instrument and all, from one place to another with the greatest ease. It is some thirty feet high, and the reflector with its accessories weighs about twenty tons. Before we give a faint idea of it let us remind our readers that telescopes of this description consist of a tube wide enough to enable the observer to put his head to the opening without intercepting the image of the object; he turns his back to the heavens and sees the star he wants in the focus of the reflecting mirror that is fixed to the other end of the tube. For this purpose there is an eye-piece screwed to the rim of the tube at the open end, and it is through this the astronomer looks at the image which appears inside the tube. The mirror is parabolic; the rays, therefore, falling upon it parallel to the axis are all reflected in one point, the focus where the star becomes visible. This being understood, let us say that the diameter of the new telescope is one metre and a fifth, or forty-seven inches and two-tenths, not quite four feet. It is made of wrought-iron, and is 7.30 metres long, (about twenty-four feet.) This may give an idea of the immense size of this instrument, which alone weighs 2,200 kilogrammes, (upward of two tons.) It rests upon trunnions and is mounted parallactically; that is, parallel to the axis of the world. The mirror, which is of silvered glass according to Foucault's system, weighs, with the necessary counterpoise, 800 kilogrammes. The framework consists of wrought-iron pillars rising to the altitude of nine metres (35 feet 4 inches.) The tube can move up and down in its own plane, and round its parallactic support, so that it can follow any star all along its path, the motion of the instrument being generated by clock-work of gigantic proportions and yet going with the minutest precision. Indeed, an error of but three or four millimetres in the focal length of the mirror, or of the tenth part of a second in time, or the slightest bend in any of the heavy pieces composing this monster reflector would be fatal to its utility; fortunately it is a complete success in every respect. The observations are made laterally, according to the Newtonian system, on a movable gallery accessible by means of an iron winding staircase mounted on castors.

AN ANCIENT CIVIC CEREMONY.

The London *Daily News* of Nov. 1 says: "The City Solicitor, Mr. T. J. Nelson, accompanied by Mr. De Jersey, the Secondary of the City of London, and a gentleman representing Mr. W. T. Elliott, late Under Sheriff of London and Middlesex, attended before Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., the Queen's Remembrancer, in the Court of Exchequer, at the office of the court in Chancery lane, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock P. M., to perform certain ancient quit-rent services to the Crown for tenure by the Corporation of the City of London, as ancient tenants of lands in the County of Salop and in the parish of St. Clement Danes, Westminster. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Secondary reading a warrant stating that John Whittaker Ellis, Esquire and Alderman, and James Shaw, Esq., late Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, come on the day to them prefixed, to render an account to her Majesty of the issues of their office from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, to the same feast then next following; and also a second warrant stating that Mr. De Jersey and Mr. Elliott are put in the place of the said late Sheriffs to render such account on their behalf. After these warrants were read, the Queen's Remembrancer directed that they should be recorded, as prayed. Proclamation was then made in the following words: 'Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called "The Moors," in the County of Salop, come forth and do your service.' Mr. City Solicitor then chopped one small fagot in two with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook, as quit-rent service for the above tenure. Another proclamation was next made thus: 'Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called "The Forge," in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, come forth and do your service.' Thereupon Mr. Nelson proceeded, as rendering service for this property, to count six horse-shoes and sixty-one hob-nails. Upon his announcing each of the above numbers he was answered by the Queen's Remembrancer, 'Good number!' With this the above very ancient and curious ceremonial terminated. Records of the quit-rent service for 'The Moors,' Salop, are found as far back as 13 John (A. D. 1211;) and for 'The Forge' as far as 19 Henry III. (A. D. 1235;) but the origin of both tenures is lost in antiquity."

ANOTHER OLD LADY.

The crop of centenarians improves as 1876 approaches. The latest heard from is Mrs. Hester Authors, living in Caroline county, Maryland, who is said to be 114 years old, and to have been present in Philadelphia at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. If the list continues to grow, Philadelphia must provide a special hotel to accommodate all these hundred-year-old folks.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S POLICY.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT'S PROPOSED ARMORY OPPOSED—THE CONTROLLER'S RESOLUTION—A MOVEMENT TO REDUCE HIGH SALARIES—A PLAN FOR RELIEVING TAX-PAYERS.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, for the purpose of taking further action in regard to the application of the Seventh Regiment for a mandamus to compel them to insert in the budget for 1876 the sum of $350,000, to build a new armory. When the question was called up, Controller Green offered the following resolution, which was preceded by a number of preambles giving a history of the effort of the Seventh Regiment to obtain money for a new armory:

Resolved, That this board hereby expresses its judgment that, in the present condition of the monetary affairs of the City, no burden should be imposed upon the tax-payers of this City for the purpose of erecting buildings for an armory and drill-rooms for the use of the Seventh or any other regiment, and that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to oppose, by all proper means, the granting of the mandamus sought for by the Seventh Regiment to compel this board to raise money by tax to build an armory for the Seventh Regiment.

After the resolution was read, Mayor Wickham moved to strike out the whole preamble, and also the first portion of the resolution referring to the present condition of the monetary affairs of this City. He said they were not germain to the question.

Controller Green replied that the preamble gave a history of the case, and was explanatory of the reasons of the board for not making provision for the proposed armory in the budget, and should therefore be retained. The preamble and resolution were intended as an expression of the judgment of the board, and he thought they should have some weight with the court, and would be a good paper to present in connection with their answer.

Mayor Wickham said he did not believe any court would be influenced by any resolution the board might adopt.

A vote was then taken on the motion of the Mayor to strike out the preamble and part of the resolution, and it was lost, Controller Green and Commissioner Wheeler voting in the negative, and the Mayor and Alderman Lewis in the affirmative.

Alderman Lewis then moved to lay the preamble on the table. This was also lost. A vote was then taken on the preamble and resolution as a whole, and they were lost—the Controller and Commissioner Wheeler voting in the affirmative, and the Mayor and Alderman Lewis in the negative.

The Mayor then offered a resolution instructing the Counsel to the Corporation to oppose by all proper means the granting of the mandamus sought for by the Seventh Regiment to compel the board to raise money by tax to build an armory for the regiment. This was adopted unanimously.

Several unimportant transfers of unexpended balances were made, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of judgment bonds to the amount of $30,000.

Controller Green said that in view of the present depressed condition of business, when a list of failures was published every day, he thought some reduction should be made in the high salaries paid to many of the City officials, and in this connection read the following:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1875. }

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

It is well known that salaries paid to persons employed under and connected with the City and County Government, are, (notwithstanding the reductions that have been made since 1871, and prior to 1875,) in many instances, excessive and unequal, one employe getting a salary thrice greater than another doing more responsible work, by virtue of some special act of the Legislature, inspired perhaps by the very member who was himself to draw it on his return from Albany to New-York, or of some ancient resolution hatched in a former Board of Supervisors or Common Council, those whilom breeding grounds of sinecures, big salaries, profligacy, and plunder.

It was, perhaps, to be expected that during a period of depreciated currency, and consequent corruption, when a dollar in paper was not worth more than fifty cents in gold, compensation should have risen, even disproportionately to the advance of the prices of living; but when these prices are falling to near what they were before the war, salaries should come down proportionately. The commercial and manufacturing interests of the whole country are passing through a period of trial. One has but to turn his ear to hear, in all our cities, of bankruptcy, peculation, fraud, and defalcation. This City, the great commercial centre, at such a time naturally suffers severely in those affairs upon which the City's prosperity chiefly depends. It is but a period of temporary check in the history of its advancement. The increased burdens of taxation and governmental exactions weigh upon the commerce and monetary interests of the City with added weight. With the stagnation in railroad, manufacturing, and other enterprises that usually engage the energies of the people our laboring population is having also its period of trial. It becomes all who have responsibilities and duties in times such as these to favor retrenchment and economy. Sundry efforts to reduce salaries have been rendered fruitless, either by reason of the nonaction of this board or by constructions placed by the courts upon statutes which are supposed to have been drawn to give power to make such reductions. In the competition for public office high salaries do not insure high abilities; the larger the salary the greater will be the efforts to get it on the part of those who have nothing to do but to seek office.

I submit herewith a list showing some of the reductions in salaries that have already been made since the reform era of 1871, and nearly all of them before 1875. In certain departments of the public service the compensation is now not greater than the abilities now employed would command in private business, and it is doubtless true that there are officials in this City who would not find it difficult to obtain even a higher rate of compensation than that now awarded to them by the City. A compensation fair and just should be paid to the public official, regulated by the amount and character of the labor and responsibilities discharged; but it is due to the tax-payers, who are now so heavily burdened, that the expenses of the City Government should be lessened, and to this end that the number of persons still employed, and the gross inequalities still existing between the labors and responsibilities of various officers and their compensations, should be vigorously abated.

I recommend, accordingly, that where the Board has the power, it proceed promptly to effect these objects, and that, where the courts have construed away the power, we go straight to the root from which many of these extravagances have sprouted and prepare the necessary legislation to effect proper reductions and equalizations of salaries in all departments, branches, and offices of the City Government, or connected therewith, and that this legislation be so carefully framed that the countless quibbles and hair-splittings that have been so effectively used against the interests of the City and against the tax-payers, shall be brushed away.

Respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Statement showing reductions in certain salaries made since 1871, *and principally prior to* 1875.

	1871.	1875.
Mayor	$13,500 00	$12,000 00
Controller	17,000 00	10,000 00
Deputy Controller	10,000 00	7,000 00
Auditor of Accounts	6,000 00	4,500 00
County Auditor	6,000 00	......
Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, (Sept. 1, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1871)	148,337 09	13,107 00
Collector of City Revenue, (fees)	14,413 56	4,000 00
Receiver of Taxes	8,000 00	6,500 00
President of the Board of Aldermen	4,000 00	5,000 00
Counsel to the Corporation	21,500 00	15,000 00
Commissioner of Public Works, (increase)	7,500 00	10,000 00
President of the Board of Police	15,000 00	8,000 00
Three Commissioners of Police	45,000 00	18,000 00
President Department of Public Parks	......	6,500 00
Treasurer Department of Public Parks	10,000 00	......
President of the Fire Department	10,000 00	7,500 00
Commissioners of Fire Department	40,000 00	10,000 00
	Four at $10,000 each.	Two at $5,000 each.
President Department of Public Charities and Correction	10,000 00	6,500 00
Commissioners Department of Public Charities and Correction	40,000 00	10,000 00
	Four at $10,000 each.	Two at $5,000 each.
President of Health Department, (increase)	5,000 00	6,500 00
Commissioners of Health Department	15,000 00	5,000 00
	Three at $5,000 each.	One.
President Department Taxes and Assessments	10,000 00	6,500 00
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	40,000 00	10,000 00
	Four at $10,000 each.	Two at $5,000 each.
President, Department of Docks	10,000 00	6,500 00
Commissioners Department of Docks	40,000 00	6,000 00
	Four at $10,000 each.	Two at $3,000 each.
Chief Engineer Department of Docks	20,000 00	5,500 00
Clerk of the Common Council	7,500 00	5,000 00
Superintendent of Buildings	7,500 00	6,500 00
District Attorney, (reduced by Legislature 1875)	15,000 00	12,000 00
Surrogate, (reduced by Legislature 1875)	15,000 00	12,000 00
Recorder, (reduced by Legislature 1873 and 1875)	17,000 00	12,000 00
City Judge, (reduced by Legislature 1875)	15,000 00	12,000 00
Commissioner of Jurors	15,000 00	5,000 00
Corporation Attorney, (reduced to $7,500 prior to 1875)	15,000 00	5,000 00
Public Administrator	5,000 00	5,000 00
Justices Police Courts	70,000 00	88,000 00
	Seven at $10,000 each.	Eleven at $8,000 each.
Justices Civil Courts, (reduced by Legislature 1875)	90,000 00	60,000 00
	Nine at $10,000 each.	Ten at $6,000 each.
Total	$838,250 65	$422,107 00
Making a total reduction of		$416,143 65

The Mayor moved that the communication be referred back to the Controller to elaborate the suggestions contained, with a view to accomplish its object. Controller Green said he was perfectly willing to cooperate in the matter. The Mayor's motion was adopted, and the board adjourned.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

SOME CURIOUS STORIES OF EXPERIENCES UPON A COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAK.

Mr. Josiah Copley writes to the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* as follows:

"I have given some attention amoung the Rocky Mountains to the extraordinary force and tension of electricity on some of the high summits and the strange phenomena which are displayed every time storm clouds gather upon them. My facts have been gathered from men of high character for intelligence and veracity; and as there is a substantial agreement in their statements, their testimony may be taken as strict verity.

In the Summer of 1863 Wilbur F. Stone, now a citizen of Pueblo, accompanied by a tall and athletic mountaineer, ascended to the summit of Mount Lincoln for the purpose of ascertaining its altitude barometrically. The day was clear and pleasant, and the wind moderate. After accomplishing their object, Mr. Stone observed a heavy cloud approaching rapidly from the north-west, sweeping furiously through a congeries of rugged and jagged peaks, roaring louder and louder as it approached the loftier summit upon which they stood. When the cloud reached the side of the mountain, driven by a fierce wind, it rose rapidly toward the summit. While gazing at it Mr. Stone stretched his arm toward it, when instantly his fingers began to give out a sound like the buzzing of a large bug or beetle. Very soon this buzzing and snapping sound seemed to be all around them, and more particularly in their hair. The other man, whose bushy locks were so long that they hung down to his shoulders, supposing that a bug had really got into his hat, took it off, when, behold, his hair rose and stood on end, giving him an appearance at once ludicrous and hideous. Mr. Stone, whose hair was shorter and lighter, then took off his hat, and found his hair affected in the same way. He then extended his hand toward his companion, when a chain of electric sparks flew out of the ends of his fingers, although covered with a thick glove, until an equilibrium was established. Meantime the buzzing kept up all around.

A bank of drifted snow lay upon the north-east side of the summit. Two dogs which were with them got upon that snow and engaged in frolicsome gambols, as if in a high state of enjoyment; but they were partially sheltered from the wind which then swept like a hurricane across the summit. Mr. Stone threw a stick a little way above them, which one of the dogs ran to pick up; but just as he reached it the wind struck him, and with it an electric shock, which caused him to utter a loud cry and take to his heels down the mountain side, with his hair like the tail of an angry or scared cat. Mr. Stone then went to get the stick. He had another stick in his hand, which he plunged into the crusted snow to prevent slipping. Before he reached the first stick he, too, got into the wind and received a shock which knocked the stick out of his hand. He then returned to his original place. The storm of snow, wind, and electricity was raging more furiously than ever, but there was no thunder, only a distant rumbling.

The next sensation was an almost unendurable prickling, as if their entire bodies had been covered with stinging insects, or as if a fine needle had been applied to every pore, while sparks were flying from one man to the other, and from one object to another continually, with still more vigorous buzzing and snapping sounds. Uttering a strong exclamation of terror, the bold mountaineer sprang from the summit and descended the side of the mountain about fifty feet, and Mr. Stone followed him. There they stopped for a few moments, the confused noises and prickling sensation still continuing. Then a broad sheet of lightning, with an intensely bright spark or stream in the centre, surrounded, or rather enveloped them. Instantly the buzzing and prickling ceased, and they were perfectly at ease. The electricity with which they were a moment before so heavily charged, was withdrawn. Still, there was not the slightest detonation.

Mr. Stone then told his companion that all was right—that they themselves, together with the mountain top and everything else, being charged to the utmost, all was positive; but now equilibrium was restored. So they returned to the summit to observe still more closely the strange phenomena. The storm cloud was still climbing the mountain side, still pouring over the summit and descending the opposite side, as a torrent of water acts upon an obstructing rock. In a few minutes, however, the buzzing sound recommenced. If a hand was elevated sparks dashed out as before. The summit is narrow, but what there is of it is nearly level, and the descent from it sudden and abrupt, although on one side not very steep. On the north and north-east there is a tremendous precipice. Mr. Stone observed that the most powerful current of electricity was just at the leeward edge of the summit, where the dog received the shock, and where the stick was knocked out of his own hand.

Other broad but silent flashes of combined sheet and chain-lightning occurred at intervals which, as before, discharged their own persons and their surroundings of electricity, and allowed their hair to lie down as usual."

EDUCATING THE CHINAMEN.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* says: "It may not be generally known that there are now two Chinese Sunday-schools that meet regularly in this city. One is connected with the Presbyterian Church and the other with the Baptist Church, the former having been many months in existence, and the latter only a short time. The attendance is variable, sometimes being as high as thirty at the Baptist Church. Evidence shows that the Chinese attend the Sunday-schools not because they are thirsting for religious instruction, but for the reason that it is a good chance to get an English education. They are indulged in their preference, for it is conceded that labor spent in impressing upon them the primal truths of Christianity would be thrown away, while there is no common medium of language by which the teachers and pupils can make themselves understood one by the other. The method of instruction adopted is not the teaching of pupils to translate from one language into the other, as languages are usually taught in the public schools; but, beginning with the alphabet, the written language is taught in the same way as to young children in the primary schools. Most of the Chinese display great, not to say wonderful, aptitude for learning the alphabet and the first reading lessons, and acquiring correct pronunciation. It is pretty well known that an educated Chinaman will pronounce English better than almost any other foreigner, which is the result of certain similarities in sound of English and Chinese. In learning lessons which must be committed to memory the Chinese display the greatest quickness, which, however, is not so surprising when it is known that the acquirement of a Chinese education, according to the native method of teaching, is a mere exertion of the memory. Thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of words are memorized before the student is informed what they signify. Colloquial and written Chinese are two entirely different languages, and after learning either one, it is a work of full as much difficulty to learn the other. For persons who have had such a discipline as these Chinamen have, it is not a performance that need create surprise to learn their a b c's and a-b abs in two or three lessons of an hour's duration; neither is it surprising that their after progress, when mastering difficulties which require an exercise of judgment, is slower. But if learning to read and speak English is an object of earnest desire with the Chinese, learning music is none the less so. They learn to sing by ear with precision after a short practice and evidently take great pleasure in exercising their musical powers. A short time since a part of the Chinese who had attended the Presbyterian Sunday-school left it for the Baptist school, and upon inquiry it was found that their principal reason for doing so was that in the latter the teachers sang several pieces every Sunday, while in the former they were accustomed to sing only a few stanzas. But the Sunday-schools are not the only places to which our Vallejo Chinamen, who seem to have been inoculated just now with a mania to learn English, are resorting. There are a number of persons in town, who are mostly young ladies, teaching Chinese classes."

WAS IT INSTINCT?

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* furnishes the following: "A gentleman in East Toledo has a very intelligent Newfoundland dog, who is frequently sent with a basket and note to the butcher's for meat. The dog has always performed his duty faithfully. He will never allow any interference with his charge. The same gentleman owns a fine black-and-tan, who is an arrant little thief, but a fast friend of the Newfoundland, withal. Not long since the Newfoundland came home with the meat, as usual, but his scratch at the door was not heard. His little playmate was making frantic efforts to get the meat. He good-naturedly resisted for some time, and then suddenly an idea seemed to enter his head. He started away on a bound; leaped to the top of the carriage-house, thence into the loft of a barn, where he concealed the meat. Finally the door was opened, and his mistress asked, 'Why, Pluto, what have you done with the meat?' when he rushed to the barn, and quickly emerged from the loft, with it safe and uninjured in the basket."

A BIG DOSE.

The Scranton, (Penn.) *Republican* says: "One of those happy hits which long since immortalized the typo as a humorist of the first order, occurred in our telegraphic news yesterday. Speaking of the Vice President's health, it was stated that during the night he took a dose of bromide of potassium. This the artist of the 'art preservative' turned into 'a *broadside* of potassium.' With such treatment it will be a miracle if the Vice President recovers."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Street pianos and organs have been prohibited in the town of Lille as being inimical to the maintenance of public order and morality.

The Japanese Government is having three iron-clads built in Great Britain, all under the superintendence of Mr. Reed. One is of 2,500 tons and the others of 1,700 tons each.

Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a staff of teachers for the Catholic universities in France, several prominent professors having declined to accept the posts offered them.

A Sclavonic paper says that the Governments of Servia and Montenego are at variance. Montenegro did not send a representative to Prince Milan's wedding, because it had not received any proper notification of the ceremony about to take place.

The Leck (Staffordshire) Improvement Commissioners have refused to receive into their cemetery the following epitaph: "Twenty-one years a dutiful daughter, three years a chaste and virtuous sweetheart, and forty years a loving wife."

The French are renewing their efforts to reintroduce the old and beautiful sport of falconry. The managers of the Jardin d'Acclimatation have invited the celebrated English falconer Robert Barr to Paris, to exhibit his trained hawks and falcons.

A census of the town of Metz taken last month showed a great falling off in the prosperity of the place since the German occupation. There were 2,754 apartments vacant, and the population is reduced from 50,000, as it was before the war, to 12,000.

An attempt has been made to organize the Radical party in London on some definite basis. It was inaugurated by Sir Charles Dilke, who arranged all details and drew up a programme of operations. But it has totally failed through lack of public support.

Wild boars are approaching nearer and nearer to Paris. Traces of a herd of about twenty having been observed, a few days back, at Crépy (Oise,) a distance of less than forty miles from the capital, a battue was organized, and in two hours fifteen of those animals were killed. The smallest weighed 120 pounds, and the largest 360.

Spanish trade, notwithstanding internal and external wars, proves remarkably elastic, and shows what the resources of the country would be if properly developed. In 1849 the value of her foreign commerce was $53,250,000; in 1874 it had grown to $157,016,650. The increase took place entirely under the monarchical form of government.

The results of Mr. Plimsoll's action in the House of Commons are not altogether satisfactory. Many small ship-owners have transferred their vessels to the Belgian and others to the German flag, and the *Nautical Magazine* pronounces the movement as one of the most dangerous that has ever been made against the interest of British seamanship.

In the prospect of a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the City of Oxford, it has been proposed that Mr. Gladstone should be nominated. It would be curious to see the former Conservative member for the University elected as the Radical member for the city. Perhaps only Oxford men can appreciate the depth of the gulf that lies between.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, lately Lord Chief Justice of England, and now President of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Judicature, has received another and most convincing token—says a London paper—of the high esteem in which he is held by his countrymen. The Courts of Common Council of the City of London have unanimously voted to present him with the freedom of the city in a gold casket of the value of 100 guineas.

A change has recently been made in the length of pace to be used by the French infantry. It has been increased from 25½ inches to 29½ inches, and the cadence raised from 110 to 115 per minnte. In the German Army it is 31½ inches, with a cadence of 112 per minute; in the Austrian Army 29½ inches, with a cadence of 115 to 130 per minute; in the Italian Army, 29½ inches, with a cadence of 120 per minute; in the English Army, 30 inches, with a cadence of 116 per minute.

A Vienna letter gives some statistics illustrating the heterogeneous composition of the Austrian Army. The garrison of that city includes 4,000 Magyars, 8,000 Czechs, Moravians, and Slovacks, 4,000 Poles, 1,500 Ruthenians, 200 Croats, 6,000 Roumanians, with some Servians, Bulgarians, and Italians, language being treated as the criterion in each case. At Grätz there are 3,900 Magyars, 600 Czechs, 4,000 Slovenians, 4,800 Croats, 100 Servians, and 100 Roumanians. As to creeds, the Grätz garrison contains 2,700 Greeks, and Pressburg 2,000 Greeks and 800 United Greeks.

The Sanitary Inspector of Glasgow has found that the yellow toy balloons sold to children are poisonous. He says that the coloring matter consists of one part of chromate of lead and three parts of carbonate of lime. Children, being in the habit of applying their mouths to the orifice of those balloons for the purpose of filling them with air, may readily receive a quantity of such poisonous powder into their mouths. Toy balloons, therefore, although admirably fitted for playthings at baby farms and other institutions of a similar character, should be viewed with suspicion in every well-regulated nursery.

The *Sentinelle du Midi* gives some details respecting the loss of the Magenta. The explosion of the vessel was followed by showers of burning wood, paper, clothes, and iron, which fell into the streets of Toulon. One of the plates of the ship fell on the payment and entered it some eighteen inches. Not a single jet of gas was left burning in the town. The windows of the shops, cafés, and private houses along the quays were all broken, while doors and shutters were burst open. There is scarcely a house in the town which has not been more or less injured. It is said that the ship's magazine contained 40 000 pounds of powder, though very much of it must have been flooded with water.

The organ of the Vatican, the *Voce della Verità*, thus condemns the Protestant proposal for liberty of worship in Spain: "What good can arise from it where there is, without difference of political color, one sole faith—the Catholic Apostolic Roman Church? Except a very few wretches who have no belief, and are not Catholics, much less Protestants or Mohammedans, Dissenters properly so-called, there are either none, or only a few, foreigners; for these, toleration, as understood by the Catholic Church, and as conceded in Rome, under the Government of the Popes, might and ought to suffice. The proclamation of liberty of worship in Spain can only create two serious evils, viz., corrupt the faith by the aid of missionaries of Satan sent from abroad, and add a new and the most terrible of divisions—religious division—to the political divisions which already render Spain so unhappy."

A frightful example has lately been made at Forfar, in Scotland, of the town's "drummer and bellman" for allowing himself to be made an instrument of ribaldry directed at the municipal dignitaries. It seems that this reckless functionary lately paraded the streets making a public announcement in the following terms: "Wanted, candidates for the nearly defunct Town Council. Apply to B. E. R. C., at the Carlton." These letters being interpreted mean the Burgh Election Reform Committee, and the Carlton, a room in a public-house much frequented by that august body. This was more than the Town Council could stand, and accordingly the "drummer and bellman" was dismissed from his post, and now is but a private member of society in Forfar, wandering gloomily about the streets, with "his occupation gone." In the meantime the unfortunate affair has created much dissension in the once peaceful town, where, according to latest reports, a furious civil war is impending between the respective supporters of the bellman and the Council.

We learn that the Royal Society of Literature is printing the original text, with a translation in English, of a Chronicle preserved in the British Museum, and which has considerable interest in relation to an important portion of English history. The writer of the Chronicle calls himself John de U., probably Usk, as he was a Welshman from the town of that name in South Wales. It is throughout a narrative of personal experiences between the years 1377 and 1401, and includes notices of Jack Straw, Cardinal Pileus, the Wycliffites, &c. He gives some portions of the speeches, not otherwise recorded, in the impeachment of Arundel, and in the Parliament of Shrewsbury. He was engaged as a lawyer in the deposition of Richard II., and gives an account of the coronation of Henry IV. Dymock's petition to act as Champion appears to have been drawn up by him. Afterward John de U. seems to have joined in the rebellion of Owen Glendower, two of whose letters are given. After this he may have thought it prudent to leave Britain. He gives an amusing account of his passage across the Mount St. Gothard on his way to Rome, where he was well received by the Pope. The manuscript ends abruptly in the midst of the festivities of the City of the Seven Hills.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON VERY EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, five very desirable lots, suitable for immediate improvement, ON 55TH ST., north side, 100 feet west of Park av., adjoining row of new brown-stone houses. Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIFICE; FOUR LOTS, with hotel, 100x100.11, north-west corner of 5th av. and 22d st., fronting centre Mount Morris Park, west-side, managed same as Central Park; beautiful location for private residences or church; would take one tenement house in part exchange and some cash. Address EXECUTOR, No. 216 West 50th st.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.—ANY ONE WILLING to make a cash offer for No. 737 Madison av., No. 35 East 64th st., No. 31 East 65th st., or new houses on 55th st., near Madison av., will be likely to get deeds for same at their prices. Money wanted. Must be sold. Open all day. Send offer to OWNERS AND BUILDERS, No. 350 East 62d st.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO TURN RENT and buy a home. A new brown-stone house, 20x50, lot one-half block, three stories complete, on 87th st., five minutes from Harlem Boat Landing; surroundings delightful; taken for a debt, and will be sold at a great bargain. A. WAKEMAN, No. 93 Nassau st., Bennett Building.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BEtween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate. CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—UNFURNISHED.—No. 2 West 51st st.; equal to a corner house; magnificent full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling; price or rent low; superb locality. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE — LARGE ELEGANT FULL-SIZED house, No. 36 West 48th st.; handsomely mirrored, chandeliered, carpeted, and frescoed; furnished or unfurnished. A bargain if sold this week. Only look at it, and you will make an offer. Can be seen from 9 to 1.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

A SUPERIOR, FULL-SIZED HOUSE, WITH or without extra lot, and stable connecting; finest location on Murray Hill; price very low; (exchange in part.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED WITH RICHARDS' Patent Top; thirty days' trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st. Send for circular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDson, a magnificent country seat; modern mansion of brick and brown-stone; numerous modern outbuildings; unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; over seventy-five acres of land, with dock and large river frontage; over 2,500 fruit trees in full bearing; will be sold at a great bargain; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A BARGAIN.—WILL SELL HOUSE AND LOT ON Jersey City Heights at a sacrifice; take part payment in dry goods. Address F. F., Box No. 79, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale; excellent variety; absolutely healthy; one hour from City; express trains. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE,
by order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Mann & Parsons, Attorneys,
285 Choice Brooklyn Building Lots,
Situated on
Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs., Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, including the residence of
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York,
TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875.
For maps, &c., apply to A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.
TITLE ABSOLUTE.
SALE WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 111 CHAMBERS ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Sale by order of the Executors of Archibald A. Peterson.
CHAMBERS STREET.—The lease of the lot, with the five-story marble-front store, No. 111 Chambers st., 100 feet west of Church st., 24.10¼ front by 76.2 deep, covering entire lot, which is leased from the Trustees of Grace Church, twenty-one years from May 1, 1872; ground rent, $1,100 per annum and taxes. Rented until Feb. 1, 1876, at $4,000 per annum.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.
Maps at No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SOUTH 5TH AV. AND GRAND ST.
VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1875,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room,
Two buildings and lots, Nos. 47 and 49 Grand st., south-west corner South 5th av., 34.6x50; well rented; terms favorable. Maps and particulars at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—A LARGE AND HANDsomely-furnished private residence, with grounds, in a very desirable location in Brooklyn; contains every modern improvement, including billiard-room; to let, at a low rent, for the Winter; a rare chance to a desirable tenant. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, or address DELAFIELD & FITCH, No. 39 Wall st., Jauncey court.

$6,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, $3,500; cheap rent, house full of boarders; $3,000 worth of furniture, $1,600; terms easy; boarders in house; furnished houses, $125, $150, $200 to $350 per month. J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

TO RENT.—PLAINFIELD, N. J., ON 7TH ST., eight minutes from depot; a first-class house, fourteen rooms, delightfully situated, to a nice family; rent to suit; will be sold or exchanged. WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 93 Nassau st., Bennett Building.

TO RENT—A FIRST FLAT AT THE "ALBANY," completely furnished. The owner would like to transfer his lease and sell furniture; carpets new and furniture in perfect order; possession at once. Apply at this office from 11 to 2. TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, AND ONLY to a small family of adults, an elegantly and fully furnished corner house on Lexington av., near 61st st.; Rent, $200 per month. Address OWNER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—An exceedingly desirable twenty-foot modern high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, partially furnished, to let low. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A FINE FULL-SIZED HOUSE, NEAR 5TH AV. AND DR. HALL'S NEW CHURCH.—Price low. Also a fine house, 22 by 60 by 100; same locality; $35,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FLATS TO RENT AT MODERATE prices, from $30 to $60 a month, containing from seven to eleven rooms, in East 79th st. Call at the office, No. 326 East 79th st. E. KILPATRICK.

TO LEASE.—NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR Broadway, five-story and basement house, suitable for apartments, boarding, clubs, business. WILLIAMSON, Owner, No. 133 5th av.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS.—SEVeral well-furnished houses to rent for the Winter; also, furnished and unfurnished to lease for a longer term. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO RENT—WELL AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for the Winter or longer.—The first-class four-story high-stoop house, No. 24 West 37th st.; possession at once. Apply as above.

TO RENT LOW—A LARGE CORNER FLAT, IN fine condition, with eleven windows facing west and south. Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or to C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

A COMMODIOUS FLAT IN THE FINE large house No. 241 East 58th st.; every convenience; reduced rent to May 1. Apply second flat.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE, within a short distance of either ferry. Principals only need call. E. A. CONDIT & CO., 152 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 22, the balance of their stock at retail.
HORSE-BLANKETS OF ALL GRADES,
FUR, BUFFALO, AND WOLF ROBES.
The stock will be closed at prices never before offered in this market.

TO LET.—STABLING CAN BE HAD FOR TWO road or saddle horses where a few choice horses are kept; best of care and attention will be given to horses, wagons, and harness. Apply at the METROPOLITAN CLUB STABLES, No. 22 East 18th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599	2,137
1,922	2,255	703	1,288	970
1,308	2,027	1,883	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,060	1,431
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,168	11,960	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,428	1,470
1,088	448	2,274	2,060	752
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,326
822	1,884	1,662	591	1,169
622				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
FRED. L. AMES, }
J. HOOD WRIGHT, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L.S.] Attest:
HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK WILL purchase at par the following coupons:
Indiana Central Railway Company, coupons due July 1, 1875.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, first mortgage coupons, due July 1, 1875.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, second mortgage coupons, due May 1, 1875.
Union and Logansport Railroad Company, first mortgage coupons, due April 1, 1875.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, first mortgage coupons, due Aug. 1, 1875.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad income bond, due Aug. 1, 1875.

SENT EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. $10 TO FREE $500.
Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
On 23d inst. will be offered for sale at auction, if not disposed of at private sale, by H. H. DE LEON, Charleston, S. C., £33,525 First Mortgage Sterling bonds of South Carolina Railroad Company, bearing five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in London, redeemable 1878 to 1888. Bonds delivered in Charleston or New-York, at the option of the purchaser.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 18, 1875.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

H. L. HOTCHKISS, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. J. W. BURNHAM.
HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad st., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICES IN FIFTH AVENUE AND WINDSOR HOTELS, CONNECTED BY OUR PRIVATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

WANTED.
Memphis City Coupons. (old and gold.)
City of New-Orleans Coupons.
State of Virginia Coupons. S. H. TOBEY & CO., No. 4 Broad st., Room No. 13.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable on the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th day of December to the 4th day of January next. By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date. R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY PROFITABLE LIGHT MANUFACTURING business; pays 200 per cent; will sell low or take a partner; best of references exchanged. For full particulars call on R. H. MILLER, No. 779 Broadway.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH STOCK and fixtures. No. 413 9th av., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY DESIRABLE BUILDING, No. 464 Broome st.; will be let entire or divided to suit tenants; for business purposes this location is unsurpassed. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal st.

JEWELERS.—CHOICE PROPERTIES ON BOND, Great Jones, and 4th sts., near Broadway, to lease upon long terms. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

TO LET—NO. 228 WEST 10TH ST., SECOND AND third floors, 22x40 feet each, to let for any kind of manufacturing or storage business.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies	(per annum)	$7 50
Ten Copies	(per annum)	12 50
Twenty Copies	(per annum)	22 00
Thirty Copies	(per annum)	30 00

And One Extra Copy to Each Club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The *Herald* gives the public to understand that the singular rumors now afloat of war with Spain are being made the basis of a new conspiracy to send up the price of gold, and it states that the names of several of the leaders have been laid before it. We hope our contemporary will not hesitate to make known these names, and to put a stop at once to a design which is a direct threat to the trade of the country. All the official sources of information agree in asserting that war with Spain is not probable, notwithstanding the unusual activity in the navy-yards. There is certainly no necessity for a rise in the premium on gold. Rumors of the same kind as those to which the *Herald* refers have reached us, but they are not well authenticated. If our contemporary has succeeded in getting at the facts, it would render an undeniable service to the public by disclosing them.

In the case of Gen. McDonald, of the St. Louis Whisky Ring, the witnesses for the defense seem to have been summoned rather to give them an opportunity of vindicating themselves than for any testimony which they had to offer in favor of the indicted Supervisor. Mr. William McKee, of the St. Louis *Globe*, availed himself liberally of the opportunity thus afforded. Mr. McKee denied in the most emphatic way all connection with the Whisky Ring, unless in so far as he had business and personal relations with several of its prominent members. The Judge will deliver his charge in the McDonald case to-morrow, and the conviction of the accused is generally expected. Meanwhile, fresh indictments have been found which are said to include some of the Washington officials without whose aid the conspiracy to defraud the revenue could not have attained the dimensions or the success which it did.

The *Post*, referring to the folly of insurance companies keeping up so many journals of their own, says that "no officer of an insurance company believes for a moment that an increase of the business of his company can be secured by setting forth its rates and advantages in a periodical which is bought and seen only by the officers of other insurance companies." This is quite true—but many of the insurance companies have fallen more or less into the power of men who have been sharp enough to find out some flaw in their business. Sometimes the company is virtually insolvent, and fellows like the Goodsell Brothers find it out, and use their knowledge as a means of extorting money. Or, they have done something or other in violation of their charters, and the black-mailers discover it, and come down with a fresh demand for hush-money. That is the secret of the success of such publications as the *Spectator*. One company sometimes makes use of the black-mailers' organ to ruin another. The Goodsells know so much about many of the insurance companies that the latter have not dared to breathe a word against them; and the black-mailers have just sent out a circular to the offices begging for a certificate to the honesty of their character. Some of the insurance managers will be absolutely afraid to refuse to sign it, so entirely are they in the power of the gang a part of whose exploits we have already described.

An important and timely communication was submitted to the Board of Apportionment yesterday by Controller Green. It was devoted to pointing out the necessity of a discriminating but thorough reduction of salaries in all departments of the City Government. The letter is accompanied by a statement showing, what people are liable to forget, that the charter of 1873 and subsequent legislation have already effected large deductions on the salaries of heads of departments and of various judicial officers. The total saving made under this head has been equal to $416,000 a year. The reductions have varied from $9,000 a year on the salaries of the Police Commissioners, and $7,000 a year on the salary of the Controller, to $1,500 on the salary of the Mayor and $1,000 on the salary of the Superintendent of Buildings. The salary of the Commissioner of Public Works was increased in 1873 from $7,500 to $10,000. The salaries of some of the executive and judicial officers of the City will bear further reductions, though it would certainly be very false economy to fix a rate of remuneration which would fail to command the order of ability required for a proper discharge of difficult and responsible duties. There is a large field open for the reduction of salaries as well as of employes in the subordinate offices in connection with the courts. These are, as a rule, placed beyond the reach of the revisionary power of the Board of Apportionment by some clause of jobbing legislation or by an ordinance of some corrupt Board of Supervisors. The Legislature should be applied to in order to give the Board of Apportionment a real, instead of its present nominal, jurisdiction over this class of City employes.

Judge James, of the Supreme Court, has reversed Judge Learned's decision in the Denison contempt case. In giving to the Investigating Commission the power to send for persons and papers, the Legislature certainly did not intend that it should remain at the discretion of the witnesses themselves what papers they should produce and what they should withhold. Denison challenged the right of the Investigating Commission to compel him to submit certain books to their inspection, and Judge Learned decided that he did not incur the penalties of contempt of court in so doing. Judge James, on the other hand, holds that the Commission was armed with all the authority of a court of record to punish the disregard of its subpœnas. Denison has, accordingly, been remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Albany County, and the cause of public justice has thus received a very substantial service.

The Mexican border difficulty, of which details will be found in our special dispatch from St. Louis, is a more serious affair than the usual run of such episodes. Capt. McNelly, in command of a company of thirty-one Texas State Militia, crossed the Rio Grande on Friday in pursuit of some cattle thieves who were seen crossing the river a few days ago, but whose surrender was refused by the Mexicans. The Texans appear to have encountered resistance on the Mexican side of the river, and four Mexicans were killed in the fight which ensued. This evidently brought out force enough to intercept Capt. McNelly's return to Texan soil, and he is in a fair way of being surrounded by a multitude of armed and indignant Mexicans several thousand strong. The Mexican authorities have refused to allow him to recross the river, and a detachment of United States troops, who attempted to cover his retreat, were compelled to return without accomplishing their object. The situation is one which may involve very serious consequences, and which demands prompt and decisive action on the part of our Government.

ONE WAY OF WASTING MONEY.

If Congress sincerely desires to practice economy at the next session, we recommend it to pay attention to the appropriations for public buildings. Few persons who have not had occasion to look into the expenditures on this account have any correct idea of the sum which they annually amount to. The Government has fallen into the habit of unjustifiable extravagance, and there can never be a more appropriate time to correct it than the present. The matter is not one of a partisan nature, and cannot be charged to Republicans alone. Both parties joined in promoting the policy of liberal appropriations. Though the bills, on their final passage, have generally gone by a strict party vote, the separate items have been engineered by those immediately interested, without reference to their party connections.

As a rule the appropriations have been heedlessly made, and have been the result rather of a system of extensive "log rolling" than of any consistent plan. The Representatives from the particular district in which the money was to be expended, and generally those from the States in which the districts are situated, have combined to push their particular projects, and to trade with those having other projects of the same character. In this way each has had the advantage of the strength of all. There has been no one specially interested in opposition, except, in some measure, the Treasury Department, or the leaders in the House who kept the party responsibility in view. But the restraining force from these sources has been much weaker than the aggressive energy of the advocates of the various expenditures.

The latter have been ingenious as well as persistent. They have generally begun with the thin edge of the wedge, in the shape of a modest appropriation for land, or with a still more modest provision giving authority to the Government to receive the land required from the municipal officials in the place where the buildings were to be put up. Then has followed an appropriation for beginning the buildings, with apparently careful restrictions as to the kind of structure, quality of materials, and total cost. After money has been expended in this way for a year or two, it has frequently happened that a clause would find its way into an Appropriation bill extending the limit previously fixed on the expenditure. The more money expended, the more potent the argument in favor of giving further sums to secure the full benefit of what has already been granted.

This method of procedure has resulted in the erection of public buildings by the Government in many places where they were but slightly needed, and in the erection of buildings far more costly than were at all requisite. Thus, in the Appropriation bills of 1874 alone, it will be found that the limit of expenditure for public buildings was extended for Atlanta, Ga., to $250,000; for Raleigh, N. C., to $350,000; for Covington, Ky., to $250,000, and for Nashville, Tenn., to $377,000, making a total appropriation for these comparatively unimportant places of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars. We venture to say that buildings quite adequate to all the purposes of the Government, substantial in structure and creditable in architectural design, might have been erected for one-third of that amount. In the same year the limit for public buildings in Evansville, Ind., was fixed at $200,000, and in Hartford, Conn., at $400,000, while it will be found that appropriations were made that year of $75,000 for such a place as Port Huron, Mich.; $70,000 for Grand Rapids, in the same State, and $100,000 for Trenton, N. J. By the report of the Register of the Treasury of expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1874, we find payments like the following: Omaha, Neb., $51,000; Columbia, S. C., $98,000, for which $156,000 more was appropriated at the next session; Utica, N. Y., $160,000, and Parkersburg, West Va., $35,000. Any practical man knows that such appropriations are not demanded by the necessities of the Government.

As an illustration of the way in which the wedge grows after the thin edge is driven in, it is only necessary to take any two successive Appropriation bills. Referring, for instance, to that of 1874—when special effort was made by Mr. Dawes and others to secure economy—we find $100,000 appropriated for the "completion" of the buildings in Charleston, S. C., $191,000 for the "completion" of those in New-Orleans, and $1,344,000 for the "completion" of those in New-York. The next year, there were appropriations for these very buildings of over $600,000, and there is no reason to suppose that the end has been reached.

In 1874 there was paid out for public buildings $3,848,282; for 1875, there was appropriated some $5,746,305; for 1876, $4,072,994. Thus, we find nearly $14,000,000 of the national revenue donated to this one class of expenditures in three years, and every building erected entails a heavy appropriation for maintenance. It is obvious that some means should be found to introduce system and foresight into this department of the public expenditure. It is now very extravagant and ill-managed, and the result is by no means satisfactory.

THE ART OF BLACK-MAILING.

There can be no doubt that the trade of black-mailing is carried on in this City to an extent little imagined, even by those who are in a position to know many of the secrets of social and public life. Most of us have heard of stories of men or women—generally men—who have become involved in some scandal which they are anxious to conceal from the world. It has happened that some other person has discovered the secret, and, by the threat of disclosing it, has for years together wrung money from the unhappy victim, and darkened his entire life. How much better it would have been, in nine cases out of ten, if the threatened person had boldly confronted his persecutor, even at the cost of the whole truth coming out! But it is the almost universal experience that the black-mailer can pursue his trade with entire impunity, and thus the gang is becoming more and more numerous, and now do not hesitate at times to threaten persons who are really in a position to resist them and bring them to punishment. Encouraged by long success, they grow bolder and bolder, and at length strike at men who possess both the power and the determination to make known their infamous character to the public.

The story of J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, which was narrated in our columns yesterday, is a case in point. There can be no doubt that these two men, who came to this City a few years ago from Michigan, have been deliberately pursuing the trade of black-mailers, aided by two so-called newspapers, the *Graphic* and the *Spectator*. Their first quarry was the insurance companies, which, for some reason unknown to us, seem to be very much afraid of having the "secrets" connected with their business disclosed to the public. Why? We shall endeavor to get an answer to this question, and, to begin with, we shall carefully take the companies who pay black-mail to the Goodsells through the medium of the *Graphic* or *Spectator*, and ascertain how it is that they have fallen into the power of these pirates. Some companies have resisted these attempts to extort money—among others the "*Provident*," which, by its fearless course, gives the best possible proof that it is in a sound condition, and worthy the confidence of insurers. The letter from the Actuary of the company, published by us on Friday, may not have been seen by all our readers, and therefore we reprint it here:

> *To the Editor of the New-York Times:*
>
> Allow me as an officer of a life insurance company to thank you for your manly words in denunciation of the somewhat notorious firm of Goodsell Brothers, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Graphic* and also of the *Spectator*—the latter a periodical ostensibly devoted to the interests of insurance, but conducted in such manner as has been well calculated to bring insurance journalism into disrepute.
>
> I am glad to say that at least one company—the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New-York—at the risk of incurring the malignant hostility of these men, has had the courage to refuse to accede to their demands. When the representative of the *Spectator* called to solicit an advertisement from the society referred to, (of which I am an officer,) a due regard for the interests of the policy-holders compelled us to decline spending its money for such purpose, although it was certain that the society and the officers personally would be the subject of attack in the next issue of that paper. This surmise was correct, for the leading article in the next number was a labored criticism upon the plans of that society, the designed effect of which was entirely neutralized, and its animus disclosed, by the personal assault upon its principal officers with which the article opened.
>
> The Goodsell Brothers have long been the terror of weak companies and of timid officials. There are on file at Albany reports of legislative committees showing that these men received money from officers of insurance companies to procure white-washing statements from a corrupt State official, and to influence or secure improper legislation.
>
> In the light of these established facts I fully agree with your assertion that for an insurance company to advertise in the *Graphic* or in the *Spectator*, so long, at least, as they are under the management of these men, may henceforth be fairly regarded by the public "as a confession of weakness, and, so far from saving them from suspicion, it will inevitably draw it down upon them."
>
> SHEPPARD HOMANS.
>
> Western Union Building, New-York, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875.

Now this is the way in which black-mailers should always be met. The "Provident" Assurance Society can never be injured by "Goodsell Brothers," because these scoundrels will lay themselves open to a criminal prosecution if they dare to utter a word against it. Black-mailing, as a trade, would very soon be suppressed if all public companies and private persons adopted the same rule as the Provident Assurance Society.

But, unfortunately, people submit too readily to the pressure of the villains who go about threatening to destroy character and blacken private life. Hence the success which has attended the operations of the Goodsell Brothers—a success which the people of other countries, where black-mailing is about as unsafe a trade as burglary, would find it hard to credit. They have borrowed money and never repaid it, getting a quittance for nothing from the persons or offices which they threaten with "exposure." When they knew nothing against a man or a company, they trumped up a charge, and, instead of handing the vagabonds over to the Police, the man or company has paid the amount demanded, and the Goodsell's have been free to carry on the traffic elsewhere. And this has been carried on to an extent which is absolutely amazing, and of which we had no conception when our attention was first attracted to the firm. We much fear that the Centennial Commissioners have paid them money, although the Goodsell's have received the last from that source which they are ever likely to obtain. Private persons have been threatened with caricatures if they did not submit to the demands of the Goodsell Brothers. They have induced lawyers to back up their usual threats of "damaging exposures" by writing letters in which those threats are substantially, though covertly, repeated. They can boast that they own two New-York newspapers, and that they are actually the holders of a valuable contract for printing under the Government. Is it not a wonder that men pursue occupations which get them taken before Recorder Hackett, when black-mailing is so much more profitable and so much more safe? These Goodsells have never until now been interfered with. One of them left Chicago under a terrible suspicion connected with the sudden death of a young girl. They came here penniless and without a character. They now call themselves "managers of the *Graphic*," they are proprietors of a monthly paper, they roll along the streets in their carriages, and they are probably worth two hundred thousand dollars each. Can any of our readers tell us of a more profitable trade than that of black-mailing? The black-mailer is generally feared, if not respected. He employs poor devils of artists to draw what he calls "picters" of the men whom he wishes to rob, and he can boast that "editors" and "reporters" are in his pay. A newspaper becomes merely a part of the machinery of black-mailing. Public opinion moves slowly, and for a time the black-mailers sail on a smooth sea, without a cloud in the sky. But justice, though tardy, is sure. Ruin and the jail stare the black-mailer in the face. They are at this moment confronting this infamous gang calling themselves J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, and may the fate which now draws nearer and nearer to them, day by day and hour by hour, long deter similar adventurers from treading in their steps.

THE SIMPLIFICATION OF LIFE.

A public writer has recently reopened a subject which seems never to lose its interest—the change in the cost of living. He cannot see that it is involved in the freedom of our institutions that our eating should be both bad and dear; but he is obliged to admit that it is so, particularly at our hotels and restaurants. He recalls his delightful *table d'hôte* at Venice, where the price was five francs, and similar experiences at Paris and elsewhere, at the cost of seven francs, or five francs for a dinner of first-rate excellence. But what is more to the purpose, he refers to bills before him, from which it appears that at the old "City Hotel," here, in its time the one first-class house of New-York, the charge for a room and breakfast was $1 50; and that at "Gadsby's," in Washington, about the same time, a house of like standing, the charge for two days' board was $2 50. He adds: "Yet life at the old City Hotel and at Gadsby's was not by any means a succession of fasts and penances." The truth implied in this remark no one will question who has heard the men of the past generation, who were in the habit of frequenting those famous taverns, speak of the entertainment they had placed before them. Such cooking, of its kind, such perfect condition of food, such freshness of vegetable and fruit, and such wine, were to be had in those houses at a moderate price as are not now to be found between the two rivers, if you were to seek them by the sound of trumpet.

In the consideration of these facts, of course, we are brought at once face to face with another—the change in the value of money here, and the difference between the value of money here and in Europe. But making all due allowance for this variation in our standard of measurement, it is to be admitted that the amount of comfort, health, and enjoyment to be obtained in New-York is much less than old New-York did furnish, and than modern Europe does furnish, for the same value in money. The dinner at the City Hotel or at the Washington, or at Bunker's or at Windust's, was eaten with far more zest than a dinner obtainable now at three times the cost. And the chief reason of this is that those better dinners were simpler. They did not lack variety. A man had all that he wanted and more; his appetite was satisfied before the courses were exhausted. But the hotel dinners and breakfasts of those days made no pretense to the multitudinous and complicated variety of dishes which is now met with at every hotel of even the most moderate pretensions. See a lady, pallid and plainly rather weak as to digestion, take her seat in the morning at a hotel table. From a bill of fare as long as the moral law, and much longer, if we are to judge by the morals of some people, she gives orders which it is wonderful the waiter can remember, and which ere long surround her with an array of little platters containing variety enough for the courses of a French dinner, and quantity enough as well. Glance over the room and see the same thing everywhere—the variety the same, the dishes different. Now this is not the breakfasting of the old City Hotel or of Gadsby's. There was choice of chops, or beefsteak, or fish, or eggs, or cold meat, and the chops and the steak were hot, tender, and well-flavored, the fish alive that morning, the eggs fresh and boiled to a second or made into an omelet, light, brown, and tender. There was none of the heterogeneous variety which is now considered "elegant," and the result of which is a huddle of half-sodden dishes, which differ little more than in name, for they all taste of each other, and which come up all at the same unpleasant degree of lukewarmness. Under the old system, there was variety enough to satisfy any reasonable taste and healthy appetite; but not so great a variety as that the caterer and the cook were distracted, and the means at their hands exhausted, so that the attainment of perfection in any one thing was impossible.

And what is true of life at our hotels is true of our lives in a general way. We are suffering from their complication. Most of us have been undertaking to do too much in our business, in our household affairs, and in our personal lives. Not content with the merchandise or the profession by which we were thriving, we must go into railways or real estate, or very likely both. Our houses were full of comfort, and far more elegant than those of people in the same condition of life in other countries; but we must fill them with superfluities; books that we do not read, pictures that we do not understand, and gimcracks that make locomotion for us and work for the parlor-maid dangerous. Our very children, instead of being well grounded in a few solid branches of study, and fitted for gradual self-culture, are overwhelmed with many superfluous studies, in the hope of forcing them into early accomplishment. But has it turned out well? How many of us are there now that with our present experience would "go into" railways and real estate again? How many of us would refuse the cost of our books, our pictures, and our gimcracks if it were offered in a lump? Is the outlook for our boys and girls much the brighter because of their training for variety performances? And—delicate subject—do we not sometimes think that our wives and daughters would have been just as pretty and lovable, and just as happy, if they had had one dress for every three that they have had during the last ten years—perhaps to meet our own expectations? There seems to be no doubt about it, that one way, and that not the least important, foward calmer, sounder, healthier lives for most of us is through their simplification. We must be content to do less, or rather to attempt less, and so we shall do what we undertake better, and for that reason, if for no other, we shall enjoy life more, loosening thereby the tension of a strain of anxiety destructive to peace of mind, which is the first element of happiness.

A ROYAL POLITICIAN.

People have been accustomed to consider the Count of Chambord, otherwise Henry V., of France, as the most ridiculous of royal pretenders. His mediæval notions and high-flown sentiment have amused the world whenever he has had occasion to open his mouth. But fantastic as this honest and sincere old Prince may appear, he has never produced anything quite so absurd as the letter written by Don Carlos to the present King of Spain. The Spanish Pretender and the French royal claimant are relics of dynastic quarrels which reach so far back into history for their original cause, that the world nowadays does not concern itself much about the merits of their several cases. They are not in possession; they are not likely to be; and their habitual assumption of regal honors, rights, and titles seems specially amusing to the people, who utterly refuse to recognize that "divine right of kings," of which both these men make so much. Chambord's letter, written in 1873, in which he calmly threw away his chances for the throne because he could not agree with the Orleanists about the color of the French flag, was a curious specimen of arrogance and simplicity. "My person," he said, "is nothing: my principle is everything." And that principle was little else than a determination to make no concession to the tricolor, which he persisted in calling "the flag of the revolution."

But if Chambord's letter was like a royal proclamation of mediæval times, that of Don Carlos, published last Wednesday, is like a small politician's bid for popularity. He assumes that there will be war between Spain and the United States, unless Alfonso recognizes the independence of Cuba; and, with the admirable coolness of one of the "outs" criticising the course of the "ins," he declares that this impending calamity would have been impossible if he were King of Spain in name, as he pretends to be in fact. If the war really comes, however, he will call off his dogs until the United States consents to peace, when everything must return to its former status. Whatever else happens, he does not propose to abate one jot or tittle of his claim to wear the crown. He cannot send his army to Cuba; prudential reasons forbid that; but he will take care of Spain while the soldiers of Alfonso are gone to war; and the Cantabrian coast, where the Carlists yet have a little strength, will send out privateers to pursue American merchant ships, "and, perhaps," adds this sanguine politician, "chase them into their own harbors." The picture of American vessels chased across the Atlantic by Spanish luggers, thus suggested, is funny enough to lead us to doubt if the letter is, after all, anything but a clever hoax prepared by the French journalists. But as it has been seriously commented upon abroad, we must accept it as genuine, amazing folly as it is.

Of course the temporary truce which Don Carlos has proposed to Alfonso would be to some extent a recognition of the belligerent rights of the Pretender, if it were agreed to, and its continuance would give the Carlists an opportunity for recuperation. It was evidently intended for this purpose, and the magnanimous offer of Don Carlos to drop family quarrels for the time, and unite in defense of "Catholic Spain," is expected to rouse a feeling of admiration for the hero who makes it. We had some such proposition in this country, when, about the close of the late rebellion, it was gravely suggested that the Union and rebel Armies and their Generals should combine and "clean out" Maximilian, the French, and the Empire in Mexico. The cheap patriotism of Don Carlos may have some influence in Spain, foolish though his letter seems to us. We cannot suppose the Pretender to be a fool; he certainly knows the people, to whom this bombastic proposition is really addressed. If he is weak and vain, it is fair to consider that he is a good type of Spanish character. He is an educated and intelligent man. There are thousands of ignorant Spaniards who may be made to believe that war with the United States is imminent, and that it is a noble and chivalrous thing for a Prince, who is fighting for the Spanish crown, to propose a truce until he helps whip the Americans.

The Carlist war has been in existence since the Spring of 1872. It is reported that the Central Junta, operating in London, is out of money. The military operations of the Carlists have long since failed to have any vitality; and nothing but the poverty and inefficiency of the Spanish Government has postponed the final collapse of the so-called revolution. It never was a revolt; it was an invasion of adventurers, assisted by some of the ignorant population. In the narrow confines of the territory held by the Carlists, it has been easy to terrorize the non-combatants, who form the mass of the people. This bubble ought to have burst long ago, and Don Carlos should be thankful that the Cuban insurrection which, in his superior manner, he considers quite causeless, has helped to lengthen out his military picnic on Spanish soil. Of course, a disturbance like that which the Pretender has succeeded in making is a serious misfortune to Spain. The Carlist movement is a grave matter, viewed from almost any point; but nothing could possibly be better calculated to make it and its leader appear ridiculous than the recent letter to Alfonso.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The Frenchmen who propose to erect a colossal statue of liberty on one of the islands in our harbor, intend to do a graceful and friendly act, and it would be the height of ill-breeding for us to fail to express a proper appreciation of their act and motive. A statue of the magnificent proportions of the one proposed would be an ornament to the City, and the brilliant light which is to radiate from the aureole about its head, would materially lessen the dangers of navigating our crowded harbor at night. There are, however, certain suggestions as to the matter which might be made, and it is to be hoped that they can be put forward without rendering Americans open to the unpleasant accusation of looking a gift-statue of liberty in the mouth.

The enthusiastic Frenchmen who have proposed to present us with this statue are not very familiar with the topography of our harbor. Otherwise they would not announce that the circle of lamps around the head of a statue placed on an island in the inner bay will be visible from the decks of vessels far at sea. The midnight aureole will light up our dilapidated wharves and the rickety buildings along the river front, but no gleam of light from such a source will reach the distant Atlantic. Were the statue to be placed on the Battery instead of Ellis' or Bedloe's Island, it would be quite as useful and much more satisfactory to the public. The thousands of persons who will be anxious to write their names in pencil on its legs will dislike the trouble of being compelled to hire a small boat in order to reach it. If it is placed on the Battery they will find it easy of access, while the counterfeit ticket agents and the low boarding-house runners who lie in wait for emigrants at the gates of Castle Garden, will have light enough to enable them to select their prey with discrimination. Coney Island would afford another eligible site, where the statue would be useful both as a lighthouse and as an attraction and convenience to pleasure-seekers. Were it to be placed close to the shore, the adventurous small boy could dive from its shoulders. A lunch-counter and bar might be appropriately set up in its abdominal cavity, and telescopes could be planted at each eye, wherewith visitors could watch the shipping. With French and American flags flying from gigantic hair-pins inserted in the statue's back hair, and German and Irish flags floating from either hand, the colossal figure would welcome the oppressed of all nations to come and play three-card monte at its feet.

The philosopher who should gaze at it from the deck of a passing steamer could exclaim, "O Liberty! what prize-fights are fought in thy presence; what whisky is drank in thy shadow!" At Coney Island there is the ideal liberty of the European socialist—liberty without policemen and in defiance of law. If a Communist should happen to subscribe to the fund for this statue, he ought to make it a condition that it should be placed on the beach at Coney Island.

As to the model of the statue we have as yet no information. In view of the climate, it may be presumed that Liberty will be draped. Indeed, she is always represented as wearing a sort of disheveled night-dress, and there is no reason why the custom should be departed from in the present instance. There are those who believe that the Genius of American Liberty should be clad in trousers. No Frenchman, however, can be found who shares this delusion, and if the artist will only spare us the odious Phrygian cap, we shall be entirely contented with the orthodox style of drapery. That the statue will be a respectable work of art we need not doubt. The gentlemen who have the matter in hand cannot be suspected of sharing the views on art which characterize members of Congressional committees. They ought to be touched by the confidence which our public reposes in their discretion. Had Congress decided to erect a colossal statue in our harbor, cultivated New-Yorkers would turn gray with anxiety. Visions of a statue of Liberty on Horseback—(the horse balancing on his tail)—modeled by a grave-stone cutter of local political influence, or by a young lady with curls adapted to earn the admiration of susceptible legislators, would float before them, and they would hasten to dispose of their property, and to fly the country before the permanent nightmare in bronze should be placed on its pedestal. We are safe from any such calamity as this. If the Frenchmen send us a statue, it will be one which will do credit to their taste as well as to their friendly impulses; and though we may sometimes wonder if Liberty can feel quite at home within sight of Tammany Hall, and wish that the light from its aureole fell on less squalor and wretchedness, the statue and its givers will elicit only pleasant and kindly feelings.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The legislative joint committee on alleged canal frauds went into executive session this morning, and then adjourned until the 30th of November.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

At the matinée performance at Chickering Hall yesterday the programme interpreted by Dr. Hans Von Bülow on Monday was rendered anew. To-morrow evening the fifth entertainment of the series is to occur, and on Wednesday the sixth will take place. Monday Dr. Von Bülow will perform a concerto written expressly for him by P. Tschaikowski, a Russian pianist and composer of distinction; the "Moonlight" sonata, and Schubert's fantasia in C major, Opus 15, arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt. On Wednesday he will play Rubinstein's Third Concerto in G, Opus 45; a prelude and fugue, a barcarole, and a valse brillante, by the same composer; and Liszt's fantasia, for piano and orchestra, on themes from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens."

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr Wachtel is to sing in "Il Trovatore" to-morrow, in "The Magic Flute" on Wednesday, and in "The Huguenots" on Friday. On Thursday night the company will give a performance of "Der Freyschütz," and, at the Saturday matinée the artists it includes may be heard in "The Marriage of Figaro." Next week Herr Wachtel is to sing thrice in Brooklyn, and the Academy here will be closed. On Dec. 13 it will be reopened with "Lohengrin."

A THOMAS MATINEE.

Mr. Thomas announces a matinée for Saturday next at Steinway Hall. The programme is to include some ballet music and a march—compositions new here—from Rubinstein's opera "Feramorz;" Schumann's first symphony, Opus 38; a concerto for flute and harp, by Mozart, and two vocal solos by Mme. Antoinette Sterling.

ENGLISH GLEES.

A concert of English glees will be given in the grand hall of the Masonic Temple to-morrow evening. Misses Beebe, Finch, and Holbrook, and Messrs. Nilsen, Rockwood, Baird, Aiken, and Florio are to be the artists, and Mr. C. S. Fisher, Jr., is to direct the performance.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.

The series of concerts of chamber music which was entered upon at Chickering Hall last evening, is given under the direction of that excellent institution, the New-York Conservatory of Music, in Fourteenth street.... Mlle. Rosa d'Erina announces a concert for Tuesday evening, at Chickering Hall.... A series of soirées of classical music, under the auspices of the Normal Conservatory of Music, will commence at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening.... Mr. Jerome Hopkins opens his "select Orpheon vocal classes," at Chickering Hall, to-morrow afternoon.... Herr Boscovitz has postponed his second piano recital until December 1.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Booth terminated his engagement yesterday, appearing in his two most famous characters. At the matinée performance he played *Hamlet*, and in the evening presented his equally great personation of *Iago*. Criticism in relation to either of those efforts would be idle at this time. Indeed, it would seem as if eulogy should be a little tired of holding both up to public admiration, while on the other hand, no amount of adverse caviling could probably attaint them in the popular esteem. At both the afternoon and evening representations the house was filled, and the spectators were of course eminently enthusiastic. At the matinée each lady present received a satin programme by way of souvenir. On Monday evening Miss Clara Morris will return to the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, appearing in a new adaptation, by Mr. Daly, of Dr. Mosenthal's "Deborah," which is to be given to the public under the title, "The New Leah." We learn that a "new and original society drama," upon which Mr. Daly has been engaged for two years, is in preparation.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Although there has been no abatement in the wonderful success which has attended the representations of "Led Astray," the exigencies of managerial engagements compel its withdrawal after to-morrow night. It will be succeeded by that fruitful source of contention, "Rose Michel." If the strong cast and the fine scenery—which latter element of the representation the management guarantees to be superior to anything heretofore set upon the stage of the Union Square Theatre—can assure the success of a drama, the new piece should prove worth all the disputation that we have had concerning its ownership.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The company of Parisian actors at present performing at the Lyceum will continue their representations during the week, with the exception of Friday, giving matinée performances on Thursday, 25th, (Thanksgiving Day,) and on next Saturday. Throughout the week the original version of "The Two Orphans," that is to say "Les Deux Orphelines," by Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon will be presented with the permission of Messrs. Shook and Palmer. Such a performance will doubtless prove exceedingly interesting, for every one who has admired the close construction and powerful dramatic incidents of the adaptation will be anxious to see the piece in its original shape. It is to be produced with new scenery and an unexceptionable cast. An important event in the programme of the Lyceum will be the reappearance of Mr. Charles Fechter after an absence of two years. This distinguished actor will make his rentrée on the evening of Monday, Nov. 29, in his own dramatization of "No Thoroughfare," his representations being given in his native tongue during the first few weeks of his engagement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There is to be a slight change in the representation of the charming comedy now being performed at Wallack's. Mr. Honey's engagement in Boston prevents his appearance during the remainder of the "Caste" performances in the rôle of *Eccles*, but the management does the very best thing possible in committing it to Mr. Harry Beckett. Mr. Honey is a capital actor, and was, indeed, the first to give shape and character to this very part. That he will be missed, therefore, is not unlikely, but, at all events, we can think of no one more worthy to succeed him than so clever and popular an actor as Mr. Beckett. In consequence of the success of "Caste," no definite period has been fixed for its withdrawal.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. G. L. Fox still performs at Booth's. The future programme of the management promises well. Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have concluded negotiations with Mr. Charles Calvert for the production, under his personal supervision, of Lord Byron's play "Sardanapalus," which affords scope for great spectacular display. "Julius Cæsar" is to be brought out on Dec. 27, with Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, E. L. Davenport, F. C. Bangs, and Frederick B. Warde in the cast. Mr. Sothern is engaged to appear early in March.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. John T. Raymond's appearance as *Col. Mulberry Sellers* is the next in order of the attractions at the Brooklyn Theatre. The eccentricity of the representation and the actor's great personal merit made the piece exceedingly popular in New-York, both at the Park and Union Square Theatres, and that it may not lose any of its attraction by its transfer to Brooklyn it will be presented with the same scenery as was used in the latter house. There are to be matinée performances on Thanksgiving Day and on Saturday. Mr. Raymond will be supported by a strong company.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

At Tony Pastor's new theatre some very clever Japanese performers have joined his large company of popular artists.

The usual variety and minstrelsy entertainment occupies the stage of the Third Avenue Theatre, with special attractions for Thanksgiving.

The Parisian Varieties is called by its managers "The Temple of Sensations," and the art practiced therein is certainly neither very demure nor subdued.

Mr. John J. Carolan will give readings and recitations at Steinway Hall on Thanksgiving night. The programme is especially well selected. To give variety to the entertainment the services of Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornet soloist; Mr. A. Sohst, baritone singer, and Mr. F. Francke, organist, have been secured.

At the Olympic the Liliputian Circus, the feats of "Lurline, the Water Queen," and a well-organized variety entertainment are among the numerous attractions.

"The Mighty Dollar" still sums up the announcements at the Park Theatre. The piece reached its seventy-seventh performance last night, and will be played for four weeks longer.

The performances of the San Francisco Minstrels are the source of unalloyed merriment. "Clotilde, or The Bruised Heart" and "The Four Tramps" are the titles of some of their comicalities.

At the Colosseum "The Siege of Paris" still attracts large numbers of visitors. The picture is an admirable work of art, and vividly depicts some of the localities rendered historic by the great siege.

A comic drama combined with tableaux vivants is a style of entertainment about to be introduced at the Comique by Mr. Matt Morgan, who will supervise the arrangement of the tableaux. These are to be reproductions of celebrated paintings.

The dramatic cantata entitled "Trial by Jury," for the music and words of which Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. T. Gilbert are respectively responsible, has been successfully associated with the fortunes of the new Eagle Theatre, Mr. J. H. McDermott, the most amusing comedian of the late Colville and Henderson troupe, being the principal performer therein. An interesting *mélange* fills in the entertainment. Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron, the pianiste, makes her first appearance this week.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is now acting at the Princess' Theatre, in London.

At the Gymnase the unsuccessful "Baron de Valjoli" has given place to "Frou-Frou."

Mr. W. G. Wills' "Buckingham" will probably be produced at the London Olympic toward the close of the present month.

Mr. Sothern will play in Ireland before the close of the month, and will perform for a fortnight at Dublin and for a fortnight at Belfast.

A proposal has been started to construct a people's opera-house in Paris, to contain from 10,000 to 16,000 persons, at prices not exceeding an average of two francs.

Miss Fanny Josephs, Mlle. Fanchita, Mr. J. D. Stoyle, Miss Rose Massey, Mr. Perrini, and Mr. Worboys are engaged for "The White Cat" at the Queen's, in London.

It is announced that the Duke of Edinburgh will lay the foundation-stone of the New Opera-house, as the representative of the Prince of Wales, about the 18th of next month.

The Porte Saint-Martin, in Paris, completed its first year of the "Voyage Autour du Monde en Quatre-vingt Jours" by a matinée for the benefit of the Dramatic Society, the representation producing 4,600 francs.

A commemorative tablet has been placed on the house of the Schwarzpanierstrauss, in Vienna, where Beethoven died. He occupied the second floor. The tablet bears only the words, "Beethoven's Sterbehaus."

Mme. Pauline Lucca has been detained at Cologne by illness, and has had to inform the manager of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in Brussels, that she must postpone for some weeks her promised appearance in that theatre.

M. Ernesto Rossi has been playing *Lear* and *Hamlet* in Paris. The next piece which he will appear in is Alexandre Dumas' "Kean;" then will come "Romeo," "Coriolano," "Macbeth," "Shylock," and Casimir Delavigne's "Luigi VI."

A new and magnificent concert saloon, constructed by the architect De Leins for the Liederkranz, was inaugurated Oct. 25 with a musical soirée, at which the orchestral and vocal works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Kietz, Speidel, and Möhring were represented.

Telegrams have been received announcing the death, on Oct. 31, in Calcutta, of Mr. English, the well-known theatrical agent. The deceased, who expired in his fortieth year, succumbed to a sudden attack of heart disease. He had recently taken out to India a carefully-chosen theatrical company, composed of popular London performers.

The "Fée aux Chansons," a piece in five acts by M. Ernest Dubreuil, has been produced at the Cluny Theatre, in Paris, with only moderate success. The idea of the piece is to pass in review all the characters celebrated by popular songs, from Monsieur de la Palisse down to Monsieur et Madame Denis, and comprising "Fanfan la Tulipe," "Madelon," "Triquet," &c.

"Masks and Faces" has been produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, in London. The cast is very interesting: *Triplet*, Mr. Bancroft; *Sir Charles Pomander*, Mr. Coghlan; *Colley Cibber*, Mr. Arthur Wood; *Quin*, Mr. Teesdale; *Snarl*, Mr. Frederick Dewar; *Vane*, Mr. Archer; with Messrs. Glover, Dennison, Robinson, and others; *Mabel Vane*, Miss Ellen Terry; *Kitty Clive*, Miss Maggie Brennan, and *Peg Woffington*, Mrs. Bancroft.

La Libertà chronicles in enthusiastic terms the *début*, in Rome, of a young artist, Signorina Rose Isidor, in "La Sonnambula." The Teatro Rossini opened its doors for the Autumn season with her engagement. She is, according to the *Libertà*, a charming young fresh acquaintance for the Roman audience, and one who sings Bellini's music as few ladies know how to sing it in our days. Sympathetic in person, *svelte* and elegant in form, she interpreted to perfection the part of *Amina*, that ingenuous and loving little country maid. Signorina Isidor is English.

Herr Rosenfeld has been chosen as manager of the Opéra Comique in Vienna, and was to enter on his duties Nov. 1. He purposes opening the theatre on the 10th with a programme of popular plays, operas, and operettas. The financiers who selected Herr Rosenfeld for manager have leased the house to him for three years and ten months, at a rent of 45,000 gulden for the first year, 50,000 for the second, and 55,000 for the third. The caution money, 30,000 gulden, was paid over on signing the agreement. Herr Rosenfeld has started for Paris to secure novelties.

The works which M. Perrin purposes bringing out this year at the Théâtre Français are as follows: Revivals—Mme. Georges Sand's "Marquis de Villemer," Mme de Girardin's "Lady Tartufe," and "Le Gendre de M. Poirier. New plays—M. Dumas' "L'Etrangère," four acts; M. de Bornier's "Attila," five; M. Paul Ferrier's "Les Compensations," three; M. Lomon's "Jean d'Acier," five, and M. Pailleron's "Petit Pluie," one. The rehearsals of this last have commenced, the chief parts being intrusted to Mmes. Arnould-Plessis, Dinah Félix, and Broisat; and MM. Fèbre, Joilet, and Roger.

M. Picot has made a very interesting communication to the Department of Fine Arts at the Belgian Academy upon the history of the musical theatre in Belgium. The documents he has discovered, which he desires to make public, consist of the letters exchanged between Grétry and Vitzthumb, chapel master to the Prince Charles of Lorraine, and orchestra conductor and manager of the Brussels Theatre. This correspondence, wholly unpublished, reveals very curious particulars not only as to the biography of Grétry, but also relative to the dramatic usages and manners of Brussels society at the end of the eighteenth century.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "M. Gounod quitted the house of his friend M. Oscar Commettant on the Feast of St. Charles, his 'name day,' to receive at home the felicitations of his friends. He was transported in a litter, on the shoulders of four bearers. This vehicle was made to transport some stage Queen through her dramatic dominions, and was lent to the celebrated composer by a theatrical friend. M. Gounod is dreadfully knocked up, and he suffered from the motion of the porters. His dislocated shoulders is in its place, but the ligatures are still inflamed, and there are symptoms in the forearm and hand of erysipelas. The injuries he received in the leg are grave, and a cause of continuous and acute suffering. However, they have brought compensation with them. Since the racking pains have attacked the limbs, the head has been relieved and natural sleep has been enjoyed. Notwithstanding the gravity of M. Gounod's state, a fatal issue is not apprehended. Extreme quiet is enforced by the physician in attendance, who fears his patient will for months to come be unable to walk."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER EATON—AN INCREASED DEMAND AND DESIRE FOR INSTRUCTION—THE SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has completed his annual report for the year 1875. It contains the usual abstracts of the reports of several State and City Superintendents and other educational publications, together with increased tables of statistics, coming as replies to inquiries addressed to various State and city educational officers and institutions, throughout the country. The Commissioner says: The benefits of a common nomenclature, adopted in reporting educational statistics, are becoming apparent. From the generalization of such a multitude of facts, derived from so many sources, the lessons rise spontaneously to the surface. By this process existing excellences are shown and emulation is excited, while past errors are seen and methods of improvement suggested. The greater demand upon this office for information upon special topics has been met in part by the publication of eight pamphlets, containing in all 704 octavo pages.

The subdivision reports a marked tendency to abandon faulty and obsolete methods of instruction, and to adopt those more in harmony with natural development, and, at the same time, those better adapted to fit the pupils for the practical duties of life. During the year there has been a marked increase in the attention given to the introduction of drawing in the public schools. A special report on drawing in these schools and art education is in preparation by this office, and is nearly ready for publication. The statistical work of the office has greatly improved and been largely increased during the past year. Of the particular inquiries sent to schools of learning, asylums, reformatories, &c., in addition to the regular inquiries in regard to public school systems, there were nearly 6,000. In addition to the regular work of the office, one of its subdivisions had been engaged in preparing a special report on public libraries in the United States, including those of schools, colleges, &c., and has received the cordial co-operation of all who are interested in these important means of education. The Commissioner says he feels the liveliest sympathy with the embarrassments which are encountered in the States in which slavery has been more recently abolished, and urgently recommends that the General Government devise some measures of aid which shall be generally satisfactory. He affirms the utter impossibility of accomplishing the amount of work now performed in the office were it not for the gratuitous labor performed by thousands of educators in different parts of the country, and states that no other year has brought so many testimonials of the utility of the work it attempts to do. He asks that such a reasonable increase of his clerical force be made as will enable the office more satisfactorily to accomplish its work. The relation of the Bureau of Education to the International Exhibition has been two-fold; first, the educators of the country have naturally made it a medium for harmonizing all the diverse projects and plans for the showing of educational methods, appliances, and results; and, second, the preparation of such limited but correct reports on the various systems, classes of institutions, and phases of education as would be of permanent value.

THE NAVY.

ORDERS AND PROMOTIONS—THE NAVY-YARD AT BROOKLYN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Board of Naval Officers, composed of Capt. William G. Temple, Commander Richard W. Meade, and Civil Engineer B. F. Chandler, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the advisability of disposing of a portion of the site occupied by the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the City of Brooklyn for market purposes have reported against such action.

Master Theodoric Porter is ordered to the torpedo steamer Alarm; Master William P. Clason, to special duty under the direction of Commodore Parker, at Annapolis, Md.; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Armstrong, to the navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla.; Carpenter B. E. Fernald, to the Richmond, South Pacific Squadron, in place of Carpenter George W. Davis, detached from that vessel and ordered to return home.

Orders of naval officers have been revoked as follows: the orders of Capt. S. P. Carter to duty as a member of the Light-house Board, and he is placed on waiting orders; the orders detaching Capt. John Lee Davis from duty as a member of that board, and ordering him to command the Colorado, and he is directed to continue on duty as a member of the Light-house Board; the orders detaching Commander D. L. Braine from command of the Colorado, and he is ordered to continue in command of that vessel; the orders of Medical Inspector J. S. Dugan to the South Atlantic station, and he is placed on waiting orders; the order of Lieut. Richard Rush to the Alliance, and he is ordered to resume his duties at the Philadelphia Navy-yard; the orders of Lieut. Edward B. Barry to the Hartford, and he is directed to continue on the Minnesota.

Promotions in the Navy have been made as follows: Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, to be Rear Admiral from Aug. 10, 1875; Passed Assistant Engineer Edmund Olson, to be Chief Engineer from Oct. 27, 1874; Midshipmen S. W. B. Diehl, J. H. Morrell, and E. B. Underwood, to be Ensigns from July 16, 1874; Cadet Engineers Robert H. Leitch, Henry P. Cleaver, Lucien W. Wooster, John K. Barton, and Robert G. Denig, have been commissioned as Assistant Engineers to date from Jan. 23, 1874.

BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

From the Hartford Courant.

The first part of Robert Browning's new poem, "The Inn Album," is published from advanced sheets in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday, occupying about ten columns. The poem exhibits in a marked degree Mr. Browning's faculty of subtle analysis of character, the delineation of the different phases of mental consciousness, and his rare descriptive powers. The scene of the new poem opens in a secluded country tavern, "the crow-nest nook," in a retired English hamlet. Two characters are introduced in the first chapter, a rich young Englishman, son of a manufacturer, and an older companion, a brother of a Duke, a blasé man of the world, who has induced his youthful companion to spend a night at the inn, on his way to visit an aunt and a cousin to whom he is engaged by the advice of the elder, who has saved him from giving his life to science. They have passed the night in playing cards for money, and, contrary to his usual luck, the youngster has been winning, and as the morning breaks the elder foots up the account and finds himself the loser for £10,000. The young man, while his comrade is figuring, has opened the window and looks out:

> "He leans into a living glory-bath
> Of air and light where seems to float and move
> The wooded, watered country, hill and dale
> And steel-bright thread of stream a-smoke with mist,
> Asparkle with May morning, diamond drift
> O' the sun-touched dew."

The elder finishes his work, which he has done on the first page of the inn album, and hands the result to the younger, who, in a delicate manner, requests that the play be considered mere play. The loser refuses the generous offer of his friend, although he admits that he planned the trip for the purpose of winning from his rich companion. He has no money, but promises to pay by the end of the month, or when he is able. To which the young man responds:

> "Which is—when to be?
> I've heard, great characters require a fall
> Of fortune to show greatness by uprise:
> *They touch the ground to jollily rebound.*
> Add to the Album! Let a fellow share
> Your secret of superiority!"

* * * * * * *

The gambler refuses the request, and the two leave for the depot, where the younger is to meet his fiancée, and the elder to take the train to visit his brother, the Duke.

In the second chapter the two halt to chat on the way to the depot, and the youth beguiles the older into telling the story why, with so much ability and such knowledge of men, he has failed to be either rich, great, or happy. The story is of a disappointed love, of winning the affection of a country beauty, who, finding him untruthful, discarded him. In telling the tale the train is lost, and the young man, after telling his own story of disappointment—which leaves the suspicion that his first love was the same who rejected his comrade—goes to meet his aunt and cousin, with the understanding that as soon as etiquette will allow he will return to meet his friend at the inn. There are many quotable verses in the chapter, like the following:

> —"Show me where's the woman won without
> The help of this one lie which she believes—
> That—never mind how things have come to pass,
> And let who loves have loved a thousand times—
> All the same he now loves her only, loves
> Her ever!"

In the third chapter the plot thickens. While the men have been telling their stories, two women have entered the inn for a quiet chat. They are the cousin, and a married friend four years older, wife of a country parson. The latter has come from her retired life at the request of the former, to talk with her upon the subject of her approaching marriage. The result of the conference is that the cousin is sent home to meet her lover with the understanding that she is to bring him to the inn for lunch, and thus give the other an opportunity to judge of the fitness of the match. The interest of the remaining part of the poem is to be found in the probability that the married lady is the same who was the first love of the boy and the last love of his older companion, and in the complications which are likely to arise at the country inn, the album of which has played a very small part in the poem.

AFFAIRS OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION CONTINUED—MR. MEEHAN, THE MODEL ASSISTANT ENGINEER—HOW THE CITY PAID A PREMIUM FOR ITS DRAUGHTING SUPPLIES.

The Senate Investigating Committee held a session yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Booth, Chairman of the Committee, presided, in accordance with the resolution passed at the opening of the investigation, the other members being absent. Mr. John I. Davenport, counsel to the committee, conducted the examination of the witnesses. The investigation was mostly confined to inquiring into the management of the Dock Department. Mr. Duffy was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was a ship-builder, and that he had been Superintendent of Supplies and Repairs in the Dock Department for a number of years; he had seen and inspected the timber used by the department in the construction of piers, especially that used in constructing the wharf used by the Atlas Company and by the White Star Company, and he was satisfied that all the timber employed in the construction of those works was good merchantable timber; was sure there was no defective timber used in those docks; did not know what their present condition was, but was positive that the timber was all sound when it was put into the piers; it is very difficult to get a stick of yellow pine timber twelve inches square which will be all solid heart, for the reason that the trees do not grow large enough, and the corners of the sawed stick are necessarily a little sappy, and for this reason some of the timbers used may be a little shaky on the corners, but that is all.

Mr. John Meehan, who has been First Assistant Engineer of the department, with a salary of $4,000 a year, ever since it was organized, was the next witness. He said he was not a native of the United States, but that he had been in this country over twenty-five years; he said he had been in the employ of the Government of the United States, and had also been engaged in the construction of some of the great engineering works in European countries, and Superintendent of Supplies in the British Army, with rank of Sergeant; had charge of the purchasing of supplies for the department, and had purchased the draughting supplies of the firm of Benoit & Wood; he had never been approached by any one, directly or indirectly, in reference to the purchase of these supplies, and had never made anything, directly or indirectly, in the way of commissions from any one of whom he had purchased supplies. In reference to doing work for outside parties during office hours Mr. Meehan said: I was on Gen. Shaler's staff, and did some surveying for him at Creedmoor; I used to send those who applied to me for outside surveying to other parties; I also did some surveying for parties at Bridgeport, Conn., and at Prince Edward's Island, and made sketches for the Emperor of Brazil; I went four or five times to Creedmoor; got $1,000 for what I did at Prince Edward's Island besides expenses from the British Government, and $250 from the Emperor of Brazil; got hotel bill only at Bridgeport; never used City materials for work done for private parties. In regard to the plan adopted by Gen. Graham for building piers in the North River, Mr. Meehan said he was entirely opposed to it, and characterized it as nothing less than idiotic; he advised Gen. Graham to build twenty feet of pier on his plan and let it remain for a year to test it, and see whether it would work, before investing millions in it; it was the work being done at Pier No. 1 to which he objected; they were building the solid masonry upon a foundation of mud, and, of course, when the stone settled into the mud the arches would crack and fall to pieces; he spoke to the engineer about it; the ten per cent. commission was always added to the bills, and he himself had made the additions at Mr. Benoit's order; on two occasions presents in addition to the ten per cent. commission were given to Meehan by Benoit & Wood, and charged to the City; one of these presents was an opera-glass, and the other was a wine caster.

Frank N. Penn testified that he was formerly in the employ of Messrs. Benoit & Wood, dealers in drawing materials, as clerk and salesman, and that it was an understood fact between Mr. Benoit and himself that Mr. Meehan was to receive ten per cent. commission on all bills for goods purchased of them by him, and that the bills were always increased ten per cent. in order to cover this commission; the money was paid directly to Mr. Meehan by Mr. Benoit; at least that is what Mr. Benoit told him; once, of his own knowledge, $40 was put into an envelope and handed to Mr. Meehan; he said, also, that Mr. Meehan called on him on Thursday last, in company with Mr. Benoit, and asked him if he had been making these charges against him, and that he told him he had, whereupon Benoit called him a —— liar, and Meehan threatened to have him put in prison.

Mr. William B. Aitken, a young man employed as assistant draughtsman in the office of the Dock Department, testified in reference to the work done for outside parties during business hours by Meehan, Keeler, Nisil, and others. He said that he went to Bridgeport by order of Meehan, in 1872, and was gone ten days; he received no compensation from Meehan, and when he got back he was paid his regular salary by the department; he had seen both Mr. Keeler and Mr. Nisil employed on work for private parties during business hours; among the work thus performed was the preparing of a map of the Jersey shore and another of the upper part of New-York City, and maps for the Seventy-ninth Regiment and for Washington Market. In reply to Mr. Davenport, he said that no outside work had been done during office hours under the present chief engineer to his knowledge, except, perhaps, the printing of a few placards.

Salem H. Wales, President of the Dock Department, was sworn, and testified in reference to Assistant Engineer Meehan. He said that he came to the Dock Department in January last, and, on his own motion, was made Chairman of a committee to investigate the condition of the department; he was satisfied that something was wrong and had several interviews with Gen. Graham; he was convinced than Meehan ought to be removed, and drew up a paper to that effect, which was signed by himself and his associates. Subsequently, before that report was acted upon, his associates asked for permission to withdraw their signatures to the report, and refused to sign it; he, however, signed the report, presented it, and voted for it, but his associates refused to do so, and the report was defeated, and Mr. Meehan was retained; soon afterward had an interview with Mr. Dimock in reference to the removal of Meehan; about that time Gen. Graham resigned, and left no one competent to take charge of the Battery work; all these things had caused necessary delay, and that was the reason why Mr. Meehan had not been removed.

The investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

A HINT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From the Evening Post.

Probably the most wasteful of all kinds of advertising is a large part of that which is done through periodicals which are devoted to special trade and business interests. These periodicals are not seen by the public, and all advertisements in them which do not especially interest the person directly connected with the branch of business which they represent are as effectually concealed as it they were locked up in the desks of the writers. A flagrant example of a waste of money in this way is seen in the publications which pretend to be "devoted to the insurance business." How many of these publications insurance officers need to instruct them in their duties we shall not undertake to say; but it is certain that many of them are published only as a means of demanding advertisements. Certainly no officer of an insurance company believes for a moment that an increase of the business of his company can be secured by setting forth its rates and advantages in a periodical which is bought and seen only by the officers of other insurance companies. The public, whose lives and property the companies are seeking to insure, never see one of these advertisements, and the money of the companies which is thus spent is absolutely wasted. We suggest that the Directors of insurance companies who complain of dull times give this subject their attention.

THE INSURANCE PIRATES.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Our neighbor of THE TIMES is never happy unless when taking somebody's scalp. It is now in its glory engaged in showing that one of our evening contemporaries has become a power by a system of black-mailing most disgraceful to journalism. It furnishes some very conclusive evidence on this point. We fear the paper THE TIMES drags so prominently before the public is not the only "respectable" journal engaged in securing a miserable existence by the same piratical course. It has been successfully carried on for years, and it is about time to arrest the infamous traffic. We are glad to learn that the officers of many prominent life and fire insurance companies are about to withdraw their patronage from these black-mailing journals. THE TIMES has opened the eyes of City companies and the end of the robbing business is near at hand.

JUSTICE LONG DELAYED.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is briskly at work exposing the operations of the *Graphic* of that City, against which it levels some very specific charges, and offers to prove them. It calls it a black-mailer, claiming that it singles out persons and institutions, and by threats of exposure of some kind extorts money. We do not know as to these charges, but we happen to remember that when it was engaged in its balloon fraud we referred to that swindling enterprise in terms that seemed to us appropriate. It cut our company, as we were glad to have it do; and, accepting what THE TIMES says, we judge there are many in New-York who would be glad to be rid of its company at almost any price. THE TIMES is exposing it, however, and this exposure will soon atone its power for evil.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

EXHIBITION AT TAMMANY HALL.

SLOSSON DEFEATS RUDOLPHE—GARNIER EQUALS DION'S AVERAGE OF 30—HE FAINTS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE GAME—CYRILLE DION DEFEATS MAURICE DALY.

The first game yesterday afternoon in the Garnier tournament was between George Slosson and A. P. Rudolphe. The betting was largely in favor of the former. Though Slosson won the lead he showed miserable play during the first few innings, five naughts falling to him in succession. In his tenth inning he played better, and soon secured a run of 39 caroms. This he supplemented with one of 27. After this, single figures were the most he could make until, in his twentieth inning, when he scored 36, all of them very difficult caroms. The balls rolled heavily, and Slosson did not display that delicacy of stroke for which he is noted. Meanwhile, Rudolphe played poorly. The play was finally ended, Slosson winning. Following is the score:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1875.—The Garnier tournament, French billiards, 300 caroms, on a 5 by 10 W. H. Griffith & Co.'s table, with Delaney wire cushions, rules of the American championship to govern; seventeenth game of the series. Score—George F. Slossom, 300; A. P. Rudolph, 240. Innings—Slosson, 41; Rudolphe, 40. Winner's average, 7 13-41. The highest runs—Slosson, 60; Rudolphe, 39. Time of game, two hours. Referee—Mr. Charles Finck.

Slosson—0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 8, 1, 2, 39, 27, 4, 4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 36, 0, 0, 3, 15, 60, 3, 10, 1, 2, 16, 1, 0, 4, 4, 2, 9, 11, 5, 15, 0, 1—300.

Rudolphe—0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 10, 2, 1, 6, 19, 1, 5, 0, 1, 2, 0, 4, 15, 4, 15, 5, 10, 2, 39, 0, 9, 13, 0, 5, 3, 1, 1, 0, 5, 0, 22, 15, 15, 6—240.

In the evening Tammany Hall was crowded in every part, a great many ladies being interested spectators. The first game was between Albert Garnier and William Sexton. On this game depended much of the latter's chance of winning first or even second prize. Should he win, and should Cyrille Dion be defeated by Maurice Daly, then Sexton would be on equal terms with the former and with Joseph Dion. In the pools Sexton sold as favorite at slight odds. The lead was won by Garnier, who failed to count. Sexton followed with a cipher. Garnier made 3, and then the former scored 57 caroms. The run was well played. For a while he held the balls near the right hand corner at the head of the table; then he carried them along the rail for a score or more additional. At this point the red ball was rather distant, but a well executed force shot brought it back to position. A few strokes later he attempted a spread shot half the length of the table and failed to count. Garnier made a hard force shot, then a short follow, and then a masse placed the balls in tolerable shape near the lower rail, where he nursed them for 30. Then he drove the red across the table and forced the spot ball along the side rail, where the other speedily joined it. From the rail he carried them across the table and up toward the head-rail. By this time he had counted 50. A few more caroms, then a draw shot, which failed, and the inning was finished, Garnier having added 59 to his string. Sexton then made a miss, and once more Garnier showed his skill by making a run of 53. Sexton followed with 44. During the run he made a splendid three-cushion force shot for position. A long draw shot was also noteworthy, but he failed in a short spread. Both scored a single in their fifth, and then Garnier ran 39. The third inning after he scored 20 more, and but for a foul stroke on his own ball would doubtless have made it much larger. Sexton scored 24 out of the leave. He had the balls in an excellent position along the right side rail, near the foot of the table, and was touching them with great delicacy, but in his haste he, too, made a foul stroke, thus ending the inning. Unfortunately for his chances Sexton's mishap left the balls in fine shape for his opponent. Garnier then showed the audience some of the real science of billiards. He carried the balls up the side rail, around the corner, across the head of the table, and then held them near the left side corner until he had an even 100. His hundredth stroke was a very difficult massé, but he executed it with absolute precision. From here he drove the balls to the other end of the table and continued counting until he had ran the game out. But no sooner was it finished than he fainted away. The strength which had carried him through the game had suddenly collapsed. A physician who was present pronounced it heart disease, brought on by overexcitement. Mr. Garnier was kindly cared for by his wife and several warm friends. Following is the summary of the game:

SAME DAY.—Same conditions; eighteenth game of the series. Score—Albert Garnier, 300; William Sexton, 126. Innings—Garnier, 10; Sexton, 9. Winner's average, 30. Highest runs—Garnier, 119; Sexton, 57. Time of game, one hour. Referee, Mr. A. Miller.

Garnier—0, 3, 59, 53, 1, 39, 4, 2, 20, 119—300.

Sexton—0, 57, 0, 44, 1, 0, 0, 0, 24—126.

Then came the game between Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion. This was looked upon as a sort of test game between two players who are matched for the American championship. It was generally agreed that the winner of the tournament game would be made favorite in the game for the championship; hence the result was looked forward to with considerable interest. It also decided whether Cyrille would win the first prize. In the betting the odds were in favor of Dion, though in many pools they sold on even terms. The game began at 9:30 o'clock. Dion won the lead and scored 4 in his first inning. Daly got as many, and then a cipher fell to both. In his third inning Dion made 78 caroms. It was a well-played run. Several difficult shots were made before he got them into position, but presently he had them in shape along the side-rail near the foot of the table, after which he nursed them. Half a hundred and they had separated; but a long force stroke brought them together again. Then a few more caroms, and an attempt to make a short draw to cushion, in which effort he failed. Nothing of interest occurred until in the eighth inning, when Daly ran 31. Had he been more careful the run would have been prolonged and his total materially increased. He failed on an attempted follow stroke, for the simple reason that he struck the cue ball too much to one side. The next two innings netted him 23 caroms. Single figures were being made meanwhile by Dion, but he still maintained the lead, the score at the end of the eleventh inning standing 113 to 81 in his favor. This lead Dion increased by making a run of 20 in his twelfth, but Daly not only reduced it but went to the front himself with a run of 59 in his half of the same inning. He did not show that skill, however, which he should have done, else he would have hit the balls more lightly. As it was he soon had them far apart and in so straight a line that he could not count. Then, with a run of 38 Dion took the lead again. He was playing almost perfectly, some of his caroms being really wonderful. His force strokes were skillfully made, while his follows and draws were for the most part alike successful. His cushion shots were also equally well calculated. Indeed, he made so many difficult shots that the only wonder was he should ever cease playing. During the subsequent five innings he made 36 to Daly's 1. The latter was having considerable ill-luck, the balls rolling badly for him. However, a run of 42 in his eighteenth inning enabled him to decrease Dion's lead somewhat. But he at once fell off again, the four subsequent innings netting him 4 only. Dion secured 26 in his twenty-second and 47 in his twenty-third, and then in his twenty-seventh inning finished the game. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Same conditions; nineteenth game of the series. Score—Cyrille Dion, 300; Maurice Daly, 198. Innings—Dion, 27; Daly 26. Winner's average, 11 1-9. Highest runs—Dion, 78; Daly, 59. Time of game, one hour and fifty-five minutes. Referee, Mr. Watson.

Dion—4, 0, 78, 0, 16, 1, 0, 0, 4, 6, 4, 20, 38, 3, 23, 0, 0, 10, 1, 7, 4, 26, 47, 1, 4, 2, 1—300.

Daly—4, 0, 5, 15, 1, 2, 0, 31, 4, 19, 0, 59, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 42, 0, 0, 3, 1, 1, 0, 7—198.

Next Monday afternoon and evening games will be played between Joseph Dion and William Sexton, and Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier.

The following table will show the standing of each player up to the present time:

Players.	Games played.	Games won.	Games lost.	Best run.	Best average.
Cyrille Dion	5	5	0	89	30
William Sexton	5	3	2	136	15
Joseph Dion	5	4	1	84	11 1-9
Albert Garnier	5	2	3	119	30
Maurice Daly	6	2	4	124	23 1-13
George F. Slosson	6	3	3	104	16⅔
A. P. Rudolphe	6	0	6	67	9 6-17

THE LARD "CORNER" CONTROVERSY.

The Complaint Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday investigated the charge made by C. W. Ellis against Theodore Perry, of making a "washed" sale of 500 tierces of lard during the recent "corner," for the purpose of breaking down prices. Mr. Perry produced his principal, Col. Murphy, of the firm of Ware & Murphy, who gave the following explanation of the suspicious transaction: A young broker friend called at the Colonel's office during the last days of the corner, and in the course of conversation spoke of having made some purchases of lard for an English concern, and of his intention to purchase more. The Colonel advised him to wait a few days, and prices would be lower. The young broker said he had already secured an order for 500 tierces. The Colonel asked for a loan of the order until November. The other replied, "Certainly, and went out and got it. Col. Murphy gave it to his broker, Mr. Perry, who used it, and it was afterward discovered to be fraudulent. Mr. Ellis said that he did not believe Mr. Perry to have been guilty of fraudulent intent, and the committee accepted Col. Murphy's explanation and acquitted Mr. Perry of complicity in the attempted fraud.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Joint Centennial Committees of the Stock Exchange, Banks, Clearing-house, Boards of National and Local Fire Underwriters, and Chamber of Life Insurance, who visited Philadelphia last Monday and made an examination of the Exposition Buildings, will hold a meeting in the Clearing-house at 1 P. M. to-morrow, to consider the advisability of memorializing Congress to make an appropriation in aid of the Centennial. The gentlemen composing these committees express themselves warmly in favor of the enterprise, and say that they were astonished at the progress that has been made. The constitution of the Stock Exchange will not permit of an appropriation in the name of the Exchange, but President McLean will bring the matter before the members at an early day, and urge upon them the desirability of making large individual contributions. The other interests represented will take similar action.

Excursion to the Tropics.

Persons wishing to avoid the severity of a Northern Winter can avail themselves of the following trip to visit the beautiful and interesting places about the Gulf of Mexico:

Leaving New-York, the steamers stop at Havana about two days—sufficient time to enable passengers to visit the city and all objects of interest in its immediate neighborhood.

Vera Cruz is reached five days after leaving Havana, having stopped about a day at the port of Progreso and several hours at Campeche. The steamers remain five days at the old and historical City of Vera Cruz, giving ample time for a journey by rail over the mountains, passing scenery unsurpassed for its grandeur, to the ancient and interesting City of Mexico.

From Vera Cruz the steamers go to New-Orleans, remaining there about five days, having stopped on the way at Tuxpan and Tampico. From New-Orleans steamer returns homeward over exactly the same route.

The City of Mexico offers for tourists, and especially for invalids, a perfect climate, the temperature seldom varying from 60° to 65°. Persons preferring short sea trip can leave from New-Orleans and arrive at Vera Cruz in about four and a half days.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

A GREAT SHOW FOR LITTLE MONEY.—Many a lady in Paris has sold her real diamonds lately, and purchased instead the newly-discovered PARISIAN DIAMONDS, which are quite as beautiful, as brilliant, and last as long as the most expensive gems, although the cost is inconsiderable. They wear them with impunity by day and night, as the most expert judges cannot detect them from the real. They will soon be in general use here, as for a few dollars ladies can wear as brilliant gems as those who have to expend thousands in such adornments. They are made of fine crystal plated with a solution of diamond dust, so that their surface is that of the diamond in reality. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, is sole agent for the United States.—*Advertisement.*

For Thanksgiving.

The standard wines of PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY, absolutely pure.
Sparkling, $16 quarts, $18 pints, currency (fermented in the bottle.)
Still Catawba, $2 per gallon.
Port, very choice, $3 50 per gallon.
Brandy, $6 50 per gallon.
Full discounts to the trade.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Agents.
Nos. 69 Fulton st. and 709 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

THE defects in the old ELASTIC TRUSS are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Teeth extracted without pain. Office corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Dandruff, Dandruff, Dry, Moist or Scaly, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, and prematurely gray hair cured by the treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY.

Special instructions for the proper management of children's hair given by the Doctor at No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

A.—Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply eruptions, black heads, moth patches, and freckles cured by DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Moles.—Moles, Wens, and Warts Painlessly removed. No cutting nor scarifying, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Bayberry and Wormwood.—A Purely Vegetable hair-dressing, cleanly, agreeable, and harmless as water. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh worms use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Lock Box 5,246.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Alkethrepta is a Pure and Delicious Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Preserve the teeth beautifully.

Just try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for that cough. It will cure it speedily. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

DOTY—COSTAIN.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday evening, 18th inst., by Rev. William D'Orville Doty, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, N. Y., Dr. WHEELER K. DOTY and Miss LIZZIE J. COSTAIN, all of this City.

HILLYER—VANDEWATER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. A. Roach, GEO. H. HILLYER to A. GUSSIE, youngest daughter of the late Henry Vandewater. No cards.

TANGEMAN—HOAGLAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 373 Carlton av., Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Geo. E. Reed, GEO. P. TANGEMAN, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and CORA A., eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Hoagland.

☞ Cincinnati *Gazette, Commercial,* and *Enquirer* please copy.

VREDENBURG—FITZ-GERALD.—In St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 18, by Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Rector, assisted by Rev. Wm. G. French. LEXINGTON LIVINGSTON VREDENBURG and MINNIE RAE FITZ-GERALD.

WYSONG—MARSHALL.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Swope, of Trinity Chapel, JOHN J. WYSONG to MARTHA V., daughter of John R. Marshall.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—On Friday, Nov. 19, after a short illness, MARY, daughter of the late Milton B. Allerton.

Funeral at Dover Plains, on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock.

BEACH.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, suddenly, of heart disease, at No. 78 Madison av., ROSE ANN, widow of E. M. Beach.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in 45th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

BRITTON.—Nov. 20, 1875, MARY MARSH, only daughter of Charles P. and Caroline Britton, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 12 East 54th st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONLEY.—In this City, Saturday, 20th inst., Mrs. SARAH CONLEY, in the 99th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons-in-law Bartlett Smith and George Starr are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Bartlett Smith, Esq., No. 238 West 56th st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

KOONZ.—On Friday evening, Nov. 19, PHILIP J. KOONZ, Jr., in the 7th year of his age, beloved son of Philip J. and Annie C. Koonz.

Funeral services from the house of his parents, Lafayette st., Jersey City, on Sunday at 2 P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MATTOCKS.—At Lafayette, (Jersey City,) N. J., Nov. 18, 1875, of diphtheric croup, JANE LAING, only daughter of R. M. and F. M. Mattocks, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 8 days. Also, Nov. 19, of diphtheric croup, CHARLES F., aged 2 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

Funeral on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 157 Whiton st., Lafayette, N. J. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

McCOMB.—On Saturday morning, the 20th inst., at her residence, No. 64 Horatio st., ELIZABETH, wife of James McComb, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the church of Rev. S. D. Burchard, 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, at the residence of her son, John Mitchell, No. 176 Lorimer st., Williamsburg, Long Island, MARY MITCHELL, of paralysis, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 1:30 o'clock, from the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Ainslie and Ewen sts., Williamsburg, Long Island, without further notice.

☞ Boston and Canada West papers please copy.

MÜLLER.—In Brooklyn, of consumption, on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, MARY LOUISE, wife of C. Otto C. Müller, and daughter of the late Asa Holt, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 182 Congress st., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REED.—At Oyster Bay, Nov. 20, MARY E. REED, eldest daughter of Albert A. and Mary E. Reed, aged 22 years.

Her remains will be interred in Manhasset Churchyard on Tuesday, 23d inst.

RIGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 19, ELSIE WOLCOTT, only daughter of William D. and Mary S. Riggs.

Funeral on Sunday, at 1:30, at the residence of her grandfather, C. M. Church, No. 375 North 2d st. Relatives and friends are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMATEUR WOOD WORKERS

can find everything they require in RARE and FANCY WOODS, planed and ready for use, at GEORGE W. READ & CO.'S, Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., New-York.

Send three-cent stamp for catalogue and price list.

FAMILIES

REQUIRING MOURNING OUTFITS, AND WISHING THEM STYLISH AND BECOMINGLY APPROPRIATE, AT REASONABLE PRICES, SHOULD GO TO JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNUAL FEAST FOR THE POOR!

THANKSGIVING, 1875.

APPEAL OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth st.

This time-honored charity makes its annual appeal for help, and very urgently asks its friends, in this gladsome time of the year, to assist it out of its present financial embarrassment. The following is a statement of the work done during the last institution year:

Eleven hundred and eighteen persons sheltered, fed, and wholly or partly clothed.

Four hundred and eight thousand meals given.

Thirty-three hundred articles of clothing given away.

One thousand and twenty-one pairs shoes used.

Thirteen hundred and eight children in its school. Average attendance, 417.

The House has sheltered 22,664 since its organization.

An average of 400 children and adults at the table each day. Sixteen hundred men, women, and children had a good, substantial meal last Thanksgiving Day, and the institution ask that it may throw open its doors as wide this year.

The stringency of the times has particularly affected the treasury of the House of Industry, and the institution is now in debt some $6,000, for the liquidation of which a most earnest appeal is made—the support of the House being almost entirely by voluntary contribution.

The Trustees invite and urge the public at all times to visit and inspect the House.

Food, second-hand clothing, shoes, and money will be very gratefully received.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day most interesting services will be held in the Chapel at 12 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, &c.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children in our spacious play-room, where visitors may see them at the tables.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished, the annual dinner for the outside poor will be served—an affecting sight.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the day with us.

TRUSTEES:
MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
G. H. MORGAN. A. VAN RENSSELAER.
CHARLES ELY. D. LYDIG SUYDAM.
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ART NOTICE!

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a collection of modern paintings by foreign and American artists, to which your special attention is directed. These paintings,

MOSTLY CABINET SIZE,

were collected by a well-known connoisseur in fine pictures during many years, and embrace very desirable specimens, pleasing and finely executed, by celebrated artists, neatly framed and in the best condition.

SPECIAL!—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

This entire collection will be sold by auction, by order of the Assignee, without limit or reservation, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on the evenings of

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23 AND 24.
Exhibition day and evening until time of sale.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THE DAILY SUN

TO BE PUBLISHED HEREAFTER ON SUNDAYS.

Commencing with the month of December next, THE SUN will be published every Sunday the same as on other days.

The price of the Sunday edition of THE SUN will be three cents a copy.

The price of THE SUN to subscribers receiving it by mail will be $6.50 per year, or 55 cents per month, postage prepaid; while to those who desire the Sunday edition also, the rate will be $7 60 per year, or 65 cents per month.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25,
at
HOWARD MISSION,
NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

Dinner to be provided for 1,300 persons, chiefly of poor children and those to whom they are related, all known to us by personal visitation. Contributions of the various supply of provisions, poultry, and other goods respectfully solicited and thankfully received at the mission.

Money may be sent to the Treasurer, H. E. TOMPKINS, Esq., Post Office Box No. 4,512.

Doors open from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.
GREAT BARGAINS.
1826. Oldest Establishment. 1826.

Good Reliable Parlor, Drawing-room, Dining and Chamber Furniture. All Newest Styles and Patterns, selling below cost to reduce stock.

Eastlake and other designs.
WILLIAM H. LEE.

Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

BARTLETT'S "CENTENNIAL" BOULEVARD AND STREET LAMPS, (adopted by Centennial Commission to light Centennial Grounds,) excelling all lamps for light, beauty, and durability. The latest improvement—substituting solid porcelain reflectors in place of painted or enameled iron—secures a reflector of undimmed lustre. Property-owners truly say: "Nothing for the money adds so much to the appearance of the streets or city." Street size, $5; boulevard, $6; reflectors additional. Discount to the trade. Factory sales-room: No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

EXERCISE.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th st. Open day and evening. Boxing, fencing, private training for corpulency, dyspepsia, debility, &c. Send for circular.

PRIME MEATS SOLD AT REDUCED prices to family trade; restaurants and hotels at wholesale prices. OSCAR DURYEA, Nos. 25 and 27 Central Market, corner 48th st. and 7th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY,
FOR NOVEMBER,

Is replete with information pertaining to the Yachting and Rowing community, in whose interests it is published, and the advancement of whose cause it so ably and faithfully advocates.

The following is a short summary of the contents of the present number:

The Dauntless and Mohawk Race, twenty miles to windward and return, with a Diagram of the course sailed by both yachts; the Resolute's Match Races; Raritan River Yacht Club; "Skimmer" on Yachting Matters; Letter from Tom Cringle; Rowing on the Schuylkill; A Mixture; New-York Stock Exchange Rowing Association; Bumping Races; Atalanta Boat Club; Potomac vs. Analostan; Nassau vs. Analostan; Orion Boat Club; The Cornell Crew; A Splendid Record; Eastern Yachting, a Complete Account of Important Recent Regattas, by Nantes; Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Buffalo Yacht Club; The Centennial Regatta; Eureka Boat Club—and numerous other notes and items of interest to the public generally and to Aquatic Sportsmen in particular.

Every lover of aquatic sports should have
THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

And no member of the Yachting and Rowing fraternity should think of being without this acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to Aquatics. Price 40 cents per single copy, or $4 per annum.

CHARLES A. PEVERELLY, Editor.
AUGUST BRENTANO, Publisher,
No. 39 Union square, New-York.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.—JUST PUBlished, a pamphlet describing recent improvements in treatment, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New-York; price, 10 cents. Obtainable of the author, No. 28 East 20th st.

J. R. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "MUST WE Then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant vignette. Price, 40c. Sold everywhere. Also, Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; Lamothe's "Bella" waltz, 50c.; Von Bülow's "Marche Heroique," 50c.
Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

A NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM BY MILLARD.—Just Published—"And there were Shepherds." A new Christmas Anthem in G, by HARRISON MILLARD. Price, 75c.
Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICA FOR FREE SCHOOLS.
REV. OSCAR HUGO
Preaches Sunday evening in
SEVENTH AVENUE
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
7th av., near 12th st.
Subject—"America for Free Schools and Free Bible, not for Grey Nuns and Black Jesuits."

AT ST. BARNABAS'.—THANKSGIVING SERVices at 10:30 A. M. At 2 P. M. the usual dinner to the 500 children of the House, Day Nursery, Sunday-school, and Free Reading-room.

N. B.—Thankful to all who have made the children happy in former years, the Sisters ask that donations of money and provisions may be sent early to No. 304 Mulberry st. C. T. WOODRUFF,
Superintendent P. E. City Missionary Society.

A.—THE DOCTRINES OF THE NEW Church revealed through Emanuel Swedenborg, expound the Holy Scriptures by the light of the heavenly science of correspondences and reconcile them with reason, natural science, and modern research. Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor of the New-York Society, on Sundays at 11 A. M. in the church on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., at the 7:30 P. M. service, Sunday, 21st inst., a sermon will be preached before the Young People's Missionary Association of the Parish by Rev. John W. Kramer, of Grace Chapel. A full anthem service rendered by the choir.

AT THE CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av. and 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening there will be vesper services, and an extemporaneous address by the Pastor, at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER CLINton and Carroll sts.—Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, will officiate at morning service, (10:30,) and Rev. Dr. Mulchahey, of St. Paul's, New-York, will officiate at evening service, (7:30;) choir of men and boys. Strangers are invited and will be made welcome.

A CONFERENCE OF SPIRITUALISTS AND Liberals held every Sunday in the Harvard Rooms, on Reservoir square, 6th av. and 42d st., at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. All interested cordially invited to attend.

AT PLIMPTON HALL, 9TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—Before the "Fifth Universalist Society," matins at 11 o'clock; Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av., vesper service and extemporaneous address in the evening at 7:30. Seats free. All are welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach, morning at 11 and evening at 7:45. Seats free at evening service. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Conversion of the World, the Problem of the Church To-day." Rev. Almon Gunnison will preach in the morning at 10:45. All are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 11 and EVENING at 7:45.

Services will be continued at this church through the week as follows:
MONDAY EVENING, Rev. H. R. NYE will preach.
TUESDAY EVENING, Rev. J. SMITH DODGE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. CHAS. P. McCARTHY.
THURSDAY MORNING at 11, UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Rev. J. E. FORRESTER, D. D., will preach.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Church of the Resurrection, 85th st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Rev. John W. Trimble, having accepted a call to the Rectorship of this church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Nov. 21. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays—10, morning prayer; 10:45, litany, sermon, high celebration; 4, vespers. Daily—7 A. M., holy communion. Special service this night at 8, for the Saint Cecelia Society.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., near 6th av.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches morning and evening: Morning subject—"Waiting for the Comforter." The first prayer-meeting. Evening—"The Lost Sheep." Service of song and prayer and inquiry meeting.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, ninth sermon in course on corner stones. Subject—"The Soul Here and Hereafter." Evening—"Saul and the Witch of Endor." Grand Concert to George F. Sargent, Dec. 2.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—The Rector, Rev. John W. Trimble, will preach on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Sermon on "The Way of Escape from the Great Tribulation."

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.
Morning prayer, communion, and sermon, 10:30.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
Dr. Thompson officiates.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—AT THE FAIR of the American Institute: has taken the premium. Apply to the builders, JARDINE & SON, 318 East 39th st.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. W. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Sunday-school 2:30 P. M.

DOWN WITH POPERY!—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Mystical Babylon—What It Is, and How to be Destroyed." Let the people hear.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Thanksgiving Day services will be held in this church next Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Service of song at 7:30 evening, and at 8, sermon by the Pastor. Cordial invitation.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between Broadway and 6th av.—Rev. J. B. Smith, D. D., of Geneva, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE, TRANCE speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, and at 7:30 P. M., Mr. Charles Sotheran, an author and editor, will lecture. Subject—"Ancient Theosophy or Spiritism in the Past." Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 6th av. and 23d st., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Miserable Sinners."

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM H. HARE, S. T. D., Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, will preach the annual sermon before the Niobrara League, Sunday evening, Nov. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., WILL preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday the 21st inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. WENDELL PRIME, OF NEWBURG, will preach Sunday evening, 21st inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in Association Hall.

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All are welcome.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway. All are welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Singing-school at 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, (Alexander av., near 142d st.,) Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Rector.—Services on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN Nos. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH ST., near Lexington av., Rev. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Tenth anniversary services this day. Hours, 8, 10, 10:30, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
Church of the Holy Trinity,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
Sunday Evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach.

The gospel hymns and spiritual songs by Mr. Sankey are used. Other services at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

"THE ORIENTAL CHURCH AND ITS Friendly Relations to Other Religious Bodies," is the subject upon which Rev. Mr. Nicholas Bjerring, of the Russo-Greek Church will lecture before the public at Association Hall, corner 4th av. and 23d st., Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.

"THE SCRIPTURE OF A GREAT CITY."—Lecture by Prentice Mulford, this evening, at Trenor's Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., commencing at 8 o'clock.

UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH ST. AND 4TH av. (Harlem.)—Rev. W. T. Clarke will present "Thoughts for Thanksgiving," this morning at 11 o'clock. Seats are free, and strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

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WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS.
FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS and TASSELS for trimming LAMBREQUINS and DRAPERIES, EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS.

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Quite new patterns, at special prices.

They also offer a large assortment of
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EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

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CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
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Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
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CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO..........Monday, Dec. 6
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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
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CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Dec. 9
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
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CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Dec. 7
For freight or passage apply to
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Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

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CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Dec. 2
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DOUBLE CORK-SOLE BOOTS
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LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. less than are charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS and EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.
LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES
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GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT, MONDAY MORNING.

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200 PIECES BLACK TRIMMING VELVETS, 16 TO 20 INCHES WIDE, FROM $1 65 A YARD UPWARD. 150 PIECES COLORED SILK VELVETS, IN THE MOST DESIRABLE SHADES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 25 PIECES 28-INCH CLOAKING VELVET AT $3 50, $4 25, $4 50, AND $5 A YARD; SPLENDID VALUE. FINEST COLORED SATINS, 75c. A YARD. BLACK AND COLORED DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS, FROM $1 A YARD UPWARD. BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS.

Trimmings Department.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS FUR TRIMMINGS, MARABOUT FEATHER AND COQUE BANDS AND TRIMMINGS, TITAN BRAIDS, GALLOONS IN ALL WIDTHS AND STYLES, RICH PASSEMENTERIES, PARIS FRINGES IN ALL QUALITIES, TOGETHER FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS IN THE CITY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Furnishing Department

ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 367 6TH AVE., CONTINUED REDUCTION OF PRICES IN LADIES' CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' GARMENTS. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES. SPLENDID QUALITY LADIES' TRIMMED FELT SKIRTS, AT 95c., $1, $1 25, AND $1 50. LADIES' HOUSE ROBES, OF FLANNEL, SATTEEN, TYCOON, REPS, AND CASHMERE, ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ON MONDAY WE WILL DISPLAY AN IMMENSE STOCK OF REAL GUIPURE LACES, FRENCH BLONDE LACES, ITALIAN VALENCIENNE LACES, COLORED CASHMERE LACES AND NETS, REAL GUIPURE CAPES, BOUGHT THE PAST WEEK AT 40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, THE BENEFIT OF WHICH WE OFFER TO OUR CUSTOMERS. THEY WILL BE FOUND UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WE CONTINUE TO OFFER ALL OUR FELT HATS AND BONNETS BELOW COST. FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BIRDS, FANCY FEATHERS, AND WINGS AT REDUCED PRICES; SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS AT THE SAME EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES OF THE PAST WEEK. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND LADIES' SILK NECK WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.

LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO INSPECT OUR IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AND COMPARE PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 924 BROADWAY, second door above 21st st., IMPORTED EMBROIDERIES and LINGERIE at a FURTHER LARGE REDUCTION. CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MISSES' COSTUMES made to order. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, EMBROIDERIES, and STAMPING made to order.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING CLASSES,
No. 55 West 33d st.,
between Broadway and 5th av.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from Pure Cream. *Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.*

CHURCHES, FAIRS, and Charitable Institutions using large quantities,
20 Cents per Quart.
WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c., using Five Gallons,
25 Cents per Quart.
FAMILIES using one Gallon,
30 Cents per Quart.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious,
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
Orders by mail, City or Country, will receive careful attention.
DEPOTS, NO. 225 4TH AV., and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE

CONTINUED AT

EHRICHS', EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

WE SHALL OPEN OUR TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS THE LATTER PART OF THIS WEEK. WE ARE COMPELLED TO CLEAR OUT OTHER STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEM, AND WE THUS EXPLAIN THE EXTRAORDINARY PRICES AT WHICH WE ARE SELLING GOODS. PARTIES BUYING FOR FAIRS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, COUNTRY STORES, SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, &c., WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE OUR TOY DEPARTMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

FURS.

LADIES BUYING FURS OF US HAVE THE ASSURANCE THAT THEY OBTAIN THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE FURS AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN FURS, ARE CAREFUL THAT ALL SKINS ARE THOROUGHLY CURED AND DEODORIZED, AND CAN WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE, EVEN THE CHEAPEST, TO GIVE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

NO MISREPRESENTATIONS—EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. AN EXAMINATION WILL PROVE OUR PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

REAL SEAL SACQUES, 28 to 30 inches in length, at $50, $75, $85, $90, $100, $125, and upward.
SPECIALTIES IN FANCY TRIMMED SACQUES.

REAL SQUIRREL PLATE LININGS for Sacques, Sicilliennes, Talmas, &c., at $9, $11, $12, $16 50;
FULL 25 PER CENT. UNDER BROADWAY PRICES.

REAL SEAL-SKIN SETS, Muff and Long Boa, with elegant trimmings, at $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, and upward.

REAL MINK SETS, four-stripe Muff and full four-skin Boa, extra quality, warranted prime, at $18 50, $20, $25, $28, $30, $33, $35, $40, $50, and upward.

Beautiful real Hudson Bay Beaver Sets, from $10 upward.

French Seal Muffs, with real Seal Cuffs, fine tassels, at $2 90.

French Lynx Muffs, soft bed finish, rich tassels, at $2 45.

French Mink Muffs, silk lined, nicely trimmed, at $2 30.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF REAL LYNX, RUSSIAN, AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, SEA OTTER, &c.

Fur repairing of all kinds, in the most workmanlike manner, at manufacturers' prices.

Children's Furs at remarkable Prices.

CHILDREN'S PRETTY CONEY CAPS at 40c.
NEAT SETS FOR CHILDREN, MUFF and BOA, at 60c.
Endless assortment of Fancy Sets, Sacques, &c., at the lowest prices in the City.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF FUR TRIMMINGS IN THE UNITED STATES. WE CUT OUR OWN TRIMMINGS, AND THEREFORE GIVE BETTER FINISHED GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES THAN OTHER HOUSES.

EVERYTHING IN SILVER FOX, CHINCHILLA, BLUE FOX, DYED BEAVER, SILVER BEAVER, LYNX, ALASKA SABLE, SILVER CONEY, BLUE CONEY, BLACK AND BROWN CONEY, WHITE CONEY, RACCOON, GRAY FOX, STONE MARTEN, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
Laces, and Dress Trimmings, Merinos, &c.,
AT
EHRICHS',
NOS. 287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
**BEWARE! MAKE NO MISTAKE—OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

SUITS.

150 LADIES' SUITS, AT $3 50; REDUCED FROM $7 50.
100 LADIES' SUITS, AT $5; REDUCED FROM $9.
200 LADIES' SUITS, AT $8; REDUCED FROM $12 50.
175 LADIES' SUITS, $9 50; REDUCED FROM $15.
25 LADIES' SUITS, AT $15; reduced from $25.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, silk trimmed, at $25; reduced from $40.
50 BLACK SILK SUITS, AT $50; reduced from $85.
IMPORTED SILK SUITS, at $75, $100, $125, $150, &c.; LESS THAN HALF THEIR COST IN GOLD.

CLOAKS.

WE IMPRESS UPON LADIES THE FACT THAT OUR CLOAKS ARE ALL CUT, SEWED AND PRESSED BY JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, AND HENCE FIT THE FIGURE WITH A PERFECTION WHICH WILL NOT BE FOUND IN CLOAKS OF OTHER HOUSES. WE MANUFACTURE FOUR SIZES, SO AS TO GIVE EVERY LADY A PERFECT FIT.

Job lot of all-wool Beaver Cloaks, at $2 50; worth fully $7.
FUR-TRIMMED BEAVER CLOAK AT $5; REDUCED FROM $7 50.
RICH BEAVER CLOAK AT $7 50; REDUCED FROM $10.
FINE BEAVER CLOAK AT $9; REDUCED FROM $12.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS AT $12; REDUCED FROM $15.
Extra quality Beaver Cloaks at $15, $20, $25, and upward, all at greatly reduced prices.

Trimmed Hats at Reduced Prices.

Our entire Trimmed Hat stock reduced to prices which will more than satisfy the most economical.

Ladies' Felt Trimmed Hats reduced to $2, $2 50, $3, $3 75, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, and upward. **All worth fully fifty per cent. more.**

Ladies' Velvet Trimmed Hats, Children's Trimmed Hats, all reduced.

Extraordinary Reductions

IN
WINGS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS, AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

BLACK SILK VELVETS MARKED DOWN.
BLACK SILK VELVETS AT $1 40; REDUCED FROM $2.
BLACK SILK VELVETS AT $1 75; REDUCED FROM $2 25.
BLACK SILK VELVET AT $2; REDUCED FROM $2 50.
COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVETS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES OF PLUM, CARDINAL, BORDEAUX, &c., at $1 50 per yard; same as sold formerly at $2 50.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
Ladies' and Infants' Underwear, Hosiery,
AT
EHRICHS',
NOS. 287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
**BEWARE! MAKE NO MISTAKE—OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

ANTIQUE TIDIES, CURTAINS, AND BED-SPREADS.

Feather Trimmings,
Fringes,
Cachmire Lace Scarfs,
Cachmire Lace Collarettes, &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPLTY FILLED.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKERS. — MME. BRODOWSKI'S dress-making establishment, No. 36 West 33d st.—Ladies can rely on perfectly fitting dresses in Parisian styles; cashmere suits, complete, $35; cashmere and silk, $50; ladies' own material made at short notice.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.
Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURTEEN and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

PROF. TH. DELOUEST, NO. 1,147 BROADWAY, has opened French classes similar to those formerly held by him at Mercantile Library; ladies in the daytime, gentlemen in the evening; terms moderate; private lessons.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German, boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison av.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM B. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

COSTUMES, COSTUMES

AT AN
ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
All our elegant French costumes imported for patterns will be sold at a most liberal reduction.
FIFTY BERLIN COSTUMES, CHOICE FOR $10.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

A large choice of CLOTH CLOAKS, VELVET CLOAKS, MATELASSE CLOAKS, CARRIAGE CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, FUR-LINED CLOAKS, HOUSE JACKETS, &c.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

The greatest bargains ever offered.
The entire stock of Herzig Bros. & Leopold, lately dissolved, and bought by us at a discount of fifty per cent., will be offered on MONDAY.

MOURNING GOODS.

We are also offering at reduced prices a superior stock of BOMBAZINES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, ALPACAS, and COURTAULD'S BEST ENGLISH CRAPES, and a full line of BLACK SILKS.
CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS and materials for overdresses not to be found elsewhere.

UNHEARD OF BARGAINS

in unmade PARIS embroidered Drap D'Ete POLONAISES, TABLIERS, JACKETS and OVERSKIRTS, SHAWLS, CUIRASSES, &c.
These goods will be found the greatest bargains ever offered in this City.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A large assortment at reasonable prices.

WILSON & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, cor. 9th st.

G. BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, ARTIST, LADIES' hair-dresser, late with Auguste Petit, of Rue de la Paix, has just received a new hair-net for the front; also the latest style in coiffures; specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing. No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th st., first floor.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL—My Rose Pearl Plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day, and only $15 per set; call and examine. Also, best rubber sets, from $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35 to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, organ, harp, harmony, at pupils' residence; $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CARD.—A WELL EXPERIENCED MUSIC INSTRUCTOR gives lessons in music after the best and most approved methods of foreign conservatoires of music at pupils' residence; terms, $7 to $10 per quarter; best reference. Address MUSIC INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MME. ROBBINS
desires to secure four little girls, aged from nine to twelve, to join a class for English and French, during an hour and a half daily; terms, $25 per quarter. No. 12 East 47th st.

B. KUTTNER, PROFESSOR OF GERMAN language and literature; English to foreigners. Call at or address WILSON AND WALWORTH COLLEGE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, or No. 993 2d av.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Broadway and 11th st.

SILKS, VELVETS.

REDUCTIONS! REDUCTIONS!

500 PIECES 20-INCH
DARK-COLORED DRESS SILKS,
$1 25 AND $1 50, MARKED DOWN FROM $1 65 AND $2.
For the Convenience of Customers, these Goods will be shown on end of Black Silk Counter.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
HOLIDAY BARGAINS.
250 PIECES OF THE CELEBRATED
CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI,
$2 PER YARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Best Shirts, Made to Order, 6 for $15.
STOCK SHIRTS, $2 EACH.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UMBRELLAS,
IN SILK, ALPACA, AND RUBBER.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders,
JEWELRY, &c.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE.
FULL LINES OF DARK NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, DARK GRAY, IN ONE, TWO AND THREE BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICES!
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CUSTOMERS.
India Camel's Hair Shawls,
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
ALSO, OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET, BEAVER, HIMALAYAN, BLANKET, AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

NO EXAGGERATION. FACTS WILL TELL.

Doyle & Adolphi

ASSERT, and CAN PROVE by the HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of CUSTOMERS that have VISITED their ESTABLISHMENT THIS SEASON, that they DO SELL their STOCK

50 per cent. Cheaper

Than the SAME QUALITY of GOODS can be purchased elsewhere. Their ASSORTMENT COMPRISES A FULL LINE of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS,
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AND HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
WE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED

250 Cases Dress Goods,

TWENTY-SEVEN INCHES WIDE. ALL WOOL EFFECTS. Only a FEW CASES of this LARGE LOT is LEFT, which we are NOW CLEARING OUT at the REMARKABLY LOW PRICE of ONLY
18 Cents Per Yard.

GREAT CLEARING SALE of 150 DOZEN PAIRS of
KID GLOVES,
AT 25 CENTS PER PAIR.

DRESS GOODS, &c.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of SILK, POPLINS, and OTHER DRESS GOODS for EVENING WEAR.
5,000 POPLIN ROBES at $5; worth $12.
AN IMMENSE STOCK of

CLOAKS AND SUITS,

In the LATEST STYLES and of EVERY MATERIAL, WELL MADE in EVERY PARTICULAR, EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE. In BEAUTY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS THESE GOODS CANNOT BE SURPASSED. We have now one of the FINEST ASSORTMENTS of CLOAKS and SUITS EVER EXHIBITED.

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED," and PURCHASERS of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, and DRESS GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION will FIND that they will SAVE MONEY by giving us a call. ALL IN WANT ARE INVITED to INSPECT OUR STOCK and LEARN PRICES.

Doyle & Adolphi,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand St.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF
THE KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
GREAT SALE
OF
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
SIX DRESS SHIRTS FOR $6.
BOYS' SIX DRESS SHIRTS FOR $4 80.
ELEGANTLY MADE FROM
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN and BEST IRISH LINEN
ALL ONE QUALITY THE VERY BEST
By using KEEP'S patent partly-made DRESS SHIRTS ladies can have the pleasure of presenting their husbands with elegant
PERFECT FITTING DRESS SHIRTS
and save $24 on every dozen.
Can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief.
This sale will continue TWO WEEKS (only.)
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 571 BROADWAY.
Factory and Wholesale Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st.

CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—SCHURTZ, NO. 1,251 Broadway, will pay the very highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address SCHURTZ, No. 1,251 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES AND Chains, some been worn, at half price, in perfect order, and warranted in every respect. Ladies' gold hunting-cased watches as low as $18, $20, $22. Watches and jewelry repaired. A pearl necklace (two strings) of whole pearls for sale at half cost; a great bargain. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silver Ware, Furs, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, &c., bought, and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. Watches and jewelry repaired by first class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

A LADY ABOUT RETURNING TO HAVANA wishes to dispose of a very handsome diamond necklace, solitaire earrings, two solitaire rings, and an elegant and large pair of pearls. Address R., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

SOME FINE DIAMONDS AND PEARL NECKlace for sale cheap, if taken right away. Address JACKSON, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF this and adjacent counties will celebrate the evacuation of this City by the British Army in 1783 by meeting at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock. P. S.—Cockade in hat. By order. Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms, lowest rates, buildings well lighted and ventilated, and have every convenience; always accessible; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
DRESS GOODS.
WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR FALL STOCK OF FINE FRENCH GOODS, WE HAVE MADE A GENERAL REDUCTION IN OUR CAMEL'S HAIR DEPARTMENT. NEIGE DU SPITZBERG (veritable), FROM $1 75 TO $3 50. WE HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE NEW FABRICS, FROM $1 50 PER YARD, UP TO THE FINEST GOODS MANUFACTURED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.
Special Bargains in
DRESS GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF
Heavy Serge Plaids,
REDUCED TO 85 CENTS.
CACHEMIRE NEJUESE,
Complete Assortment
REDUCED TO 60 CENTS.
REAL CAMEL'S HAIR,
ALL SHADES, REDUCED TO 60 CENTS.
FRENCH KNICKERBOCKERS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT,
REDUCED TO 50 CENTS.
THE ABOVE LINES OF GOODS
WE WARRANT TO BE ALL WOOL,
AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.
THEY ARE UNDOUBTEDLY
A DECIDED BARGAIN
FOR THE PURCHASER.
WE ARE ALSO OFFERING A LARGE VARIETY OF LOW AND MEDIUM-PRICED
DRESS GOODS,
CACHEMIRE SERGES,
Heavy Twilled Camel's Hair Moscow Suitings,
COLORED ALPACAS, &C.
THESE GOODS ARE ALL MARKED AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

J. & C. JOHNSTON

Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.,
HAVING ENLARGED
THEIR
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
AND
NOW POSSESSING UNEQUALED FACILITIES
FOR THE MAKING UP
OF
Ladies', Children's, and Infants'
SUITS, CLOAKS, AND UNDERCLOTHING,
HAVE CONCLUDED TO SELL OUT,
AT
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
THEIR PRESENT STOCK
OF
Chemises, Drawers,
NIGHT-DRESSES,
AND
MUSLIN SKIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' HAND-MADE CORSETS,
in 30 different styles.
500 CLOAKS AND SACQUES AT $5, $6, AND $7;
REDUCED FROM $8, $10, AND $12.
1,000 PARIS AND BERLIN
Sacques, Cloaks, Basques,
AND
RICHLY EMBROIDERED
OVERDRESSES AND JACKETS,
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FOR SALE.
A pair of horizontal engines, built by the Novelty Works; cylinders 15x48, with feed pumps, governor, throttle and stop valves, fly wheel and 14-foot pulley, 44-inch face; will be sold separate or together; also, two of Porter's governors and two of Alcroft's throttle valves, with stop valves, steam pipe, &c. Can be seen working at Metropolitan Mills, No. 267 Cherry st., New-York. Also several large pulleys. Engines can be delivered Dec. 1.

HOUSEKEEPERS' COLUMN.

GAME, AND HOW TO PREPARE IT.

At this season of the year, when game is so abundant, it seems a thing greatly to be regretted that either on account of the incompetency of the general run of cooks, or the small attention given to variety in preparing food by the mistress of the house, so many attractive ways of cooking game are lost sight of. The following are a few receipts which have been tried, and always proved successful.

Salmis of Partridge.

Half roast three or four partridges which have been kept till they have the true "gamey" flavor. When cold, skin and carve them. Put them into a small stew-pan with a bit of lemon peel, four shalots, a few bits of dressed ham, seasoning herbs of all kinds that you like, and a dessertspoonful of pepper corns, a little cayenne with the trimmings of the partridges, and a half pint of claret. Let this simmer for an hour very gently. Dish the birds, and strain the skimmed sauce hot over them. Serve fried bread with the salmis, which must be very hot and highly seasoned to be good for anything.

To Roast Partridge and Guinea Fowl.

These birds are trussed in the same manner; the craw is drawn out by a slit in the neck, the legs of the partridge are tucked across each other. Put a little fresh butter inside; baste frequently and dredge with flour to froth; the fire must be brisk and clear. A partridge will take from twenty to twenty-five minutes, a guinea fowl from thirty to forty-five, or more. Make a round of toast, having pared off the outer crust, moisten it in hot water or broth, press and butter it, and soak it in the dripping in the pan, and serve the partridges on it. This is lighter than fried bread crumbs, which many good cooks use for these birds.

Bread Sauce for the Above.

Put the crumb of a stale French roll, broken in small pieces, into a basin, and pour over them half a pint of boiling milk, beat up well with a wooden spoon, then add a middling-sized roasted onion chopped in small pieces; mix well with the bread and milk. Next melt an ounce of butter in a stew-pan, and put into it the paste from the basin, with a little salt and cayenne, stir round for a couple of minutes over the fire, thinning, if necessary, with a little more milk; add a few whole allspice.

A Ragout of Ducks.

Put the gizzards, livers, necks, &c., into a pint of good strong beef broth, or other well-seasoned stock. Season the ducks inside with salt and mixed spices. Brown them on all sides in a frying-pan, and then stew them till tender in the strained stock. When nearly ready, thicken the sauce with browned flour and butter.

To Hash Ducks.

Nothing tastes better than a fat roast duck. Cut it into pieces as in carving at table, skin and soak these by the side of the fire in a little boiling gravy till thoroughly hot. Add a small glass of wine and a sufficient quantity of mixed spices to give the sauce a high relish.

Fillets of Rabbit.

Cut the fillets from a couple of rabbits, lard them finely with fat bacon, and, just before they are wanted, put them in a tin in the oven, with plenty of butter and a sprinkling of salt; cover the tin with a sheet of buttered paper, and in a few minutes they will be cooked. Take some of the flesh of the rabbit and pound it in a mortar; mix one ounce of butter with a handful of flour in a saucepan, add enough water to make a thick paste, let it come to boiling point, then put it by to cool. Take of this paste half the quantity you have of meat, and of butter half the quantity you have of paste, mix all in a mortar thoroughly, add the yolks of two eggs and one whole egg, salt, pepper, spices, and powdered sweet herbs to taste, work well together, and pass it through a sieve; lastly, stir in half a gill of cream. Shape the mixture into quenelles, place them in a buttered *sauté* pan, leaving a clear space on one side; put a good pinch of salt in that space, pour in a sufficient quantity of boiling water to cover the quenelles, and leave them to poach for ten minutes, then drain them carefully on a cloth; arrange them on a dish alternately with the fillets round a stiff tomato *purée*, and garnish with button mushrooms.

Game Pie.

"Raise" a crust to a size corresponding with the quantity of your game. Cut with a sharp knife the flesh from the best parts; keep each kind separate, and set them aside for a moment. Then split the heads, break the bones, and put them with the inferior parts into a stew-pan, with a roasted onion, a carrot, a teaspoonful of salt, twenty black peppercorns, sprigs of Winter savory, marjoram, lemon and common thyme, two bay leaves, half a clove of garlic, and half a pound of gravy beef. Stew it a very little water (according to the quantity of the meat) five hours. When done, skim and strain, and set it aside to cool. Line the whole of your raised crust with a thin layer of short paste, then a layer of fat bacon or ham, cut in thin slices. Now put in your different kinds of game in layers, not round, but from the bottom, filling up the corners and crevices with forcemeat stuffing. Having mixed together two teaspoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of cayenne, and half a grated nutmeg, sprinkle a little of them over each layer. Finish the filling with a layer of ham or bacon, put over it a layer of the short paste; then cover with the raised crust. Pinch round the sides, ornament by crimping leaves set according to fancy, and bake in a moderate oven an hour, an hour and a half, or two hours, according to size. When both pie and gravy are nearly cold put the point of a funnel into the small hole, (which, by the way, you must make in the top of the pie before you bake it,) and gently pour through it the gravy you have prepared. This is a pie fit to set before an entire college of cooks.

Game Soup

This savory and highly-relishing stew soup may be made of any or every thing known by the name of game, if fresh. Take from two to four pounds of the trimmings of coarse parts of venison, shin of beef or knuckles, or lean scrag of mutton, all fresh. If game is plentiful use no meat. Break the bones, and boil this in five pints of water, with celery, a couple of carrots and turnips, four onions, the larger portion of a Jamaica pepper. Strain this stock when it has simmered for three hours. Have ready cut down a woodcock, half a rabbit, two partridges, four quail, and season the pieces with mixed spices. These may be floured and browned in the frying-pan, but as this is a process dictated by the eye as much as the palate it is not necessary in making the soup. Put the cut game to the strained stock with a dozen of small onions, a couple of heads of celery, sliced, half a dozen peeled potatoes, or an ounce of rice flower, and, when it boils, a very small white cabbage, quartered; black pepper, allspice, and salt to taste. Let the soup simmer till the game is tender, but not overdone, and, lest it should, the vegetables may be boiled half an hour before the meat. This soup may be colored and flavored with red wine.

MUTTON CUTLETS.

This is a dish always ready to hand, and which may be varied, one may almost say, a hundred times by means of sauces. The first thing to attend to is the cutting and trimming of the cutlets neatly. Take a piece of the best end of a neck of mutton, saw off the bones short, remove gristle and fat, cut the cutlets about one-third of an inch in thickness, shape and trim them neatly, beat them with a cutlet-bat dipped in water, pepper, salt, and broil them over a brisk fire.

SAUCES.

Soubise.

Peel and blanch four onions, cool them in water, drain, and put them in a stew-pan, with sufficient water or white stock to cover them; add some cayenne, bay leaf, a little mace, a small piece of ham; keep the lid closely shut, and simmer gently till tender; take them out, drain them thoroughly, press through a sieve; add half a pint of béchamel sauce, made thus: Put in a stew-pan a little parsley, one clove, a small piece of bay leaf, sweet herbs, and one pint of white stock, freed from fat; when boiled long enough to extract the flavor of the herbs, strain it, boil up quickly till reduced to half the quantity: mix a tablespoonful of arrowroot with half a pint of milk or cream pour on the reduced stock, and simmer for ten minutes.

Mushroom Sauce.

Remove the stalks and gritty part from half a pint of mushrooms, wash, drain, and put them into half a pint of well flavored gravy; simmer them till quite tender, drain them, and keep them hot. Melt one ounce of butter in a saucepan, add to it one ounce of flour; stir over the fire till brown, pour in the gravy, stirring till it boils; arrange the mushrooms in the centre of the dish, the cutlets around them, and pour the sauce over.

Chestnut Sauce.

Remove the outer shells from some fine chestnuts, scald them in boiling water, and remove the inner skins. Stew them in good white stock till quite tender, drain, and while hot press them through a sieve. Put the pulp into a saucepan, add a small piece of butter, a little pepper, sugar, and salt. Stir over the fire till quite hot, but do not let it boil, and serve.

Tomato Sauce.

Mix in a saucepan half an ounce of butter and half an ounce of flour; add by degrees a small bottle of conserve de tomato and a small quantity of stock; boil it up and serve.

A FEW OTHER RECIPES.

Potato Cakes.

Roast some potatoes in the oven; when done, skin and pound in a mortar with a small piece of butter warmed in a little milk; chop a shalot and a little parsley very finely, mix well with the potatoes, add pepper and salt, shape into cakes, egg and bread crumb them, and fry a light brown.

Fried Cauliflower.

Pick out all the green leaves from a cauliflower and cut off the stalk close. Put it, head downward, into a saucepan full of boiling, salted water. Do not overboil it. Drain it on a sieve, pick it out into small sprigs, and place them in a deep dish with plenty of vinegar, whole pepper, salt, and a few cloves. When they have laid about an hour in this, drain them, dip them in batter, and fry in hot lard to a golden color.

Breakfast Rolls.

Mix half an ounce of sifted white sugar in two pounds of the finest flour; make a hole in the centre, and put in about two tablespoonfuls of fresh yeast, mixed with a little water; let it stand all night; in the morning add the yolks of two eggs, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and sufficient warm milk to make it of a right consistency; divide into rolls (about twelve or fourteen;) bake half an hour in brisk oven.

Rich Plum Cake.

Quarter peck finest flour, one pound of loaf-sugar, three pounds of currants, one pound of raisins chopped, one-quarter ounce of mace and cloves, a grated nutmeg, peel of a lemon cut fine, half a pound of blanched almonds, beaten with rose or orange-flower water; mix thoroughly, then melt two pounds of butter in rather more than a pint of cream, put to it a pint of sherry, a glass of brandy, twelve eggs, yolks and whites beaten apart, and half a pint of yeast; strain this into the dry ingredients, beat a full hour, butter your hoop, throw in plenty chips of citron, lemon and orange candy as you put in your batter; bake moderately quickly.

To Furnish a Drawing-room Prettily, but Inexpensively.

Blue paper, with white flowers; blue and white cretonne or chintz curtains; a mantel shelf border of Greek lace (which is very inexpensive) mounted on blue cloth or velvet, with a gypsy table to match. Basket chairs and tables are much used now, and lighten a room; the former may be trimmed with muslin and lace and colored ribbon. Brackets covered with needle-work are pretty and useful. Ornaments in white Worcester ware, mounted on crimson velvet, each side of the fire-place, have a very good effect, and may be filled with flowers or trails of Autumn leaves. Greek lace tidies. With these materials arranged with taste, a very pretty room may be had at comparatively small outlay.

To Raise Hyacinths in Winter.

Put the bulbs in glasses or earth, and set them in a dark closet to sprout. If in glasses the water should not be higher than one inch below the bulb, until the roots have reached the water, when the glasses may be filled up, a piece of charcoal put in the water, and the plants set in the sun to grow.

To Preserve Flowers.

Flowers may be preserved for many months by dipping them carefully as soon as gathered in perfectly limpid gum-water; after allowing them to drain for two or three minutes, arrange them in a vase. The gum forms a complete coating on the stems and petals, and preserves their shape and color long after they have become dry.

RECEIPTS FOR MAKING BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

In reply to a correspondent who last week asked for a receipt for making buckwheat cakes, we have received a number of letters, from which we select the following:

One quart of buckwheat flour, a small tea-cupful of Indian-meal, one and a half tea-spoonfuls salt, four table-spoonfuls good lively yeast; mix with milk and tepid water enough to make it the consistency of muffin batter; then beat well for fifteen minutes, and set in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning the batter may be sour; if so dissolve a tea-spoonful of soda in a little warm water and stir in; if the cakes are not sweet add more saleratus; do not beat the batter; add a table-spoon full of molasses to brown the cakes—the milk does not always brown them sufficiently. Bake on a well-heated griddle that is perfectly clean; a soap-stone griddle needs no greasing; an iron griddle should be greased with a piece of rind of ham or fat salt pork on a fork. Butter and silver-drips syrup are best to eat with buckwheat cakes; maple syrup is also good. VIRGINIA.

MEADVILLE, Penn.

Take one cupful of flour, two of buckwheat flour, and one of yeast; one tablespoonful of sugar, and salt according to taste. Mix with enough water to make a stiff batter, and set to rise over night. In the morning add water in sufficient quantity to make the batter run when poured on the griddle. SUBALTERN.

Let the buckwheat be of the hulled sort, (Platt's Mills,) and fresh. Put into a two-quart pitcher one and a half pints of tepid water; add four tablespoons of baker's or as much "compressed" yeast as will make one loaf of bread—other kinds in proportion—with a little salt. Then stir in buckwheat enough to make a thick batter; cover the pitcher and set away to rise over night, after beating thoroughly. In the morning add three tablespoons of molasses, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in about three tablespoons of milk. Beat all well together, and pour the cakes from the pitcher upon a well-heated griddle. BRIDGET.

BROOKLYN.

[Several other receipts we keep until next week.]

GOOD SOUP FOR COLD WEATHER.

A correspondent sends us the following:

Depend upon it, there are more men's hearts won and lost through their dinners than most women are aware of. What man, coming home tired, weary, and disgusted with the day's battle, and finding a delicate, tempting dinner, but would feel something more than gratitude for the woman whose care and thought had prepared it? I am speaking, of course, of our middle-class homes, where so much depends upon the good taste and management of the wife. If women would spend more time in their kitchens and less in the parlor, their homes would be all the happier for it; there would be fewer discontented husbands, healthier children, more rest for themselves, and an absence of doctors' bills.

I send you a receipt by which a family may always be supplied with excellent soup in cold weather: Have an earthen pipkin, with a close-fitting lid; put into it any pieces of cold meats, roast beef bones, the remains of any kind of game or poultry, (which may be easily saved in Winter time for a few days;) then add enough water to cover it, a few vegetables cut fine, a little barley, a blade or two of mace, and pepper and salt. This soup will be found delicious; and in this nothing is wasted, as it can be renewed from day to day. By having this pot-au-feu many a cold and hungry child may be comforted. POLLY.

A NEW-ENGLAND PLUM PUDDING.

A correspondent writing from Newton Centre, Mass., sends us the following. We beg to assure our correspondent that we claim no proprietary right in any receipts published by us:

The plum pudding, without which no good New-England housekeeper ever was supposed to keep Thanksgiving, was made as follows: Open and soak about a dozen large crackers in new milk the night before it is made, or use the same quantity of sliced bread. Some good cooks butter each half cracker. Use a tin or iron kettle that holds about a gallon. This should be previously swabbed inside with fat, that the pudding may turn out in good shape.

Mix four beaten eggs with two cups of sugar—equal to a pint—a teaspoon of salt, a teaspoon each of ground cloves, allspice, and cinnamon, and one grated nutmeg. Half fill the kettle with alternate layers of crackers or bread, the egg-mixture, and good muscatel or box raisins, using a pound of the latter. Make the kettle three-fourths full with milk, if to be baked in a stove oven, as it swells and runs over; but it may be filled to bake in a brick oven. It requires three hours to bake in a brick oven and some less in a stove. (The baking capacities of stoves differ.) Cover it while baking if likely to burn. It is better cold than hot, but nice either way, and may be served with or without sauce. SARADEAN.

SOME RECEIPTS WANTED.

Will you please give me the correct way of making a plain omelette? I cannot make mine other than brown and flat; those I eat out are quite thick through, and yellow.

I would also like a correct receipt for Lyonnaise potatoes, with onion and parsley. I want to know exactly what time to put in the onion and parsley. Should the potatoes be raw or boiled?

I have eaten potatoes cut in small pieces, pale brown, perfectly soft and dry. I have tried them; mine seem greasy, and they rattle and are rather crisp. At the Brunswick Café, Fifth avenue, they do these potatoes to perfection.

How can I make a good chicken salad? Be particular about the dressing, please.

Is there a good and simple way of making *à la mode* beef? I would like to thank you in person for your kindness in giving us house-keepers one of your columns. I have heard more than one lady say, "No more bad cooking. Thanks to THE DAILY TIMES."

Have you a remedy for killing the bad smell of cabbage and turnips while boiling?

Yours very respectfully, BARBARA.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Capt. Ira L. Beebe, of Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, has received a commission of Brevet Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Second Lieut. Herman Berls, of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, having been absent from his command for a period exceeding twelve months, Col. Roehr has applied for the vacation of his commission.

Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. E. Taylor commanding, will hold its fourteenth annual ball at the regimental armory, corner of Fourth street and Broadway, on Thanksgiving eve, the 24th inst.

It is rumored that Gen. J. V. Meserole, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, contemplates the resignation of that position. We hope, if the rumor is true, that Gen. Meserole will reconsider his determination, as the welfare of the brigade would be seriously impaired by his absence.

The statement in this column that Mr. C. W. Wering, late of the Seventh Regiment Band, had organized a band for the Fifth Regiment, was incorrect. It should have read, "the Fifth Regiment of Baltimore, Md." Mr. John G. Otto still leads the well-known band of the Fifth Regiment in this City.

At a meeting of Company G, Ninth Regiment, last Tuesday evening, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: James L. Denison, Fourth Sergeant; W. J. Babcock, Fifth Sergeant; Frederick Rice, Fourth Corporal; W. H. Smith, Fifth Corporal; C. H. Hallett, Sixth Corporal; R. Ornot, Seventh Corporal, and P. Kittle, Eighth Corporal.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Stanislaus R. Blumke, of Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, has gone forward, bearing the following curious indorsements: at the regimental head-quarters: "The best thing Lieut. Blumke ever did for the National Guard was to resign;" at Brigade Head-quarters: "Approved for the reason that Lieut. Blumke is incompetent to hold office."

Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Robert S. Orsor commanding, is under orders to proceed to Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day for rifle practice. The following non-commissioned officers in this company have passed examination, and have been granted warrants: Sergt. James Annett, Jr.; Corps. Jacob Estury, Jr., Oscar W. Hooner, Stacy Hammell, and John T. Hyndman.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will drill by wings at its new armory as follows: Right wing, comprising Companies B, I, A, and E, to-morrow evening; left wing, Companies D, H, C, and F, on Monday, the 29th inst. Sergt. Edward J. Smith, Right General Guide of this command has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant. Capt. J. Henry Story, of the Fifth Brigade Staff, has been elected an honorary member of Company F in this regiment.

A permanent Board of Examination has been organized in the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, Gen. James Jourdan commanding, for the purpose of examining the Field, Regimental Staff, and Line officers who may be elected to positions in this brigade. Following is the detail for the Board: Col. Joseph Burger, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Col. James McLeer, Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. P. H. Briggs, Thirteenth Regiment; and Lieut. Col. J. B. Meyenborg, Fifteenth Battalion.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will hold one of its popular receptions at its armory next Thursday evening. It is proposed, in view of the success of its previous entertainments, to hold several during the coming month.

The Columbian Commandery, Free and Accepted Masons, recently presented to this command a set of elaborately engrossed and framed resolutions thanking its officers for the use of the regimental armory for drill purposes last Spring. Division drills in this command during the remainder of the month will be as follows: Companies F and H, to-morrow evening; A and I, Friday evening, and D and E, Tuesday, the 30th inst.

Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Hugh Coleman commanding, will hold an election at the regimental armory to-morrow night, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of the present commandant. The probable candidate is Augustine E. Costello, of Fenian notoriety. He is a good soldier and will prove a valuable assistant to Capt. Coleman. Company C, in the same command, held an election for Captain and First Lieutenant last Monday night. Major Thomas Sinnott was elected Captain, and Color Sergt. Hugh N. Gartland First Lieutenant. The latter served gallantly with his regiment during the war, and is justly entitled to some recognition for his meritorious services. First Lieut. Nicholas Duffy, of Company E, passed the Brigade Examining Board last Monday night.

Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued an order directing the attention of the several Inspectors of Rifle Practice and regimental commanders to the necessity for thoroughly instructing their commands in rifle practice at their respective armories during the drill season. The course of practice at Creedmoor range, he remarks, is intended solely to apply the knowledge previously gained at drill. Each regimental commander, upon application to Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, can obtain 1,000 solid headed shells, and 50,000 extra strong primers for candle practice. The returns of rifle practice of all organizations must be forwarded to Brigade Head-quarters on or before Dec. 1 to insure their publication at head-quarters. A report containing the names of all Inspectors of Rifle Practice who have not qualified as marksmen, should also be made.

The American Rifle Association will provide five matches at its range at Pelhamville next Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, as follows: A subscription match, any rifle, distance 300 yards, off-hand; prizes, half the entrance fee to be divided between the makers of the three highest scores. All-comers' match, any rifle, distance 300 yards, off-hand; prizes four in number, ranging in value from $35 to $6. The De Peyster badge will be contested for the third time this year; open only to members of the National Guard; military rifles, distance 300 yards, off-hand. An "old-time turkey-shoot" will afford sport to domesticated marksmen; distance 100 yards; ammunition and rifle furnished by the association, none other being allowed; entrance fee, fifteen cents each shot. A match will be contested on the same date between Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, and Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The several companies in the Ninth Regiment are at present drilling by divisions, and the members of the regiment evidently intend to do credit to the reputation that command has heretofore maintained. During the past week the strength of the different companies at drill was as follows: Monday, Companies B, thirty, and C, forty-five men; Tuesday, Companies F, eighty-five, and G, forty-five men; Wednesday, Companies I, fifty-five, and K, twenty-five men; Thursday, Companies A, ninety, and D, seventy men; Friday, Companies E, thirty-five, and H, thirty-seven men, forming an aggregate of 517 men who drilled during the week. This regiment contemplates giving a series of concerts at its armory during the Winter. The annual reception of this command will not take place until next January. By that time the new and elaborate uniform of the regimental band will be completed. The drill season will be continued until June, in order to insure proficiency on the part of the rank and file. Instruction of commissioned and non-commissioned officers will also be prolonged.

A correspondent calls attention to what he considers a common fault with company commandants. In drilling their companies "they explain too much," or in other words do not rely sufficiently upon the natural perception of their men. Perhaps this may be a fault in some instances, but every one who has witnessed a company drill cannot fail to remember having observed the different conceptions of the proper execution of an order. And no sooner does a recruit become what is termed "thoroughly familiar" with the duties of a soldier than presto! he becomes a non-commissioned officer and an instructor in turn. In short, there is scarcely a soldier in the National Guard, outside of the Seventh Regiment, who does not aspire to fill all the grades from Corporal to field officer during his brief term of seven years—now five—in the service. Their places are often filled with men whose sole knowledge of military duty is derived from conversations with friends in the Militia and having witnessed an occasional parade or review. "The squad," he says, "is the place for such men." This is true, in a measure, but in the meantime the company ranks must be kept full, and it is probable that very few Captains enjoy talking sufficiently well to indulge in any protracted instruction when it does not become absolutely necessary. Our correspondent cites many other objectionable qualities sometimes found in a drill officer, of which want of space prevents an extended notice, and, besides, it would be impossible to effect a reform where personal interest is wanting. In the case of the veteran Capt. George W. Smith, of the Seventh Regiment, cited by our correspondent as an example of "a perfect drill-officer," we have a man who has seen his fiftieth year in the service, and who has been in command of his present company nearly twelve years. Here is an instance of a man who loves military duty. It is his hobby, and no consideration of "exemption from jury duty" or from the payment of a paltry tax led him to join the Militia. Such men do honor to the National Guard, but it would be too much to expect many similar cases.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. D. E. Austen, commanding, will parade in full uniform at its armory on Tuesday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of presenting those members who have won "marksmen's" badges with those trophies. The ceremony of dress parade will be executed, during which the badges will be presented. Thirty-one men qualified in this command, of which number twelve were commissioned and seven non-commissioned officers, one drummer, and eleven privates. Col. Austen, in issuing the order, of which the foregoing is the substance, remarks as follows:

"It having been decided that the Forty-seventh Regiment will encamp for one week at Philadelphia during the celebration of the Centennial, so as to be present on July 4, 1876, and as the assessments will be merely nominal, members are urged to be particularly attentive to the drills of their companies, and to use their utmost efforts to recruit to the maximum number. This, and an attentive interest to the principles of rifle practice, will materially tend to maintain for the command its reputation as a representative regiment of the State."

The following appointments have been made: Alfred W. Giroux, Ordnance Sergeant, vice W. H. Waterman, promoted; Henry N. Meeker, Sergeant of the Guard, vice Giroux; Morton I. Tobitt, Right General Guide, vice Meeker. Six privates having served their terms of service have received honorable discharges, and a similar number having removed from the State have been dropped from the roll.

Major John N. Partridge, of the Twenty-third Regiment, has appointed a court-martial for the trial of delinquents in that command, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 8 P. M. Thirty-one members of this regiment have qualified to wear "marksman's" badges, as follows: six commissioned and fifteen non-commissioned officers, and ten privates. Six members have qualified for the first class. Lieut. Col. H. S. Farnham has been directed to superintend company drills on Monday and Wednesday evenings, and Major J. N. Partridge on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings during the season. The sergeants of the several companies have been directed to report for inspection to Lieut. Col. Farnham on Saturday evenings, Nov. 27 and Dec. 11 and 18, at 8 o'clock. The commissioned officers have received orders to provide themselves with the new regulation swords and gold belts. John T. O'Hara has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, and Rowland B. Malloy, Hospital Steward. Thomas B. Adams, of Company A, has been appointed Right General Guide. Martin J. Murphy has been relieved from duty as standard-bearer. The following men have been expelled for continued neglect of duty and non-payment of fines: Privates Harry T. Hill, Company A; John Mears, Company D; Miles W. Mott, William H. Barnes, and Edward G. Sproul, Company E; Thomas H. Snowden, Company F; Joseph L. Burton, Samuel Bowers, and Kimball P. C. Dayton, of Company K. Private Robert J. Giblett, of Company E, has been expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and member of the National Guard on the occasion of the parade, Oct. 12. Second Lieut. Frank E. Richardson, of Company E, has been promoted First Lieutenant, and Sergt. T. M. Gale has been elected Second Lieutenant in the same company.

Col. John Bodine, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Fifth Division, has issued a voluminous circular, which has been approved by Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and promulgated in orders by Major Gen. Husted. Following are the salient points: The brigade, regimental, and battalion commanders are charged with the supervision of all matters appertaining to instruction in rifle practice, subject to their commanding officers. They will also inspect all armories, ranges, and practice grounds within the limits of their commands, and shall report any deficiencies to the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice. Regimental and Battalion Inspectors of Rifle Practice will superintend all competitions for the "marksman's" badge and will act as umpires in all cases of disputed "hits." Two or three important paragraphs in the order ought to commend themselves to all Regimental Inspectors in the First and Second Divisions. They are as follows: "No spirituous or malt liquors of any kind will be allowed on the ground; no ball playing or other games will be allowed during the hours of practice; each man will practice with his own piece." The latter clause has probably never been observed at Creedmoor, but the regimental inspectors of rifle practice have generally "sighted" ten or a dozen pieces, and the entire command have fired with that number. Col. Bodine also specially directs the attention of commanding officers to the necessity for preventing their men from "leaning on their guns," in order to prevent injury to the barrels. This is likewise very important. Careless men are apt to use their rifles in lieu of camp stools by resting one end on the ground and the other over their knees. In one instance at Creedmoor last Summer two men utilized their guns by carrying cases of ammunition upon them, and as for "carefully cleaning them," that is rarely thought of, or is left for the armorer to attend to, which he generally does at his leisure. In conclusion, Col. Bodine says "he trusts that his highest anticipations may be realized by the production of a team that shall be second to none at the butts of Creedmoor in the Fall meeting in 1876, and to this end let us all labor with an earnest and united purpose."

Our exposure of the irregularities in the inspection of the Thirteenth Regiment has caused considerable commotion in National Guard circles, and Gen. Jourdan has had no lack of volunteer champions who have denounced our articles in unmeasured terms. One newspaper writer pities THE TIMES for having been "terribly imposed upon," and forthwith proceeds to explain matters in a way very satisfactory to himself, no doubt. Another journal, with great self-complacency, states that "if the article were only read by military men, it would not take pains to contradict it, as any one with the least knowledge of military business would see at once that there was not an atom of truth in it." A card was published by another newspaper, which is said to have emanated from the Inspector himself, in which he states that "there was no attempt whatever upon the part of the officers or men of the Thirteenth Regiment to mislead or procure a false muster." But he proceeds to give the letter of the company, which had no legal existence, in stating that "it is certainly not correct to say that a First Lieutenant of one of the other companies * * * asserted his right to muster in Company K." Here he, unintentionally, perhaps, admits a knowledge of which company was referred to, for we did not mention the company letter, or the name of the Lieutenant, who, by the way, was a "Second" and not "First" Lieutenant, as we inadvertently stated. It is a well-known fact that there has not been a company organization in this regiment known as "K," for the past year. In 1874 the few remaining men in that company were transferred to and mustered in Company A and other companies, yet this year, without any previous notice, a company was made up and presented for muster. Capt. Maxwell did not deny that he refused to muster this company, nor did he deny that by his own count there were only 246 men present in the regiment. How he will account for the discrepancy between this number and the number (283) mustered has not transpired. That the name of the Second Lieutenant was on two muster rolls, Companies A and K, we do not think will be denied by the Inspector, and the fact that that officer was not actually mustered in both companies certainly does not prove that he did not attempt to do so. We should say that in allowing his name to appear on both rolls, and after having mustered in the first company, in taking his place at the head of Company K., he had done as much as could be expected of him in that direction. What we referred to in relation to the band was that it was entered upon the muster-roll under the head of "absentees," instead of the list of "discharged, dropped, &c." We had not intended to dwell upon the facts presented in our previous article, but so many persons having denounced it as false, and all these parties being evidently misled, we deem it our duty to correct their misstatements, and likewise to assure the readers of this column that we do not rush into print with groundless and defamatory stories concerning any member of the National Guard, but whenever cases of fraud come to our notice we shall fearlessly denounce them.

THE RIFLE AT CREEDMOOR.

The fifth competition for the Luther Badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. There were only five entries, and as the weather foreboded rain, the several ranges were rapidly shot over, and the match was completed before 1 o'clock. The wind blew lightly from the south-east across the line of fire, but not with sufficient force to interfere with the marksmen. Mr. L. Geiger was the winner of the trophy upon the score of seventy out of a possible seventy-five points.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competed for the rifles at 200 yards distance. Lieut. John Amory was the successful competitor upon a score of nineteen out of a possible twenty-five. The last match of the season will be the contest for the Hepburn trophy next Saturday, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots at each distance. The competition will be open to all members of the National Rifle Association.

A new species of amusement for marksmen has been introduced at Creedmoor range. Attached to the frame of a 200 yards target is a wooden figure of a man, upon the breast of which is painted a target. A marker stands behind the regular target, and, by means of a cord and rubber band, manipulates the figure so as to keep it exposed to the view of the marksmen for the space of about five seconds. The contrivance is intended to assist in the development of rapid firing.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$58,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	200 Michigan Central. 62¾
5,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 81½	200 do.... 62⅝
5,000 do.... 81⅝	2000 Lake Shore..s3. 61⅛
16,000 N.Y.C. 1st.Con.120	100 do....s3. 61⅜
300 Union Pacific.... 74	200 do.... 61¼
500 do.... 73⅝	100 do.... 61¼
100 Western Union.c. 76⅛	400 do.... 61⅜
900 do....s3. 76	100 do....s3. 61¼
200 do.... 76	5 Rock Island....105
500 do....s3. 75⅞	100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.106
400 do....s3. 75¾	400 North-western.... 38⅝
400 do.... 75⅞	100 do....c. 38½
500 do.... 75¾	100 do.... 38⅜
100 do.... 75⅝	100 do.... 38⅜
500 do.... 75¾	400 Han & St. Jo.... 23⅞
200 Pacific Mail.... 40½	100 do....c. 23⅞
500 do.... 40⅜	200 St. Paul Pref.... 65¾
500 do.... 40¼	100 do.... 65⅝
700 do....c. 40¼	700 do.... 65½
100 do.... 40⅜	100 St. Paul.... 35⅝
2400 Erie Railway.... 15⅞	100 do....b3. 35⅝
1100 do.... 15¾	300 do.... 35⅜
1400 do....s3. 15¾	100 do....b3. 35¼
100 do....s10. 15⅝	300 do.... 35⅜
1000 do....s10. 15⅝	100 Toledo & Wab.... 6
100 do....s5. 15⅝	600 Ohio & Miss...s3. 18⅛
300 do.... 15⅝	200 do.... 18
300 do.... 15⅝	200 do.... 18⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.122⅜	$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup....b. c.123⅛
1,000 do....b. c.122⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....12.116
500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....b. c 116⅞	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....12.116¼
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg....12.116½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$24,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 47½	100 Pac. Mail..b. c.s3. 40¼
8,000 Tenn.6s,new 45¼	600 do.... 40¼
5,000 do....b. c. 45	900 do.... 40⅜
1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70¼	100 do.... 40⅛
2,000 B'l'n 6s,W.L.104	100 do.... 40⅜
1,000 C.&O.1st,x c. 24	300 do.... 40⅜
5,000 M. & S. P., La C. Div.... 95¾	300 do.... 40¼
4,000 do.... 95½	200 do....c. 40⅛
5,000 M. & St. P., I. & M....iv....85¼	200 do.... 40⅛
2,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 81	100 do....b3. 40⅜
1,000 Mor. & E. 2d.109¼	900 Erie Railway..b. c. 15¾
5,000 C.&N.W.Con. 98	25 Ill. Cen.....b. c. 93
15,000 C.& N.W.Con. C. Gold bds. 88¼	300 Harlem....133
2,000 Erie 1st....103	100 do....b. c.133
10,000 H.&St.Jo.8sC. 82⅜	100 Mich. Central.b. c. 63
1,000 do.... 82¼	100 do.... 63¼
2,000 L. S. 1st, C.R.101⅜	200 do.... 63
5,000 Mich.Cen.7s.102	100 do....s10. 63
50,000 Har.1st,7s,C.112⅛	100 do.... 63⅜
1,000 C. P. 1st, San Joaq. Bch.... 88½	400 Union Pac'fic.b.c. 73¾
3,000 do....b. c. 88½	100 do.... 73¾
1,000 C.P.Land. Gs. 93½	100 do....c. 73⅞
6,000 C.P.Gold bds.106	100 Chic. & Alton.... 97
10,000 N. J. C. Conv.106	200 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 61⅜
1,000 U.Pacific 1st.103	200 do....c. 61⅜
5,000 do....b. c.103⅛	200 do.... 61¼
7,000 Un. Pac.S.F.. 88½	1000 do.... 61⅜
3,000 do....b. c. 88¾	200 do.... 61½
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. Grants..b. c. 98½	1500 do....s3. 61½
2,000 C. & P. 4th.... 102½	300 do.... 61⅝
3,000 Tol. & W.1st. 79¾	500 do....c. 61½
2,000 do.... 80	100 do....s5. 61⅜
26 Cen. Nat. Bk.....102½	1000 do.... 61⅜
18 Merchants' Bk...123½	500 Chic. & N. W..b. c. 38⅜
50 U. S. Express.... 51	100 do....c. 38⅝
35 do.... 51½	75 C. R. of N. J...b. c.105
10 Adams Express..101½	30 Chic. & R. I..b. c.104⅞
75 American Exp.... 60¼	100 do....b3.104⅞
400 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75¾	500 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 35¾
300 do....b3. 75⅞	100 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b. c. 65⅝
200 do.... 75¾	100 N.J.Southern b.c. 1½
1000 do....s3. 75⅝	93 Del., Lack. & W..119
300 do....c. 75½	100 do....b. c.119
600 do....s3. 75½	18 Morris & Essex..103¼
1800 do.... 75⅝	5 N. Y., N. H. & H..145¼
200 do....b3. 75¾	200 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 23¾
50 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.106	100 do.... 23⅞
20 do.... 106¼	200 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 12
100 do.... 106⅜	100 do.... 12⅛
100 do.... 106⅜	100 do.... 12¼
600 do.... 106¼	100 do.... 12⅜
100 do.... 106⅜	100 do....s3. 12¼
100 do....s3.106¼	100 do.... 12¼
	100 Ohio & M.b. c.s3. 18¼
	200 do.... 18
	100 C. C. & I. C..b. c. 4¾
	100 do.... 4⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..125	400 Erie Railway.... 15⅞
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81	300 do.... 15⅞
9,000 N. J. C. 1st. N.112½	200 do....b3. 15⅞
1,000 L. & W. B. con. 97½	300 do....b3. 16
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.....b3. 82½	400 do.... 15⅞
5,000 do.... 83¼	300 do....s3. 15⅞
5,000 do.... 83½	300 do....c. 15⅞
22,000 do.... 83¼	100 Union Pacific.... 73⅝
1,000 do.... 83	100 do.... 73⅝
4,000 do.... 83½	200 do.... 73
3,000 do.... 83	100 do.... 72⅞
9,000 do.... 82⅞	200 St. Paul.... 35½
10,000 do....b3. 83	200 do.... 35⅜
15 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 98½	100 St. Paul Pref.... 65½
100 West. Union..b3. 75¾	25 Del., Lack. & W..119⅛
100 Michigan Central. 63	5 Chic. & Alton.... 97½
200 Pacific Mail....b3. 40⅜	10 Morris & Essex..103¼
300 do.... 40⅜	200 Ohio & Miss....c. 18¼
300 do....s3. 40⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 24⅛
400 Lake Shore....s3. 61⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29⅜
600 do.... 61⅜	100 do.... 29½
100 Panama....128	100 do.... 29⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$101,000 Ches.& Ohio 1st, C. on.b. c. 29½	200 Mich. Cen....b. c. 63
2,000 C. P.G.bds.b.c.106½	300 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 61⅜
2,000 C. Pac 1st,San Joaq. Br..b. c. 89	200 Union Pac....b. c. 72⅞
100 Quick.Mining.b.c. 18	100 do....c. 72⅞
900 West. Un..b. c.s3. 75⅝	300 do....s3. 72¾
500 do.... 75⅝	300 do.... 72¾
100 do....s7. 75½	100 do.... 72⅝
200 do....s3. 75½	200 do.... 72¾
200 do....b60. 75½	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 38¾
18 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 18½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 52⅞
20 Amer. Ex..b. c.c. 60¼	300 C..M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35½
13 do.... 60½	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 18⅛
300 Pacific Mail...b. c. 40¼	100 do....s3. 18
400 do.... 40⅜	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 24
200 Erie....b. c.s3. 15⅞	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b. c. 29¾
100 do....c. 15¾	100 do....s3. 29¾
600 do.... 15⅞	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 12⅜
	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 4¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C '65.116	300 Erie Railway.... 15⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....120⅛	3100 do.... 16
42,000 Cen.Pac. G. B.106¾	100 do....s10. 16
10,000 N.W.C. C.G.B. 88	100 do....b3. 16⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103¼	100 do....s3. 16
1,000 do....c.103¼	200 Mich. Cen.... 63
2,000 C.P. State Aid.112½	200 do.... 63⅛
5,000 C.P.SanJo B'h. 88¾	100 do....b3. 63¼
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 82¾	100 do.... 63½
5,000 do....b10. 83	200 do.... 63¾
10,000 do....b3. 83	600 Lake Shore....b3. 61⅜
5,000 do....b10. 83¼	1700 do.... 61⅝
21,000 do.... 83¼	200 do....b3. 61⅝
1,000 do....s3. 83¼	500 do....s3. 61½
5,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 80¾	10 Illinois Central.... 93
10,000 do.... 81¼	100 Union Pac.... 72⅝
10,000 do.... 81	200 do.... 73
3,000 Pittsburg 4th.102⅜	100 North-western.b3. 38¾
100 Pro. Con. Land & Pet. Co.... 94¼	100 do.... 38¾
200 do.... 94	100 C., C., C. & Ind.. 56¼
200 Mar. a. p.... 7⅞	100 do.... 57
1200 Western Un.... 75⅝	200 St. Paul.... 35⅝
100 do....c. 75⅝	100 do.... 35⅝
100 do....b60. 75¾	100 do....b3. 35¾
500 do.... 75⅝	100 do.... 35⅝
100 Pacific Mail.... 40⅜	400 St. Paul Pref.... 65½
800 do.... 40¼	100 O. & M.... 18⅛
300 do.... 40¼	100 do.... 18¼
300 do.... 40	300 Han. & St. Jo.... 24¼
400 do.... 40⅛	1300 do.... 24½
600 do....b3. 40¼	300 do.... 24⅜
600 do.... 40¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29¾
100 C., C. & I. C.... 4⅝	100 do....b3. 30
100 do.... 4¾	100 do.... 30
400 Pac. of Mo.... 12⅝	100 do.... 30½

SATURDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase of $929,275 in reserve, the banks now holding an excess of $9,666,350 above the legal limit.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Differences.
Loans	$273,901,600	$272,697,400	Dec.$1,204,200
Specie	14,409,400	15,712,000	Inc.. 1,302,600
Legal tenders	48,954,500	47,987,300	Dec. 967,200
Deposits	218,507,300	216,131,800	Dec.. 2,375,500
Circulation	18,145,100	18,449,400	Inc.. 304,300

The stock speculation was tame to-day, the transactions amounting to only 75,000 shares. Erie, Lake Shore, and Western Union led in point of activity, and were followed by Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. The market was, in the main, firm, and an improvement took place in some shares. Erie advanced to 16@16⅛, closing at the former figure, against 15½ yesterday. Lake Shore sold at 61¼@61⅝, and closed at 61½. Western Union declined from 76⅛ to 75½, closing at 75⅝@75¾. Pacific Mail fell off to 40, with a later recovery to 40¼. Union Pacific declined to 72⅝, with the latest dealings at 73⅛. Michigan Central advanced from 62⅝ to 63¾, North-western common from 38⅜ to 38¾, St. Paul from 35¼ to 35¾, New-York Central from 106 to 106½. Hannibal and St. Joseph from 23⅝ to 24½, and the preferred from 29⅜ to 30½, closing at the best prices. Illinois Central rose to 93¼, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 119¼. The market closed firm.

The money market was easy, the ruling rates for call loans having been 3@3½ ₱ cent. Business was reported as high as 4 ₱ cent. and as low as 2½ ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000, making a total for the week of $3,500,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £17,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Consols were strong and advanced at the close to 94 15-16 for money and to 95 for the account. United States bonds were firm at 103⅜ for old 1865s, 108⅞ for 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s, and 103⅞ for new 5s. Erie rose to 14⅝ for the common and to 28@28½ for the preferred. The sterling and exchange market was dull and somewhat weaker in tone. The business was chiefly at $4 83½@$4 84 for long, and at $4 87@$4 87½ for demand bills. Gold was less active than yesterday, and sold at 114⅝@114¾ throughout the day. These were the opening and closing quotations, respectively. There was an absence of the sensational rumors which have been current for the past few days in connection with possible complications with Spain in regard to Cuban affairs. On gold loans the rates ranged from 1½ ₱ cent. for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were firm in tone, but ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower for some descriptions. In railroad mortgages there was an unusually large business for Saturday. The dealings in Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were heavy again to-day, and the price advanced from 81½ to 83½, closing sales being made at 83¼. The Pacific issues and Chicago and North-western consolidated advanced ⅛@1¼ ₱ cent., and closed strong. Missouri Pacific firsts advanced to 81¼. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts sold at 24, ex coupon, and at 29½, coupon on. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1875.

Gold receipts	$454,316 83
Gold payments	520,238 94
Gold balance	41,925,391 42
Currency receipts	710,863 89
Currency payments	716,100 00
Currency balance	44,524,361 81
Customs	139,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	114¾	114¾
United States 5s 1881, coupon	117	117
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122½	122⅜
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 83½@4 84
New-York Central	106	106¼
Rock Island	104⅝	104⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅜	40¼
St. Paul	35⅝	35⅝
St. Paul preferred	65¾	65½
Western Union	76	75⅝
Union Pacific	74	73⅞
Lake Shore	61½	61½
Wabash	6	6
North western	38½	38¾
North-western preferred	52¼	52½
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119	119¼
New-Jersey Central	105	105
Panama	128¼	128
Erie	15⅞	16
Ohio	18¼	18¼
C., C. and I. C.	5	4⅝
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106½	106	2,070
Harlem	133	133	700
Erie	16⅛	15⅝	14,500
Lake Shore	61⅝	61¼	12,900
Wabash	6	5½	100
North-western	38¾	38⅜	1,800
North-western Pref	52½	52⅜	100
Rock Island	104⅞	104⅞	130
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35¾	35¼	2,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf	65¾	65⅜	1,700
Del., Lack. & Western	119¼	119	218
Chicago & Alton	97	96	150
Michigan Central	63¾	62⅞	2,250
Illinois Central	93¼	93¼	150
Union Pacific	74	72⅝	4,000
C., C. C. & I.	56⅞	56¼	100
C., C. & I. C.	4¾	4⅝	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	23⅞	2,900
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref	30½	29⅜	900
Ohio & Mississippi	18¼	18	2,800
Missouri Pacific	12½	12	1,500
Panama	128	128	100
Western Union	76⅛	75½	13,000
Pacific Mail	40½	40	9,800
Quicksilver	18	18	100
Mariposa	7⅞	7⅞	200
N. J. Southern	1½	1½	100
Total sales			75,578

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122	122½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114⅝	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115⅝	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116¼	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, n. registered	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, n. coupons	120⅛	120¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121½	122
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅜	122½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121⅞	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¼	122⅝
United States 10-40s, registered	116¼	116⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¼	116⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅞	117⅛

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $205,000 for interest, and $322,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$44,426,000
Gold balance	1,460,101
Currency balances	1,939,614

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,473,803
Currency balances	2,736,041
Gold exchanges	4,841,902
Gold balances	874,117

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$416,908,559
Currency balances	19,683,423
Gold exchanges	34,860,899
Gold Balances	6,284,762

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 33	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..118
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 33	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..119
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 31	N.Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.121
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 32	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.110
Ark.7s.L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 16
Ark.7s,Mem. & L. R. 10	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 16
Ark.7s,L.R.PB&NO. 10	N. C. N. C. R., J.&J. 40
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv. 10	N. C. N. C. R., A.&O. 40
California 7s....114	N.C.N.C.RC.off,J.&J 30
Cal. 7s, large bonds.114	N.C.N.C.RC.off,A.&O 30
Connecticut 6s....106	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 9
Georgia 6s.... 92	N. C. N. bds., J. & J. 8
Ga. 7s, new bonds...101½	N. C. N. bds., A.&O. 8
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 99	N. C. Sp. T., Class 1. 3¼
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 98	N. C. Sp. T., Class 2. 3¼
Indiana 5s....103	N. C. Sp. T., Class 3. 3¼
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877..103	Ohio 6s, '75....102¼
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879..103	Ohio 6s, '81....105
Illinois War Loan....103	Ohio 6s, '86....108
Kentucky 6s....103½	Rhode Island 6s....106
Louisiana 6s.... 37	South Carolina 6s.... 31
La. 6s, new bonds.... 37	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 31
La. 6s, n. Float.Debt. 37	S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 31
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 31
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 37¼	S. C. L. C., '89,J.&J. 31¼
Michigan 6s, 1878-9..103½	S. C. L. C., '89,A.&O. 31
Michigan 6s, 1883....105	S. C. Non Fund. bds. 4¾
Michigan 7s, 1890....107	Tenn. 6s, old.... 47¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..102	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 45
Fund.bds.,due 1894-5.103½	Tenn. 6s, N.bds,N.S. 45
L.bs..due'81 to'91 inc.102⅝	Texas 10s of '76....101
Asy. or Univ.due '92.101½	Va. 6s, old.... 37
Han.& St. J.,due '76.101¾	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 37½
Han.& St. J.,due '86.101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 37½
Han.& St. J.,due '87.101½	Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 71½
N. Y. Reg. B'y L....107	Va. 6s, ex-M. Coup.. 65¾
N. Y. Coup. B'y L...107	Va. 6s, Con. 2d S.... 44
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.114	Va. 6s, Def. bds.... 9⅛
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.114	Dis. of Col.3.65s,1924. 70

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Albany& Susq. 1st B.112	Cl., P'ville & A. o.bs.103½
Albany&Susq. 2d B..106	Cl., P'ville & A. n.bs.102
Boston,H. & Erie 1st. 20	Det., M. & Tol. bs..101⅝
Boston,H.&Erie G'd. 18	Buff. & Erie n. bs...100
Bur.,C.R&M.1st7s,G. 40	Buff. & St. L. 7s....101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.. 28½	Kal. & W. P'g. 1st.... 86
Chicago & Alton 1st.114½	Lake Shore Div. bs.100
Joliet &Chicago 1st...111	Lake Shore C.C. 1st.103
Chi.,Bur.& Q.Con.7s.107¾	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.101½
Chi.,R.I.&Pac.1st.7s.109¾	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.100
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95, 99	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 97
C. R. of N.J.1st, new.112½	Mar. & Cin. 1st....105
C. R. of N.J.1st, Con.106½	Mich. Cen. C. 7s,1902.101¾
Cen. R. of N.J., Con.105½	N. J. So. 1st 7s.... 24
Lehigh&W.B.C., G. 97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883...101¾
Am.Dock&Imp.Bds. 99¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..103½
M. & St.P.1s.,8s,P.D.111½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100
M.&St.P.2d.73-10P.D. 93	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.100
M.&St.P.7s,$G.,R.D. 90	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..102½
M.&St.P.7s,£G R.D. 90	N. Y. Cen. 7s, C., '76.100
M.& S.P.1st, La C.D. 95½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.120
M.&St. P. 1st, I.& D. 89	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.116
M.& St.P.1st, H.& D. 89	Harlem 1st 7s, C....112
M. & St.P.1st, C.& M. 87	Harlem 1st 7s, R....110½
M.& St. P. Con., S. F. 80¼	N. Missouri 1st.... 89
M. & St. P. 2d.... 87	O. & Miss. C. S. F.... 93¼
C. & N. W. S. F....105	O. & Miss. 2d Con.... 69
C. & N. W. Int. bds.100	Cen. Pac. G. Bs....105⅞
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 90	Cen. P., San Joaq. B. 88⅝
C. & N. W. 1st.... 99½	Cen. P., L. G. bs.... 93
C. & N.W.Coup.G.B. 88	Western Pac. bs....96⅛
C. & N.W. Reg.G.B. 85	Union Pac. 1st....103
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd..105⅜	U. Pac. Land Gts 7s. 98⅝
Penin. 1st, Conv.... 98	U. Pac. Sinking Fd.. 88½
Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 98½	Atl. & Pac. L. G.... 19
Winona & St. P. 1st. 70	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo. 49½
Mor. & Es. 1st....113½	Pacific of Mo. 1st.... 80½
Mor. & Es. 2d....104¼	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.102½
Mor. & Es. bds.,1900.103	Pitts. Ft. W.& C. 1st.115
Mor. & Es. Constr'n.101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.3d.101
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71...104½	C. & P. Con. S. F....105½
Mor.& Es.1st,Con.G.107½	C. & P. 4th S. F....102¼
Erie 1st, Extended..102	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 49
Erie 2d, 7s, '79....101	R.,W.& Og. Con. 1st. 90
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.... 95	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 92
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 90½	Alton & T. H. 1st....106
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 90	Alton & T. H. 2d Pr. 86½
B., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 87	Tol., Peo. & W., E.D. 75
B.,N.Y.&E. Large B. 87	Tol.& W.1stSt.L.Div. 53⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G..108	Tol. & W. 2d.... 48
Han.&St.Jo. 8s,Conv. 82	Tol.& W.Equip. bds. 5
Dub. & S. City 1st....105	Tol. & W. Cons.Con. 25
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st.... 28	Han. & Naples 1st.... 30
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d.... 10	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 76⅜
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d....100⅝	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 51
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ct.105	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 42
Clev. & Tol. S. F....106½	I. & S. I. 1st.... 30
Clev. & Tol. new bs.102	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America....153	Hanover.... 87
American Exchange.114¼	Imp. and Traders'..197
Central National....102½	Mercantile....105
City....300	Merchants'....123½
Corn Exchange....131	New-York....131½
First National....200	Ninth National....100½
Fourth National.... 98½	Park....140
Gallatin National....131	Phenix....100½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105½	106
City 6s, new	109	109½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133	133½
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62½
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	43½	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅝	19¾
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105¼	....

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Nov. 18—Brig Sea Bird, Puerto Cabello—American gold	$65,030 00
Nov. 18—Steamer Suevia, Hamburg—Silver bars	37,700 63
Nov. 18—Steamer Suevia, London—Silver bars	42,000 00
Nov. 18—Steamer Suevia, Paris—Silver bars	165,700 00
Foreign silver coin	3,000 00
Nov. 20—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Silver bars	48,800 00
Silver bullion	5,300 00
Nov. 20—Steamer Britannic, Liverpool—Silver bars	30,000 00
Total	$397,500 63

The imports of specie for the week amounted to $77,477, of which $70,075 was gold coin.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 14⅝; do. preferred, 28.

2 P. M.—Consols 94 15-16 for money, and 95 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £17,000.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 10,300 bales, of which 9,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive dull and unchanged. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., November delivery at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Of the sales to-day 4,000 were American. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Clover-seed nominally 50s. There is none in the market.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Tallow, 52s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £90 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine Pale American.

THE OLD CONSTITUTION.

HER JACKSON FIGURE-HEAD SET UP IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY GROUNDS.

A correspondent writes from Annapolis, Md., thus amusingly: "A full length figure of Gen. Jackson has been received, and is to-day being erected on a suitable pedestal in the grounds of the Naval Academy. If any one thinks Andrew Jackson should not have a place in the naval school, he will be enlightened by the following bit of naval history: During Jackson's first term, the famous frigate Constitution was undergoing extensive repairs at the Charlestown Navy-yard, under the supervision of Commodore Jesse O. Elliot. This thorough-going Democrat caused the old fiddle-shaped prow of the historic ship to be taken down, and a wooden model of the conqueror of Pakenham to be raised in its place. At this sacrilege the old Whigs of Boston grew indignant, and the figure was hardly comfortably settled in its niche, before an intrepid marine scaled the heights of the Constitution and cut the President's head off. The indignant Elliot stuck it on again, and set a guard to watch it, but the same wily executioner eluded the watch one dark night, and the headless trunk met the eyes of the confounded Commodore on his rounds the next morning. A second time the head was recovered by the indefatigable Elliot, and rumor hath it that the President sent him to sea in command of the Mediterranean squadron, to save his own head and reward the unquenchable zeal of his admirer. Even Jackson, however, could hardly pat him on the back, when the party zeal of this same officer led him to fill his gun-deck with jackasses on his homeward voyage, and to set on foot and to subscribe to a testimonial service of plate to be presented, not to the President, but to Commodore Elliot. A court-martial sentenced him to four years' suspension from duty, but it appears that all the jackasses in America must have been convinced of his unselfish wish to improve their breed, and signed a petition in his behalf; for we find that he was restored to duty before the expiration of his term of sentence. The figure-head was, however, suffered to rest in peace, and seems to have followed, unmolested, all the subsequent fortunes of the ancient ship, until its arrival at Philadelphia, where it is now being set in order for the coming Exposition. As it would be manifestly inappropriate, with all deference to the contrary opinion of the eccentric Commodore, to associate Andrew Jackson with timbers that speak more audibly than the oak of Dodona, of Hull and Bainbridge, of Chauncey and Stewart, of Decatur and Somers, the figure of the President has been removed, and sent, at the request of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to Annapolis. The figure is bareheaded, and wears a dress suit of the time, over which an ample cloak falls, gathered at the throat with the usual cord. A roll of manuscript is held in the right hand, and the left is buried in the breast of his brass-buttoned and voluminous waist-coat. The likeness which the features bear to the original is not bad, and the hair, at any rate, stands up with perfect archæological accuracy."

MILL OPERATIVES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WAGES PAID IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Nov. 18.

The reduction in the price of labor now going on all over the country has raised the question as to the comparative prices paid now and at previous periods, and we have obtained from the books of the Amoskeag corporation the average prices paid since 1847 and give it below.

The average daily wages of all the hands, old and young, employed on the Amoskeag has been as follows:

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1848	$ 96	55	1865	$1 49	$1 04
1850	1 01	61	1870	1 47	1 16
1855	1 08	62	1873 (Oct.)	1 55	1 21
1860	1 02	65	1875 (April)	1 47	1 07

The price of female board on the corporation is regulated by the company, and has been as follows: Till about 1850, $1 25 per week; 1850 till about 1862, $1 37½; 1862-5, from $2 50 to $3; 1865 to 1873, $2 75; 1873 to 1875, $2 50.

The price of men's board is regulated only by landlord and boarder, and varies in different houses.

From these tables it will be seen that female wages are to-day sixty-four per cent. higher than they were in 1860, the year before the war; that they are within one cent as high as they were in 1865, the year after the war; that male wages are fourty-four per cent. higher than in 1860, and about the same as in 1865; that while female wages have about doubled since 1848, male wages have increased but about fifty per cent; that board has been twenty per cent. higher and female wages about thirteen per cent. higher than they are now; that on an average men get about forty per cent. more pay than women.

WEDDING CARDS RECALLED.

The Washington *Star* of Friday says: "The withdrawal a few days ago of the invitations to a fashionable wedding which was to have come off yesterday, was followed by painful rumors in regard to the prospective bridegroom, a young gentleman of good birth and social standing. He is a native of Georgetown, but has been engaged for some time past in the real-estate business, with an office in this city. From the style in which he lived it was thought he was doing a very profitable business, and, after the invitations to his wedding were issued some weeks ago, (his intended bride being the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of this city, who has a country residence at Leesburg, Va.,) it was reported that he had chartered a special train of palace-cars to carry several hundred invited guests from this city to witness the marriage ceremony at the country house of the bride's father. The calling in of the invitations made a stir in social circles, and was quickly followed by reports of serious financial embarrassments and 'irregularities' intended to conceal the same, which gave great pain to the friends of the young gentleman and his intended wife and their respective families. That many of the reports in circulation were exaggerated there is no doubt."

AN ACTOR WOUNDED ON THE STAGE.

The New-Haven *Palladium* gives an account of a singular accident which occurred Friday evening at the Church Street Opera-house, in that city. It appears that in one of the plays a miniature cannon was used, being fired at a person in front of it. The cannon was loaded as usual with what was supposed to be simply powder; but when it was discharged the evolutions made by Harry Miller, who was in a stooping position in front of it, revealed the fact that he had been the target for a charge of fine shot which was distributed promiscuously in his back. It was at first thought the gun was loaded in this manner intentionally, but on examining the powder, which was purchased the same day, it was found that shot was distributed through it, leading to the belief that it was the result of carelessness on the part of those from whom it was purchased. A physician was called and the shot was extracted so far as possible from the wounded man.

ANOTHER BRIEF PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Bradley, of Nevada, rivals Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, in the brevity of his Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. It reads: "The President of the United States having, by proclamation, designated Thursday, the 25th day of November, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, I, L. R. Bradley, Governor of the State of Nevada, recommend the people of this State to devote that day in rendering thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings we have received at His hands."

CRIME IN NEW-YORK.

MORE FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A WARNING TO RICH OWNERS OF DISREPUTABLE HOUSES—HOW SUCH PLACES FLOURISH—THE CORONER'S OFFICE EXAMINED—THE DEATH OF ZIMMERMAN IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The Assembly Committee on Crime continued its investigations yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman, Mr. T. C. Campbell, and Assemblymen Hess, McGowan, and Dessar being present. Mr. Townsend, the counsel to the committee, was represented by Mr. Weed, who began the proceedings by reading a letter from Justice Kilbreth, in which the Justice stated that one of the witnesses, Mr. Biffi, who testified at the last sitting of the committee, had sworn either falsely or erroneously in regard to the Justice's action in certain cases brought before him at the Washington Place and Jefferson Market Police Courts. The Judge stated that at none of the times in question was he holding court at either of the courts named. The Justice's information on this point had been derived from certain reports in evening newspapers.

The Chairman, Mr. Campbell, said he thought the reports were in error, as he had no recollection of Mr. Biffi having testified against the action of Justice Kilbreth, though he had, in one instance, mentioned some incidents which the notorious Garibaldi had stated. Mr. Biffi was then recalled to the stand and testified that he had not reflected in his testimony in any way against Justice Kilbreth's administration.

Coroner Eickhoff was first called and sworn. He testified that he was present at an inquest taken on the body of Charles Zimmerman, in July last, at Ludlow Street Jail; he found the man's head jammed into an iron bedstead, between the slats and the foot-board; a jury was subpœnaed and viewed the body, and the inquest was held three days afterward.

The certificate of death under the Coroner's signature was here read, showing that deceased died of strangulation while in delirium tremens.

Coroner Eickhoff resumed: He knew nothing substantially about the Ryan tragedy in Broome street; he took up the case as an unfinished one when he went into the office of Coroner; he formed no theory of the case, because he didn't believe in theories in such cases until the testimony was all in; the only theory he had about it was that it was a very mysterious case; the reason why the Coroners were so dependent upon the Police for the information developed was because the Coroners had no detective force at their own disposal; witness had always subpœnaed a jury in all cases coming before him.

Q.—What do you understand to be the object of the law that the Coroner and his physician may proceed without a jury in certain cases? A.—It is evidently to make the duties of the Coroner as light as possible.

Q.—Is there any difference in the expense of having an inquest with or without a jury? A.—Yes; in cases where a jury is called the Coroner receives $5 for summoning the jury; all the expenses of the Coroners' office, except the salary of the Clerk, are paid out of the fund of Coroners' fees.

Deputy Coroner Marsh was next called, and testified that he found Zimmerman's body with the head pressed between the head rail and the slats of the iron bedstead, the bedstead being folded up at the time; the dead man had hold of both sides of the iron frame, and it was very difficult to take him out of the bed, and release his hold; witness, from the testimony adduced, believed that the man died from delirium tremens; if the jail authorities had any knowledge of his condition, it was very neglectful of them to leave the man alone, and where he could get instruments with which to injure himself; there was only one witness examined besides the physician, the man who had been in the same cell with deceased; the bedstead was lying on the floor; the suffocation ensued from pressure of wires of the bedstead frame on the dead man's neck; witness reached the conclusion that the man died from delirium tremens from the testimony taken from witnesses, but witness could not remember how many or what witnesses were examined.

Mr. McGowan here read from the testimony of the fellow-prisoner with deceased, to show that the deceased had been ten days in the prison, and had drank half a bottle of ale the day before he died, but threw it up again.

Matthew Westbrook, of No. 101 Charles street, was next examined. He testified that in July last he was a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, and was in the cell next but one to Zimmerman; the first time witness saw Zimmerman was when he was being first shown to his cell; he was being forced along the corridor leading from the jail bar-room or saloon; the next witness heard was fighting in the cell where Zimmerman was confined; Zimmerman's fellow-prisoner was crying out for his life and was removed, and Zimmerman was left alone; that was shortly before dusk; Zimmerman was quite drunk when he was put into the cell; Zimmerman continued very noisy throughout the night until probably 3 o'clock in the morning; he shrieked and called to the keepers to open the doors, and smashed the furniture; just previous to 3 o'clock the shrieks became groans and moans, and then ceased, and then witness went to sleep; witness would probably have known if any person had gone to Zimmerman's cell in the night up to 3 o'clock; in the morning the cells were unlocked as usual; witness saw the Coroner and his officials at the cell, but no one asked witness whether he knew anything about the deceased or the circumstances preceding or attending his death.

Mr. Campbell here called the Coroner's attention to the fact that the jury had found and certified that Zimmerman came to his death from delirium tremens. There was not a particle of evidence to sustain that conclusion. The Coroner said this was probably one of the stupid verdicts sometimes rendered by Coroner's juries.

Henry Aiten, also a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail in July last, was next examined. His cell was next to that occupied by Zimmerman; he had noticed Zimmerman a couple of days before he died, and he appeared to be intoxicated; he was intoxicated also, the night before he died, when he was put in the cell. Witness corroborated Westbrook's general testimony as to the uproar made by Zimmerman during the night, and added that he could hear Zimmerman's difficult respiration during the last half hour, and that it could be heard several cells distant; witness supposed that Zimmerman had gotten himself into a bad position, and that he was being strangled, and called from his cell door for a keeper to come up, but none responded.

James Fitzpatrick, of No. 135 Canal street, was examined as to what he knew in regard to the character of certain disreputable houses in that neighborhood. At Nos. 99 and 114 Canal street, and No. 47 Chrystie street, there were disreputable houses, concerning which the citizens had made complaint; some of these houses had been broken up eight or ten times; witness complained against the house No. 129 Canal street, to Capt. Ullman; the Captain "pulled" the house, and the inmates were taken before Justice Morgan; the women were released by the Justice; the house was reopened immediately; the Justice had ordered the Captain to keep the house closed; witness complained to the Captain again, and he "pulled" the house again, but it was opened again; then witness and others joined in a petition to the District Attorney to have the house closed; witness called also at the District Attorney's office, but did not see Mr. Phelps.

To Mr. Hess—I refused to appear as a witness on the occasion of their second arrest.

Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, was next sworn. He testified that he had had considerable experience in breaking up disreputable houses; the chief difficulty experienced was in getting evidence against the keepers; in some instances he had obtained the evidence; most of the cases he had had were taken before Justices Bixby and Wandell; the keepers were always able somehow to get bail when it was required; the usual penalty inflicted was $10 fine; the houses were generally opened at once; there were now forty-three disreputable houses of all classes in the Fifteenth Precinct, which he at present commands; the most there had been since he was there was about sixty.

Coroner Kessler was next called and examined. He testified that he had had about 600 inquests before him during the past year; he had not in his experience met with any cases in which bodies had been removed before his arrival; as a general thing he found the Police efficient; they generally gave him all reasonable assistance in obtaining evidence. The Coroner was of the opinion that it would be better if the office of Coroner was made a salaried one; he had always had a jury, the law giving him that authority, and in order to avoid any suspicion; he had heard of cases where insinuations had been thrown out that Coroners received bribes in order to bring in false verdicts, so as to cover up family secrets, to avoid disgrace, and so on; for that reason he had always summoned juries; he thought it would be a good thing to embody in the statute law the authority on the part of Coroners to issue their warrants against suspected parties without necessarily waiting for a verdict before doing so; he believed now he had this authority under the common law, and should continue to exercise the power up to the last day of his term.

Mrs. Annie Monahan, of No. 31 West Third street, (late Amity,) was next examined. She was the owner of that house, and of No. 223 Greene street; witness had no knowledge of the character of No. 223 Green street, or of its occupants.

Q.—Have you never heard a complaint against it from the District Attorney? A.—Oh yes; I forgot.

Q.—What was stated in that notice? A.—That the people were improper characters.

Q.—Did you take any steps to learn whether that was true or not? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Weed—That is all, Mrs. Monahan; but I advise you now to find out, and to take proper steps to have them ejected, for your house is used for infamous purposes.

Mrs. Catharine Wurtz, of No. 48 Chrystie street, gave testimony against the character of the houses Nos. 46 and 47 Chrystie street; she had frequently seen women at the windows soliciting men on the street to enter the house; witness had made four or five complaints against the house No. 47 to Capt. Ullman; he "pulled" the house several times and the persons arrested were taken before Justice Morgan and other Justices; Justice Morgan told the Captain to "pull" the houses until they were broken up; all the parties arrested were discharged.

Mr. Apman, of No. 124 Canal street, gave testimony against the same premises.

Mr. F. Harg, of No. 113 Canal street, and Mr. Henry Hartman, of No. 110 Canal street, testified against the reputation of a number of houses.

Mr. Biffi was recalled and testified against the character of many houses in the Eighth Ward, in Prince, Houston, Greene, and other streets; Capt. McDonnell had done considerable work in ridding the ward of these houses, but it was heavy work to clear them all out.

Charles Fleischmann, of No. 142 Wooster street, gave testimony against houses in his neighborhood; in July he made complaint of them to Capt. McDonnell, but the latter did nothing; the Captain asked witness, "What do you want? I can't take these people out of that house."

Mr. George Chesterman, of No. 143 West Fourteenth street, testified that he was the owner of No. 17 West Third street; did not know the character of the occupants, but was informed of it by the District Attorney about six weeks ago; witness sent the notice to his counsel, Mr. Brown, to take action to eject the inmates.

Mr. Brown, his counsel, was next called, and testified that about the middle of October he brought the ejectment suit to trial before Justice Quinn, but as it came out in proof that Mr. Chesterman had already received the rent in advance, the Justice held that it would be improper to eject the tenant; the rent had been paid up to Nov. 1, (this month;) finding this disposition or bias on the part of the Judge, which witness thought was a wrong finding of law, he discontinued the suit so as to avoid an adverse decision.

Q.—The rent was paid up to Nov. 1. What action have you taken since against these people? Are these people in the house still? A.—I don't know, Sir; I only had charge of this suit.

Mr. Campbell (to Mr. Chesterman)—Have you taken steps to renew the suit for ejectment this month?

Mr. Chesterman—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you received rent from these same parties for the month of November since you abandoned the other suit?

Mr. Chesterman—Well, Sir, my son, I believe, received the rent for this month while I was up in the country; he supposed the trouble had been all settled, and received the rent.

Mr. Campbell—Well, I should advise you not to let your son receive rent for December from these parties. That's all.

Peter A. H. Jackson, of No. 49 East Twenty-seventh street, agent for the houses Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Greene street, testified that he let these houses as dwelling-houses; witness did not know that they were improperly occupied; the rent was always brought to his office; had often passed them in going up and down town, but never noticed anything wrong about them; witness thought they were decent.

Mr. Campbell—Do you say that you always thought these houses were occupied by respectable people? A.—I never heard any complaint against them.

Q.—That is not the question. Do you mean to say that you have always regarded those tenants as proper tenants? A.—Well, I might have had a suspicion about it.

Q.—You might have had! Did you ever try to clear up that suspicion by ascertaining the fact? A.—Well, no, Sir.

Q.—Who owns that property? A.—It belongs to the Mather estate, of which Mrs. Mary Mather, widow of the late George Mather, is Executrix; I transact the business of the estate with her son, Thomas D. Mather, a lawyer, whose office is in the Tract Society's building.

At this point, after calling a number of witnesses who failed to respond, and after ordering attachments to be issued against these persons, the committee adjourned to next Tuesday.

THE LAND OF SONG.

THE VOCAL ART IN ITALY—THE MAESTRI OF MILAN—THE METHODS OF TRIVULZI AND LAMPERTI.

The Milan correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal, on Nov. 1, as follows:

"Let us turn from a view of La Scala to the musical students, aspirants to the highest honors of the operatic stage, temporarily resident in Milan, to the *maestri* upon whom these latter are virtually dependent for the instruction which is, or at least so they believe, to enable them at some future time to reap crops of diamonds and gather in golden harvests. The two principal teachers of dramatic singing who enjoy almost exclusively the monopoly of tuition in this branch of the musical art are, oddly enough, both octogenarians. One of them is an uneducated peasant, afflicted with deafness and a desperately bad temper. He has never taken the trouble to learn the Italian language, and conveys reproof, advice, and exhortation to his pupils in the Milanese dialect, which but few of them understand, and which is as unmusical a jargon as Platt-Deutsch. He vehemently deprecates intelligence and an inquiring spirit in his *élèves*, and refuses to have anything to do with them unless they will render him a blind and unreasoning obedience. '*Non voglio teste sbagliate; bisogna ubbedirmi come un can' l'*' is a favorite axiom of this agreeable old gentleman. He has invented a system, too, of producing the voice, which is one of the most remarkable discoveries of this or any other age. It is called the 'Diaphragmatic Method.' This theory is that the voice has not its source in the lungs—'*nous avons changé tout cela*,' this modern Diafoirius would certainly observe, could he speak French—but in, or under, the largest muscle in the human body. You must, according to him, draw up your voice from somewhere behind your midriff, and utter your note after expelling your breath from the lungs, not in the act of so doing, as would occur to the vast majority of human beings unversed in the diaphragmatic method. He also promulgates the surprising doctrine that you should breathe into your bones to prepare yourself for the emission of a musical note. This part of his system is a mystery, the key to which I have hitherto failed to discover, though I have bestowed great pains upon seeking for it. Would-be singers are not, to the best of my belief, specially provided with bones connected with their breathing apparatus, like swallows or pigeons. Were this so, the problem of aerial navigation might be solved with more than lightning swiftness, and Signor Lamperti's pupils, by inflating the osseous framework of their bodies as a preparatory measure to the uttering of dulcet sounds, might find themselves in a position to perform a much more remarkable feat than the production of La or Sol can ever be considered, whether those tones be evoked from the diaphragm or pumped up from the bones. Some excellent musical friends of mine here have the audacity to assert that this system is mere mischievous nonsense, the absurdity of which could be exposed in five minutes by any anatomical lecturer; but the *maestro* sticks to it, and finds it profitable. He nails his diaphragm to the mast, so to speak, and under that muscular banner obtains as many pupils as he can teach, whom he browbeats into the belief that they are inflating their bones when they really are only oxygenating their blood. Another singularly encouraging characteristic of this amiable theorist, in his quality as a teacher of singing, is his practice, whenever a new voice is submitted to his judgment, of declaring that the voice in question must first be utterly destroyed by his diaphragmatic method, and then built up again—I presume upon a bony foundation. So far as the destructive part of this view of his is concerned, he has indeed been triumphantly successful in the case of two or three particularly fine voices, belonging to young English and American ladies, which 'the method' has annihilated. I only hope he may be enabled to fulfill the remainder of his undertaking, and reconstruct them. I am informed that the *maestro*, who has probably entered into some exceptional arrangement with the Parcæ with a view to the conversion of Mr. Thom to centenarian principles, intends to transfer his class from Milan to London, where he proposes to make a snug little fortune in a few years, returning subsequently to Italy to spend it with his young wife. He is a strange being, and would, of a verity, be an interesting addition, preserved in spirits, to a museum of comparative physiology.

"The other great *maestro*, a *jeune homme folâtre* of eighty-one, is a gentleman by birth and education, who pooh-poohs the famous diaphragmatic method, and stoutly maintains that all the singers he ever taught drew their breath from their lungs, not from their bones. He is a kindly and encouraging, though strict, teacher; but he labors under the trifling disadvantage of being a confirmed paralytic, which does a little interfere with the business of instruction. He gives his lessons in bed, and is visited by short spasms at irregular intervals, which at first prove highly disconcerting to his female pupils. Thus, of the two great Milanese *maestri* who prepare young artists for their *début* on the stage of the lyric drama, one is deaf and the other smitten by paralysis; one is short-tempered and too often rude, the other is invariably *de bonne humeur*, and polite to a fault. The one has a 'method,' the benefits of which can only be acquired at the expiration of a two years' course, as it takes the most assiduous pupil twenty-four months to learn how to breathe through her bones and evolve musical sounds from the pit of her stomach; the other is content with imparting the methods of better men than himself, *stet super antiquas vias*, teaches as it were *au jour le jour*, and does as much for his pupils as his incurable malady will let him. Such are the two mighty singing-masters of Milan, the great-grandfathers of song, under whose rival banners are ranged some scores of 'coming celebrities,' among others, of less note, Miss Blanche Tucker, alias Bianca Rosavella, who is engaged for next season at Covent Garden, and will probably make her début in the rôle of *Gretchen*—for which, as far as her physique is concerned, nature has qualified her in a very unusual and striking manner. This young lady has recently transferred her allegiance from the diaphragmatic to the paralytic *maestro*. She found that 'the method,' besides damaging her voice, did not agree with her general health, so she went over to the other master, under whose milder sway she is rapidly recovering."

A CAT BRINGS BACK A BIRD.

A New-Hampshire cat has made herself famous in an unusual way. As the story runs, a canary bird belonging to Mrs. Jonathan J. Hill, of Northwood, that State, recently escaped from its cage and flew out of doors. Attempts were immediately made to recapture it, but it flew out of sight and was given up as lost. About three days after the house cat brought the bird in and laid it at the feet of its mistress, safe and sound.

OUR FRESH-WATER FISH.

THE SUPPLY IN THIS MARKET.

PROPORTION OF FRESH-WATER FISH—ALL FISH GOOD TO EAT—A STEW OF SQUID—EFFORTS TO INTRODUCE STURGEON—THE WHITE-FISH—ARTIFICIAL CULTIVATION—PIKE—BLACK BASS—EELS.

If we should endeavor to form some estimate as to the proportion of fresh-water fish consumed in New-York, when compared with sea fish, we should be inclined to think that in Winter we derive fully one-fourth of our fish food from the rivers, ponds, and lakes. In summer the quantity of fresh-water fish used in the City is insignificant in quantity. This arises from the fact that during the warmer months the sea yields its richest harvest, the catch is attended with little delay or danger, and, perhaps, because sea fish are generally held in higher favor by consumers.

In looking over the list of fresh-water fish, as submitted by Prof. Baird to the New-York fish dealers, to be filled by them with statistics as to quantity, we might as well assert at once that there is not a single fish there which does not furnish excellent food. In fact, should we examine in a general way all the organisms which are found either in salt or fresh water, we should discover that, with occasional isolated exceptions, there can hardly be found a single creature which does not afford nourishment to man. If a learned Smithsonian Professor, combining science with economic views, insists that young shark when properly cooked is excellent food, we would not gainsay him. Of course, the appearance of the fish and its shapeliness has something to do with our appreciation of it as food. To eat a bit of the *Lophius Americanus*, or the American angler, a fearful looking fish, a kind of animated carpet-bag, all mouth, teeth, eyes, and stomach, would require, no doubt, a certain amount of gustatory courage. Take, for instance, the Octopus, with his flaring arms, his wreathing tentacles, his goggle eyes, and his cruel beak, a very nightmare of marine creation. Now, the octopus is excellent food. Of course all the delirious stuff M. Hugo has written about this decapod would be dashed out of the realms of naturalistic romance had the author ended his thrilling narrative by making his hero stew down the devil-fish nicely in a *casserole*. Some time ago, Mr. Tegetmeyer, of the London *Field*, having discovered a clever Japanese print, which depicted the natives flocking to some fish-stand, intent on purchasing octopus, this picture drew forth a numerous correspondence both in England and in this country. It was found that octopus was prime eating; that along the coast of France and Spain, in such high esteem were the smaller kinds of this fish held, that they were put up in oil, and commanded a higher price than sardines. In fact, squid, as we call it here, was elevated from the debased and groveling condition of fish-bait. A personal experiment tried by the writer on an olla of squid, as prepared by a skillful Spanish cook, was of the most satisfactory character. It was like a combination of crab and lobster, and the peculiar dark pigment which belongs to the species made a famous natural sauce. Whether we shall have in the household columns of THE TIMES any receipts for a squid stew, remains however, to be seen. Of course there is a choice in fish. If the pompano is by far the most delicate of sea-fish and the pollack the poorest, so have we in the vegetable kingdom green peas and turnips. In treating of fresh-water fish, why should we despise the sturgeon, which in England is a regal fish, and which the Russian gourmand raves about? In New-York, as early as 1754, one Edward Broadfield traveled all the way from Trenton to this City as a sturgeon missionary, (he had a receipt for pickling the fish,) and at Scotch Johnny's, who kept the Crown and Thistle Inn, near White Hall Stairs, he preached the sturgeon propaganda. He had on hand a keg of pickled sturgeon at the inn, "where all gentlemen might have an opportunity of seeing and tasting said fish." We are afraid that Brookfield made no converts, having to face the same prejudices which exist to-day, because as Col. Devoe tells us, the New-York *Gazette*, in 1765, said, "The North American sturgeon is growing in repute every day, so that it is likely to be in a great demand in a short time." Again in 1784 sturgeon was once more offered to an ungrateful public, for the *Packet* of Oct. 22 writes: "This fish in the way it is put up [pickled again we suppose] is reckoned a genteel dish through many parts of Europe, and as it is ready, fit for eating, without any addition, renders it very convenient to masters of vessels, who, by long voyages, storms, &c., are deprived of an opportunity of cooking victuals. Orders are received at Mr. Bradford's coffee-house, where samples, as they are put up, are left." Poor pickler of sturgeon! No doubt your efforts were abortive, and your excellent preparations were left untouched. It has taken over a hundred years to make our people understand, even partially, that sturgeon is valuable food, though "the great demand in a short time," for this "genteel dish" is as yet in the far distance. Prof. Milner, in his "Report of the Fisheries of the Great Lakes," tells us of a German firm in Sandusky who put up, in some way or other, over nine hundred thousand pounds of sturgeon every year. Smoked sturgeon is highly palatable, and the roe, when converted into caviar, goes abroad in large quantities, and, as a condiment, is the rival of the Russian and Italian preparations. At last *Acepenser* has been in a measure reinstated. The Canadian French knew the value of it long ago, and many a fishing and hunting tourist has enjoyed a good *bouillon*, made of sturgeon meat, which he has taken to be chicken broth. Sturgeon in our market is quite neglected, and on a first-class fish-dealer's stand would be considered as much out of place as a pinchbeck watch in Tiffany's window. The fish is sold sometimes at four cents, rarely higher than eight. It comes from everywhere. Forty pounds is about the average weight. Mr. A. Booth, the largest manufacturer of canned salmon in the world, says he catches sturgeon in Oregon weighing over a thousand pounds.

The white-fish is one hardly sufficiently appreciated in our market. The *Coregonus albus*, among fresh-water fish, feeds more human beings than any other fish save the carp of China and the fish of the salmo family. Its *habitat* stretches over all the northern regions of both hemispheres from about latitude 46° in the Old World and 41° 30′ in America to the Arctic seas. Men in the inhospitable lands of the North live at times exclusively on *attihawmeg*. Father Marquette, Charleroix, and Sir John Richardson, eat nothing else for months but white-fish, and never tired of it. In this respect it differs from salmon. Salmon as a constant food is cloying, and a salmon surfeit is so lasting in character that sometimes fishermen who have lived on it for a few weeks ever afterward look at the *Salmo solar* with loathing and disgust. Whether the white-fish is better than shad we are not prepared to assert. All the *Clupidæ*, or herring family, are fearfully bony, and when you get a bad shad it is about the poorest food one can eat. The white-fish is quite curious in form. When in its prime, which is just about this time, it seems to have exerted itself to get big and fat all over, with the exception of its head. The bone case of the head has apparently in the most obstinate and ridiculous way refused to take any adipose matter. This week the writer made some measurements of a white-fish, in no way remarkable as to size or weight save that it was in good order. The extreme length of the fish was 22½ inches, by 7 inches broad. The head was only 4 inches long by 2 broad. The whole fish weighed 6⅜ pounds, while the head, carefully severed from the body, with the gills, only weighed 6 ounces. The weight of the body was then seventeen times greater than that of the head with the gills. In almost all fish this difference is by no means so great. The head being one, the body generally is as seven or eight or ten. In a cod it is about one to five. If the proportion of body to brains is taken as a measure of the intelligence of fish, as has been conclusively established in regard to animals, the *Coregonus albus* must be idiotic. As it is the white-fish seems to have the one most useful function of making nice delicate white flesh, and of getting as fat as possible in the shortest time. He is a clean feeder, apparently existing on small crustacea. It is said to have been caught weighing twenty-two pounds, and twelve-pound fish are not rare. In our market four pounds is about the average. White-fish are sold at about eighteen cents. They are at their cheapest in October, when they bring twelve cents. The demand for them is constantly on the increase, and enormous quantities are refrigerated in the neighborhood of the great lakes where they are caught. For weight in proportion to size, the white-fish is very economical, there being few bones, hardly any head, at all, and no waste. People from the great West know its excellence. Our own housekeepers are as yet very ignorant in regard to the value of white-fish as food.

When we approach the subject of brook trout, as to the two varieties exposed in our markets, the wild and the cultivated, though the former may be briefly mentioned, trout due to artificial cultivation is a topic presenting some difficulties. The wild trout come from most everywhere north of us, and Indians fish each rushing brook and silver lake in Canada, and freight their birch-bark canoes with the *Salmo fontinalis* destined for New-York markets. This year the Canadian trout have been sold at twenty-five cents, and were excellent in quality. Wild trout from other localities brought perhaps a trifle more. Cultivated trout are sold in our markets, either alive or dead. As taken from the fountains, with all their iridescence of color, they are worth $1 50 a pound; when dead, $1 25. Should we be desirous of judging of the efficiency of our system of fish culture from the results shown us by cultivated trout alone, we would be forced to declare that it had not been successful. Trout at $1 a pound, which is the lowest price at which fish culturists state they can afford to sell their fish, is a terribly high figure, and only within the reach of very long purses. The benefit likely to be produced on the general public, by growing pine-apples for New-York market on Long Island at a dollar each, is of course questionable. If cultivated trout were better, larger, sweeter-flavored than the wild fish, the additional price might be satisfactory. It is questionable whether for table use cultivated trout are quite as good as the wild ones. The peculiar color of the *Salmo Fontinalis*, the delicate pink flesh tint, is sometimes wanting in cultivated trout. As it is, even with the high price of cultivated trout, the fish-raisers complain that there is not sufficient profit in the business anything like equivalent to the risks. From a somewhat careful study of this subject we are inclined to think that if it was not for the profit derived from the sale of the eggs, or from the young fish used to stock other ponds with, the business of artificial trout raising would have, in many cases, to be entirely discontinued. This opinion in regard to trout raising alone is not to be understood as affecting other branches of fish culture. If we cannot have our fields, covers, or preserves stocked with English pheasants, we might fill our barnyard with chickens or pigeons, or some other quite as useful birds. The largest and finest native trout are derived from Moosehead Lake, and fish have been sold in New-York weighing seven pounds. There comes to us for a limited period—for one or two weeks only—a little trout, peculiar of its kind, called the *Salmo oquassa*. This little fish has at times caused quite a commotion amid the New-York Society for the Protection of Game, as he turned up out of season, and was immediately captured by the officers of the society as being a delinquent, and refractory to their very excellent laws in regard to the close season. The oquassa trout makes its appearance in Lake Moosemeguntic about Oct. 10, goes up the Kenebago River, and in November returns to the lake again, and disappears until next year. He is the single exception to the laws which govern the catching of trout, all other species being excluded from the market, save from March 15 to Sept. 15. The oquassa or blue-back trout, is a delicious fish, and what small quantity comes to the market is sold at seventy-five cents. About 10,000 pounds of trout will supply the market for the year. On Wednesday of this week a trout (Salmo Fontinalis) was caught in a fyke-net off Coney Island, and was sent to the Smithsonian for examination. The fact of a trout having been found in salt water is quite rare. Salmon-trout from the lakes are not very highly esteemed, but are getting more into use. They average about nine pounds, and are sold at twenty cents. Just at this time they are in great abundance, and may be bought for less. As much as 10,000 pounds are refrigerated in New-York. Cisco comes to the City by the ton, and next month the lakes will send us an immense quantity. It is sold at about ten cents. It is a fair fish, and wants better appreciation. Sandusky puts up for Winter use and exportation fully 500 tons of cisco. As to pike, pickerel, jack-fish, the public get very much at sea in their nomenclature as to the varieties of *Esox*. The small, high-colored green kinds, caught in small ponds and lakes near New-York, averaging one pound to one and one-half pounds, are worth about twenty cents, while the bigger varieties, weighing six pounds, coming from the larger lakes, are not as much esteemed, selling for sixteen cents. The large muscalonge (you can spell it half a dozen different ways, one way being mascalonge—Quaosuog is the generic Indian name) comes here occasionally from the lakes. This shark of the fresh water is the type of fierceness in appearance, looking, with his big shovel mouth and murderous teeth, like a devouring scoop. He will average thirty pounds, and is highly esteemed, selling for about twenty cents. The yellow pike, or wall-eyed pike, does not stand so high. He is a favorite, however, among the poorer classes of Jews, and during certain periods of the year is the stock fish of the hawker whose custom lies principally in Baxter street. This is by no means intended as deprecatory to the judgment of our Israelitish citizens in a gustatory sense, as Jews are excellent judges of fish, and know better how to cook them than Christians. This fish sells usually at eight cents. Fresh herrings rarely if ever come into our market, and the more the pity, as they furnish good food. Black bass from the lakes come in limited quantity, will weigh two pounds, and are worth fifteen cents. Another variety from Virginia and North Carolina, weighing about four pounds, is worth eighteen cents. They sometimes arrive in surprising quantity, and as a pan-fish are fully appreciated, taking the place of sea-fish at times. It is sometimes as low as eight cents. Of the two varieties, *Micropterus salmoides* or *M. nigricans*, it is difficult to state which is the better fish.

Eels will conclude our catalogue of fresh fish. Here is another case of popular prejudice, mainly due to the fact that an eel will wriggle. In Catholic countries, where a variety of fish is used during the Lenten season, the eel is a necessity. Think of the eelery at Commachio, on the Adriatic, which produces some 2,204,757 pounds of eels, worth $88,000. In the United States we have but two kinds of fish soups—the clam chowder, or a chowder made of cod or bluefish. Having accomplished this much, we have exhausted our culinary resources. By far the best fish soup made is one having eels as its basis. A *matelotte* of eels, cooked with a little red French wine, is a delicious dish. We turn up our noses at what is the best of fish food. There are some curious facts in regard to eels which are worth while being acquainted with. Whereas a great many fish are anadromous, or born in fresh water, go to sea when lusty enough, and get fat and strong, and are able to reproduce their kind when they come back again to the places where they were born, eels are catadromous, and live exactly in the inverse order. They are born at sea, apparently come to the fresh water to fatten, and then go back again. In fact, the eel is a very curious kind of creature, and we are not yet thoroughly acquainted with him nor his habits, nor his *raison d'être*. If any one of an inquiring mind would kindly solve some of the problems in regard to the eel, which are apparently of a hermaphroditic character, the elucidator of such facts would make quite a reputation for himself in natural history and his name might go down to posterity. Should you happen to ask, in an off-hand manner, a leading Smithsonian savant certain questions in regard to an eel, he would look grave and would very probably reply: "We don't yet know anything about it." Fresh-water eels are found in the city in limited quantities, have a small sale, and are worth ten cents. The salt-water eel is preferred at about the same price.

THRICE-MARRIED AND DIVORCED.

Rachel Bluestone, a Polish Jewess, appeared yesterday before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a charge of abandonment. The developments of the case, which were peculiar and amusing, were as follows: Some six years ago the woman was married by a rabbi to one Jaffa M. Bluestone. A year or so was happily passed when owing to a domestic quarrel the wife applied to the rabbi for a writ of divorce, which was granted. After the separation the husband went to England whence he was followed by his wife. The couple were soon reconciled and again married by a rabbi. They lived together for a time, when the wife, after another quarrel, again succeeded in obtaining a divorce. The husband then sailed for New-York, but had been in this City only a short time when he was followed here by his divorced wife. Upon meeting each other the couple again became reconciled and were remarried. They lived together a short period, when, upon the husband's applying for a divorce, they were for a third time separated. Some six months subsequent to the last divorce the husband was left some money by the will of his mother, who had meantime died in Europe. Upon learning this fact the wife determined to sue her husband for abandonment, and executed her resolution by preferring yesterday her charge. This charge, however, Justice Flammer did not think proved, and therefore discharged the defendant, at the same time advising the couple to resume their former relations. Although the wife at first stoutly refused to listen to this suggestion, it may be surmised that she afterward changed her mind, as the couple were subsequently seen walking together in the street.

VIOLATION OF INSPECTION LAWS.

A libel has been served on the steamship Syracuse and tackle, engaged in the towing business between this City and Albany, for violation of sections 4,417 and 4,418 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require that on every steamboat an inspection of both hull and boiler shall be held every year, the law imposing a fine of $500 for non-compliance. The steamer was seized on Friday by the Collector of this port and was yesterday placed in charge of the United States Marshal, and will be bonded by the owners to-morrow.

THE CASE OF PHELPS, THE DEFAULTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The case of Charles H. Phelps, the State Treasury defaulter, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day. It is an appeal on a writ of error.

THE WAR VESSELS AT PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia *Record* of the 20th inst. says: "Orders have been received by Commodore Preble, at the Philadelphia naval station, to hurry the completion and equipment of the sloops-of-war now on the Delaware. The sloops-of-war Alert and Alliance are already in commission and ready for a sea voyage when ordered. The iron-clads at League Island are all in good order and require very little preparation to put them in first-class war trim. The monitors Passaic, Wyandotte, and Nantucket will be sent to the Norfolk Navy-yard. They are all in the best order, having been fitted up during the Cuban excitement a couple of years ago. The Quinnebaug, recently launched, will be fitted out with all possible dispatch and sent to sea. It is possible that on Monday the following war vessels will proceed to sea: Tallapoosa, Powhatan, Alert, Alliance, Passaic, Wyandotte, and Nantucket. The Montauk, Manhattan, Saugus, Mahopac, Ajax, Canonicus, Catskill, and Jason remain for the present at League Island. The Miantonomah and Amphytrite are the largest monitors in the United States service. They are being rebuilt—one at Cramp's yard and the other at Roach's yard, at Chester."

A PILOT DISGRACED.

The Whitehall *Chronicle* says that the cause of the wrecking of the steamer Champlain, which occurred above Westport some time since, was attributed to the fact that the pilot was an opium eater, and was under the influence of the drug when the vessel struck the rock. This statement has been confirmed, and it has been ascertained that the pilot for six years past has been an habitual eater of the drug. The affair was investigated, and the store where he purchased the opium was found. The night of the unfortunate accident he had taken an overdose, which so clouded his senses that he knew nothing of what he was about. His papers have been taken from him and he will be a pilot no longer.

LAW REPORTS.

THE DENISON CONTEMPT CASE.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE JAMES—THE POWERS OF GOV. TILDEN'S CANAL COMMISSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The following is Judge James' opinion in the Denison contempt case:

Supreme Court.—The People, &c., against William L. Learned, Justice, &c.—This is a writ of certiorari brought under second Revised Statutes, 573, 69, to review proceedings had before a Justice of the Supreme Court, on habeas corpus discharging a prisoner from custody committed for contempt. C. S. Fairchild for the people; William C. Ruger for the relator. James, Justice.—The return to the writ of certiorari shows that one Denison was brought before a Justice of this court on habeas corpus, issued to the Sheriff of Albany County. In his return to the writ of habeas corpus, said Sheriff set forth that said Denison was in his custody by virtue of a warrant of commitment for contempt, issued by the Canal Investigating Commission that said warrant recited the creation of such commission, the appointment of its members, the matter pending before it; that said Denison had been subpœnaed to attend before it to testify, and to bring with him certain books and papers relating to certain specified contracts with the State; that on the 14th day of July, 1875, said commission being duly organized as a board and holding a regular meeting for the purpose of investigation, &c., said Denison appeared before it in answer to said subpœna, and did then and there admit that he had present with him the books and papers relating to the contracts with the State then under investigation, and did then and there in the presence of said Commissioner, willfully refuse to produce said books and papers and to obey the subpœna issued to and served upon him. Whereupon said Denison was adjudged guilty of contempt, and ordered to be punished. After a hearing on the return to the habeas corpus the said Denison was discharged from the custody of said Sheriff, the learned Justice holding that although the commission had power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, it had no power to compel a witness to answer, or to produce books and papers, or to punish him for refusal. This investigating commission was created in March, 1875, by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of this State. The members thereof were duly appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate; its only duty as defined by the resolution was to investigate the affairs of the canals of this State, &c., and power was given it to compel the attendance of witnesses and require the production before it of any books or papers in the custody or possession of any witness touching the subject of such investigation, &c. This resolution and the appointments under it were subsequently recognized and ratified by the Legislature, (chapter 91, Laws of 1875, page 80,) which also gave to the Commission authority to issue subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers before it, and on failure of any witnesses to obey its mandate power to issue attachments with like proceedings as courts of record. In this case Denison had been properly subpœnaed to appear before said commission and to produce before it certain books and papers. He did so appear. He brought with him said books and papers, but he refused to produce them without giving any reason or making any excuse. Upon the argument it was claimed that the refusal was justified because the commission had no legal existence, no legal power to act; that it could not be legally created by concurrent resolution, and that all its doings were void; that such a tribunal could only be created by a bill enacted by both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Certain clauses of the Constitution were cited in support of said objections. It is not necessary to discuss these in detail. It is sufficient to say that there is no clause in the Constitution expressly prohibiting the creation of a commission by concurrent resolution, (The People vs. New-York Central Railroad Company, 24 N. Y., 455,) and where not expressly prohibited by the Constitution the legislative power is unrestricted and unlimited, (The People vs. Dayton, 55 N. Y., 580; Leggett vs. Hunter, 19 N. Y., 445.) Appointing commissions for various purposes by concurrent resolution has been practiced by both State and National Legislatures, more or less, from the organization of this Government. It has been repeatedly done in this State since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, as the Session Laws of the State will show. This fact alone would seem entitled to a controlling weight on the question of constitutionality, (The People vs. Dayton, supra. Story on the Constitution, sec. 408; Cooley on Con., 67.) But conceding the concurrent resolution unauthorized, the Legislature has by bill and enactment recognized the commission as a legal entity, validated its creation, and vested it with all the powers exercised in this proceeding, (Laws of 1875, chapter 91, p. 80.) But it is claimed this act is also unconstitutional.

First—As in conflict with that clause of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." This provision has no more application to this act than it has to any other act requiring witnesses to answer and authorizing their punishment if they refuse. In such cases the proceedings to adjudicate and to impose sentence, if adjudged guilty, is due process.

Second—As in violation of act 3, section 7, a new clause which came in the Constitution in January, 1875, which declares that "no act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law or part thereof shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law shall be applicable to it except by inserting it." The act in question is not obnoxious to said clause of the Constitution in the sense in which it is used in that instrument. The said act neither comes within the letter or spirit of the inhibition, and besides this clause should receive a strict construction, and if said act is not strictly within the mischief sought to be provided against by the Constitution, it should be held as not within the inhibition. I am therefore of the opinion that the commission was lawfully created, that it was vested with authority to issue subpœnas to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of books and papers, and in case of disobedience or refusal it was authorized to proceed as if it were a court of record. It is true the language of the act does not say in express words the commission may punish, but that, however, is fairly to be implied from its whole scope and purpose. In this case the witness was guilty of a willful disobedience, his refusal was without excuse, and the Commissioner very properly adjudged him guilty of contempt, and awarded a warrant of commitment against him. He should have been remanded. The order of the Justice should be reversed, and an order entered directing that the relator be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Albany County, with costs against the relator.

THE TWEED CASES NOTICED FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham served on Messrs. Field & Deyo, counsel for William M. Tweed, yesterday, notices for the trial of the six-million and one-million suits in December next; and, unless Tweed's counsel are able to gain time by some further dilatory proceeding, the cases, which have a preference on the calendar, will probably be tried early in the term.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

In the suit of Washington E. Roebling and others against Duncan, Sherman & Co., to recover about five thousand dollars paid to defendants for a letter of credit on a London bank, in which suit an order of arrest was granted and judgment given for plaintiffs, pending decision on a motion to vacate the order of arrest, an order has been granted for the examination of Mr. William Butler Duncan, in supplementary proceedings to ascertain the assets of the firm and why the judgment has not been satisfied. Owing to Mr. Duncan's absence in Alabama, his examination has been put over by Judge Donohue to an early day in December.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD CASE.

In the matter of the order to show cause why the Panama Railroad Company should not be enjoined from establishing a new line of steamers to connect with their road, ex-Judge Fullerton, of counsel for Aaron Freeman, the plaintiff, and Mr. Macfarlane, of counsel for the railroad company, appeared in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, before Judge Donohue to have a day set for the hearing. Judge Fullerton wanted an early day, while Mr. Macfarlane desired that argument should not be had until next Friday at the earliest. As counsel could not agree, Judge Donohue set the case down for Friday next, at noon.

THE SCANNELL JURORS.

The Scannell murder case was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, and the effort to get the twelfth juror was continued. At 4 o'clock the twelfth juror, Lewis G. Knowles, a shoe-dealer, at No. 234 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, was accepted and sworn.

Judge Barrett said that he had been asked by the jury to sit long enough each day to have the number of days of the trial shortened, and he had decided, in view of the facts that the jury were to be kept together, and would at least be deprived of the privilege of going home to-day and on Thanksgiving Day, to accede to their request. The court would adjourn to Monday morning, on which day and the following days of the trial the proceedings would begin at 10:30 o'clock, a recess be taken at 1 o'clock to 1:45, another recess from 6 to 7, and an adjournment at 9. Assistant District Attorney Lyon will open for the prosecution, Assistant District Attorney Rollins will examine most of the witnesses, and District Attorney Phelps will sum up. On the part of the defense, Col. Spencer is to open, Mr. Howe will examine the witnesses, other than medical, who are to be questioned by Mr. Beach, who will sum up.

THE RIGHTS OF HOTEL-KEEPERS.

An interesting case was decided at the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas in this City, on Friday, involving the question of a hotel-keeper's lien for board on property brought to the hotel by a guest, but belonging to a third person. A Mrs. Church was a guest at the Crittenden House, in this City, of which Daniel Salisbury was proprietor. She brought to the hotel, and kept in a room while there, a piano, which she had hired of Charles J. Betts. The proprietor of the hotel was not informed at the time who owned the piano. About June 1 last Mrs. Church had incurred an indebtedness for board at the hotel amounting to $109. About that time Betts, the owner of the piano, sent to the hotel for the purpose of removing it, the rent of it not having been paid. The hotel-keeper declined to deliver it until his claim against Mrs. Church for board had been satisfied, asserting a lien on the piano for the amount of her indebtedness. Betts then brought an action against Salisbury, the proprietor of the hotel, in the Sixth District Court, before Judge Lane, to recover possession of the piano, and had judgment in his favor, the Judge holding that the innkeeper could have no lien on the piano, inasmuch as it did not belong to his guest, but to the plaintiff, Betts. An appeal was taken by the defendant, Salisbury, to the Court of Common Pleas, where the judgment of the District Court was reversed, the court deciding that the defendant, Salisbury, had a lien on the piano as innkeeper, although it was not the property of his guest, he not having been informed of that fact until the indebtedness had been incurred by the guest. The case was argued by J. R. Allaben for the plaintiff, and Jefferson Clark for the defendant, Salisbury.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In the United States Supreme Court, Friday, Nov. 19, the following case was argued:

No. 53.—*Town of Venice vs. Murdock.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was an action brought to recover the amount claimed to be due on certain bonds issued by the township under an act of the State Legislature, authorizing the several townships of Cayuga County to borrow money in aid of the construction of a railroad from Lake Ontario to the New-York and Erie or Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, upon a vote of two-thirds of the tax-payers in favor of the enterprise. The decision below sustained the regularity of the bonds and the validity of the obligation, and it is here contended that the bonds are void because the requisite consent was never obtained from the tax-payers, and because they were delivered in the first instance for stock and not for money borrowed. It is also contended that the instruments are really not bonds, but parol contracts merely. They were not specialties, and their recitals have none of the sanctions of valid instruments. They did not have the indorsement that the requisite assents were obtained for their issue, but only the certificate of the County Clerk that the assents filed purported to be the assents required by law. The indorsement was itself sufficient to put the purchaser on his inquiry, and for this reason the holders here were not to be regarded as bona fide holders.

W. A. Worden for plaintiff in error; J. Wright for defendant.

COURT NOTES.

James Russell, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 greenback, had a further examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner Osborn, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and committed in default of $500 bail.

The entire session in the Surrogate's Court yesterday was occupied in the cross-examination of John L. Brown, Jr., in the contested John L. Brown will case. He was especially examined in regard to the property now held by him, his wife, and mother, Hannah E. Brown, the circumstances of its purchase and present condition.

Charles J. Sprague, indicted for counterfeiting two-cent internal revenue stamps for bank checks, and whose bail was recently reduced from $10,000 to $5,000, yesterday furnished the required amount, Messrs. J. B. Lichtenstein and Timothy Hoyt and the wife of the accused, Mrs. Helen N. Sprague, becoming his securities.

Owing to illness of Judge Benedict, the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, was opened and adjourned yesterday morning, by United States Marshal Fiske, until next Saturday, at which time a decision will be rendered in the case of Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges, on the motion made by his counsel for an arrest of judgment and new trial.

A meeting of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, the District Attorney, and the Commissioner of Public Works was to have been held yesterday in the District Attorney's office, to make arrangements for the location and working of the new branch of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett, Judge Sutherland, Judge-elect Gildersleeve, and District Attorney Phelps met at the appointed hour, but in the unavoidable absence of Commissioner Fitz John Porter the discussion of the matter was postponed to a future day.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Thomas Moore was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, to answer a charge of keeping a policy shop at No. 48 First street.

Diedrich Feelman, who, while driving along Broadway, ran over the leg of John Buckley, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court, and admitted to $1,000 bail to answer for reckless driving.

Esther J. Cadmus, a young woman who gave her residence as Unionville, Orange County, N. Y., was arraigned yesterday before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, on a charge of shoplifting, the complainants being Ira Beale, of No. 437 Broadway, and Hill Brothers, of No. 237 Canal street. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Frank Harris, aged eighteen, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of stealing $400 from his mother, who lives at No. 4 Jones street. The young man, who has been leading a disreputable life for some time past, occasioning great distress to his parents, was committed to await trial.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The following petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the United States District Court since the 1st of October last:

Voluntary Petitions.—Abraham T. Squier, Samuel R. Mabbatt, Jr., Henry Kern, William Gardner, William F. Howe, Joseph R. Frith, William A. Hinchman, John Manning, Julius W. Jaegel, Frank Schumann, Montgomery Cunyes, Moses M. Laird, Samuel Abraham, William Robertson, Edwin R. Cartwright, Agnes L. Hazard, Moses S. Herman, Simon M. Herman, James L. Hathaway, James C. Kerr, Granville B. Smith, Randall W. Roberts, Lester L. Fobes, Louis F. Metzger, James Laughlin, James McAlpine, William Moller, George H. Moller, William H. Moller, Mark M. Pomeroy, John Chamberlain, Charles G. Patterson, Joseph Goetschius, Benjamin H. Woodworth, John R. Gentleman, William M. Poronall, Jr., James H. Livingston, and Edward B. Newton.

Adjudications in Involuntary Cases.—Hervey C. Calkin, Judson H. Calkin, Abraham F. Calkin, David J. Johnson, David S. Depau, Harry Bowers, John Henry Bradford, Henry B. Graham, Marcia V. B. Travis, Daniel E. Rutherford, Frederick D. Clarke, William J. Carr, John Bentley Squier, Albert Clark Squier, Daniel Whalen, James K. Nichols, John Heitner, Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., John R. Waller, John H. Weber, Edward Schaaf, Samuel Secor, John A. Secor, Bryan McCahill, William R. Janeway, Frank L. Janeway, Henry L. Janeway, William R. Janeway, Jr.

Discharges.—Adolphus Hoffstedt, William E. Stein, Charles H. Kaufman, Norman G. Kellogg, John A. Woodruff, Max Hamburger, Berthold Frankel, John C. Wyman, Alfred C. Smith, Jr., L. Jaquelin Smith, Jacob Hirshfeld, Jacob W. Riglander, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty, Richard A. Robertson, Max Rosenstock, and Leopold Cohn.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Memorandums.—McCulloch vs. Porter; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Shea.

Orders Granted.—Cambles vs. Kaiz; Matter of African Methodist Episcopal Church; Lyon vs. Matsell.

Selzam vs. Hirsch.—Denied.

Motions Denied.—Rutherford vs. Brown; Beham vs. Hyde.

Granted.—Searle vs. Searle; Matter of Crosby; Bowery National Bank vs. Drake; Tiffany & Co. vs. Conover; Matter of Robertson.

Hellmer vs. Hellmer.—Proof of service not satisfactory.

Spencer vs. Spencer.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Motions Granted.—Kiersted vs. Bayles; Schonberg vs. Applegate.

Norton vs. Nostrand.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Matter of Morris.—What are the disbursements?

Lyon vs. Matsell.—Denied. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Jones.—Precept issued.

Application Granted and Statement ordered to be filed nunc pro tunc.—Matter of Hubbell; Matter of Hubbell vs. Taylor; Matter of Taylor.

Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.—Application granted.

Bolender vs. Cuddy et al.—Writ of assistance ordered.

THE "NICKEL" COUNTERFEITERS.

A further examination of the charges against Mrs. Elizabeth DeMott and her daughter, Ella Kenney, of making and passing counterfeit nickel five-cent coins, was held yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields, and several witnesses were examined to prove that the girl had at different times offered the counterfeits. At the conclusion of this examination Mr. Post, for the defense, again made his motion for their discharge, arguing that according to Bishop, a recognized authority, if the piece was not such as to deceive a person using ordinary caution, it was not a counterfeit. The pieces on evidence could not by any means be passed and did not come within the provisions of the statute, and beyond this there was no evidence of an intent to pass them as genuine money, and as they were not capable of use the presumption must be that they were not intended for use. Decision on the motion was reserved until next Wednesday. Henry Volkestein, also charged with passing counterfeit nickels, was further examined before Commissioner Shields. The witnesses examined testified that the money passed was that given him by the girl in the above case, and supposed by him to be good. He was discharged on his own recognizance, to appear for further examination next Wednesday.

AN EX-PAYMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by United States District Attorney Bliss, against Edward J. Porter, as principal, and J. Thorndike Woodbury, W. M. Arnold, and James W. Everitt, as sureties, to recover the sum of $20,000, the bond of the former as a Paymaster in the United States service. Mr. Porter was appointed an additional Paymaster, and qualified July 10, 1862, and gave bonds to the amount of $20,000, the other three named above becoming his sureties. His accounts were only quite recently closed up, and an examination then showed a deficit of $357 38, with interest to be added. During the term of his appointment it is said that Paymaster Porter handled an unusually large amount of money, and it is very probable that the deficit will be attributable to some clerical error.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The two Unitarian churches in Cincinnati are to be consolidated.

There is a church in Elmira, Ill., where the sermons are preached in Irish.

A German Protestant congregation has been organized in the City of Mexico.

A small mission society of London is about to send out five missionaries to operate in the interior of China.

Rev. Dr. Edwin Hall, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, is slowly recovering from a stroke of paralysis.

Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Boston, has received a call from the Congregational Church, of St. John New-Brunswick.

The venerable Bishop of Newfoundland (Episcopal) has gone to Bermuda to pass the Winter. He is in poor health.

Rev. S. S. White, of Philadelphia, has declined the call of the Seventh Avenue Presbyterian Church, of this City.

The Orthodox Friends are co-operating in the Moody and Sankey revival movement in Philadelphia, inaugurated to-day.

Miss Smiley, the Quakeress, is preaching and giving Bible readings daily in the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston.

Mr. Morgan, a missionary of the Mormon Church is making an evangelistic tour of the West, lecturing on the Mormon faith.

The Church Missionary Society of England has bought land near Mombasa for the establishment of a freed slave colony in East Africa.

The American Church Missionary Society (Protestant Episcopal) has elected James S. Amory of Massachusetts, as its President for the ensuing year.

A centennial memorial meeting is to be held in Pittsburg, Penn., Dec. 7, to celebrate the introduction of Presbyterianism into Western Pennsylvania.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has come out in favor of temperance, and is trying to persuade the people, with but little success, to leave off drinking.

The Bishop of Winchester proposes to raise money in his diocese to endow a new Bishopric in India. For this purpose special collections will be taken Nov. 30.

The public anniversary of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society will be held at Trinity Chapel, Nov. 28. Rev. Dr. Dix will preach the sermon.

It is expected that the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets in Brooklyn next May, will adjourn to attend in a body the inauguration of the Witherspoon statue in Philadelphia.

The Baptists in Scotland have more than doubled their numbers in the past six years. They have now seventy churches and 3,000 members. The increase the past year was 700 members.

The anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Metropolitan Church, Washington, Dec. 2. Several Bishops are expected to be in attendance.

By vote of half of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and several general societies the seat of the next session of the General Conference has been changed from St. Louis to Baltimore.

The Society for the Conversion of the Jews to Christianity (of England) having obtained leave from the Russian Government, has sent several missionaries to Poland to work for the conversion of the Jews.

Major Cole, of Chicago, is working as an evangelist in England. He attracts large audiences, and there are numerous conversions. Mr. Sankey's songs are sung as trios by Mr. Cole, his wife, and daughter.

The Southern Methodist Episcopal missionary in China reports that the mission now has six native agents and two native Bible women in its employ, and supports five churches. Four converts were baptized the last quarter.

Rev. Dr. Schneider, for forty-two years a missionary in Turkey, and since 1873 a professor in the Theological Seminary at Marsovan, has arrived in this country, and is residing at New-Britain, Conn. His health is greatly shattered.

A number of prelates and eminent clergy of the Catholic Church are expected to be present at the dedication of the new Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, at Boston, Dec. 8. The church will seat about 2,500, and has an organ costing $20,000.

The Methodist tribunal in Indiana, before which Rev. T. A. Goodwin was arraigned for heresy in a book concerning the immortality of man, has dismissed the charges. The prosecutor was not present and the Conference refused to hold the case over.

Dr. Ganse, of this City, who has received a call to the pastorate of a Southern Presbyterian Church, at St. Louis, has gone to that city to see the church and its surroundings before accepting or rejecting the call. His brethren of the Reformed Church hope he may be induced to remain in this City.

Dr. Griffiths, the Vicar of Llandilo, has solved the burial question, it is said, satisfactorily. Deacon Roberts, a Calvinistic Methodist, was buried in the parish churchyard; the Vicar followed the hearse and recited the Church of England service and then permitted a Methodist minister to make an address.

Rev. Mr. McAll, a Congregational evangelist, is carrying on an important revival in Paris. He has established fourteen stations, at which meetings are held twice a day. There have been numerous conversions, including that of a rich stock broker, who has given up his business and devoted himself to mission work.

The Central South Congregational Conference has just been held at Nashville, Tenn. The Conference has twenty churches in the South, built up mainly by the American Missionary Association in its work among the colored people. Favorable reports were made respecting the educational work among the freedmen.

The Southern Methodists are carrying on an important mission work among the Mexicans on the border of Texas. One missionary and five native preachers are engaged in the enterprise. Two new missions have just been established, and the baptisms for the year are reported to be 138 and the number of members 166.

At a recent meeting in Philadelphia it was decided to take steps to have the "National Association to Secure a Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" incorporated as a society to maintain and perfect the Christian features of the American Government. A national convention is to be held next June.

The Indiana Conference of the Mennonites has condemned the Centennial celebration as opposed to non-resistant Christianity, and advised its people to have nothing to do with it. The Conference has also resolved that men ought rather to trust Providence than to patronize insurance companies and to put lightning-rods on their houses.

The Consistory of Brandenburg reports the following ecclesiastical changes in Germany for the past year: Out of the Roman Catholic there passed over to the Evangelical Church 243 adults—by confirmation 26, and through mixed marriages 163, by baptism 145, and through mixed marriages 1,345; but of the Evangelical there went over to the Romish Church, 7.

The Methodist Bishops have made the appointments for the meetings of the Spring annual Conferences, forty in number. Bishop Haven will hold the Philadelphia Conference March 29, Bishop Janes the Newark Conference, and Bishop Wiley the New-Jersey Conference on the same day; Bishop Foster will hold the New-York Conference March 29, and Bishop Harris the New-York East Conference April 5.

The Free Religious Association held a meeting at Worcester, Mass., last week. Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who presided, read a paper on the "Aims of the Free Religious Movement." He said the unfaithfulness of Unitarianism to free thought in religion was the cause of the formation of the association. Rev. David H. Clark read an essay, in which he said that a storm was gathering between freedom and ecclesiasticism. Rev. Messrs. Abbot, Potter, Gannet, and Bartol were in attendance among others.

The Friends of America have held during the past week their eighth biennial First-day School Conference, in Philadelphia. Dr. Clark presided, and the following statistics were reported:

	Teachers.	Scholars.		Teachers.	Scholars.
Canada	62	772	Baltimore	35	338
Iowa	289	4,662	North Carolina	100	1,742
Ohio	205	1,716	Philadelphia	180	1,813
Western	600	7,284	New-York	223	2,273
Indiana	850	8,400	New-England	167	1,701
Kansas	184	2,143			
Total				2,895	32,844

The Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews met at Philadelphia Nov. 15. Louis C. Newman, the missionary of the society, reported that he had found much infidelity among the Jews. He had preached the Gospel in Jewish houses, stores, and pulpits, and had in the past six months visited 281 Jewish families. During the same time he had received 110 visits from inquiring Jews and converts. He had distributed many copies of the Scriptures and circulated 63,000 pages of tracts. There had been, the past Summer, five adults under instruction.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A highly recommended English cook, a first-class Swedish laundress, three French nurses, with good references, ten chamber-maids and laundresses; also a great variety of respectable girls for general house-work; also several German and Scotch girls, and Swedish, German, and French married couples; for City or country.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A capable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in City or country; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 338 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid or dish-washer in a hotel. Call at No. 426 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can make soups, roastings, cooks fowls; can lard, and makes a variety of entrees and desserts; has excellent references. Address M. F., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a first-class plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; speaks English; is neat and willing; best City references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, game, pastries, &c; can be well recommended; neat in her habits; City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN; STRONG, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK; BEST City references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE AND FIRST-CLASS COOK by the day or week, or would do other work; good reference. Call at No. 656 2d av., room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK WHO understands French. Call at No. 36 3d av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO WILL assist with the course washing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING, including dress-making, by a widow lady at her own house, or by the day; accustomed to the finest fabrics; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years with McCreery on Broadway. Apply to or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

DRESS-MAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A colored French dress-maker going out by the day or week; understands the business in all branches; or work taken home done in the neatest and cheapest manner; or would go as lady's maid. Address No. 587 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as dress-maker; accustomed to work in first-class establishments; wishes work in families by the day or week; is experienced in cutting and fitting, and operates on different machines; moderate wages. Call at 224 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage at $1 50 per day; cuts, trims, in all the styles; can use several machines. Address J. W., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; all the latest Paris patterns. Address M. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day, or take home work; suits made in the latest styles at short notice and moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day or week; will take work home. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices. Imported Paris suits, cloaks, lingeries, &c. Mlle. L. LARIDON, No. 33 East 10th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS NURSERY governess or housekeeper; references exchanged. Address Miss A., Post-office Box No. 619, New-York.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call on Monday at No. 101 East 82d st., near 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HOME WANTED FOR AN American middle-aged woman of ability and refinement, where she could make herself useful; unexceptionable reference; wages no object. Call or address Good Opportunity, No. 27 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN person of experience as housekeeper or nurse; good reference; salary less an object than a good home. Call or address L. W., No. 237 West 48th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper for a gentleman. Address O. Y., Box No. 148 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hand-sewer, can cut and fit, or will take care of growing children; best City reference. Can be seen till suited from 10 to 4 at No. 346 East 18th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON OF EXperience; thorough dress-maker and hair-dresser; good City references. Address M. D., No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as first-class laundress; would assist with chamber-work if required; no objections to the country; good City reference from her last place. Address C., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; would be willing to help with any other kind of work; the best of City reference; can be seen on Monday. Call at No. 24 West 27th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of woolens and laces, and fluting in the neatest style; best City reference. Call or address No. 3 East 28th st.

MAID, COMPANION, OR NURSE.—BY A well-educated girl; excellent hand sewer; speaks German; will make herself useful; would travel; reference. Address Home, Box No. 151 Times Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman of refinement; is experienced in taking care of children; is pleasing and obliging; would assist in household duties; highest references. Call or address H. W., No. 340 Court st., for one week.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young child and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, well qualified to teach French, as nurse for one or two children; she has lately arrived in this country and cannot speak English. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young French girl, who is very obliging; speaks some English, and can do neat hand-sewing; City or country; wages $16. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; references first-class, physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French girl as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; City references. Call at No. 49 Jane st., basement door.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON as nurse; is a good seamstress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERson as nurse; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; just arrived from France. Address C. P., care of Cheriere, No. 130 West Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, with good references, in a private family as seamstress; willing to assist with any light work; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machine; City or country. Call on or address Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who can cut, fit, and alter dresses; wishes work by week or month; City reference. Call or address No. 134 West 28th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 20, in store or household, in exchange for a home for the Winter; highest references. Address M. S. E., Box No. 296, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR GENeral House-work.—By a young girl from New-Haven; thoroughly understands her business; has best recommendations; willing and obliging; wages no object; City or country. Call or address M., No. 29 Pike st., near Henry.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSIONAL WAITRESS or a thorough chamber-maid; would not object to both in a small family; several years' reference from former employer. Address M. K., Box No. 234 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; would do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable German girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family, has good references. Address M. S., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY a respectable colored woman; either families' or gentlemen's linen done to order; every convenience, hot and cold water, &c. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her business; is neat, tidy, and well recommended. Address D. K., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing and ironing at her own residence; understands all kinds of puffing, fluting, &c.; very moderate terms. Call or address Mrs. Carlin, No. 224 West 27th st.

WASHING.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS IS DEsirous of a few more gents' or families' washing; neat, prompt, and reliable; darning and fixing; very moderate terms. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; clothes got up in first-class style, and dried in the open air; terms moderate. Address M. P., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, sober, industrious young man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is perfect in every respect, and will be willing and obliging; seven years' best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; three years references from his late employers of the highest standing in this City; left on account of giving up for the Winter. Address H. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and a careful and steady driver; first-class City references. Call or address Mr. Curley, carriage manufacturer, No. 111 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; has some excellent references as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address for two days M. S. S., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, married; understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. H., No. 1,538 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City, can highly recommend his coachman by calling or addressing him, No. 53 Vestry st., W. J. Wilcox & Co.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman, who thoroughly understands his business. Call for three days at No. 339 5th av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been with him for over ten years. Apply at No. 3 Cliff st.

FIREMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, THREE or four furnaces to attend. Address Charles Dickinson, No. 141 West 35th st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MARRIED MAN, no family, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good grape grower and florist; wife would go as plain cook or laundress, and also understands care of dairy and poultry if required. Address Wm. C., Box 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND CARPENTER.—THOSE who want a first-class vegetable gardener and carpenter, (single,) with undoubted references, will address H., Stapleton, Staten Island.

PAINTER.—TO GENTLEMEN, PROPERTY-OWNers, agents, and others—By a first-class house-painter and kalsominer, at reduced wages, in City or country; best of reference as to capability, honesty, and industry. Address Painter, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINTING, &c.—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. A good painter and kalsominer is desirous of a job for the Winter at reduced wages; board taken as part payment; country no objection. Address PAINTER, Box No. 129 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN, TWENTY-four years of age, single, well educated; good writer; speaks English fluently; good references; moderate salary at first. Address L., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG BOY ON A GENtleman's place, or at anything with his board; City or country. Address M., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LAWYER, A POSITION as clerk in a law office, with privilege of finishing his own business; willing to take a moderate salary. Address CAMPBELL, care J. W. Ripley, No. 34 Beach st., New-York.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER OR footman, or both, in a private family, by a man who speaks three languages; very competent; no objection to any city of the United States; references. Address Mulhouse, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, AGED FORTY; HAS the best City references as a first-class waiter; neat and industrious; is single, strictly sober, and thorough table waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTANT man, strictly temperate; single man of long experience in a private family; best of City reference. Address L., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter, either in a private family, boarding-house, or restaurant; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call at 34 West 38th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best City references. Address A. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO CAN GIVE perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call on or address, for two days, D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; none but first-class need address; perfect satisfaction given. Address S. R. N., No. 541 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE SINGLE man, of long experience, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address Waiter, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best of satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 541 6th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SHIPPING-CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of undoubted references in a mercantile house, as a shipping-clerk, and to take charge of the trucking work; has had several years' experience in the trucking business, and in the packing, marking, and shipment of all kinds of merchandise. Address ENERGETIC, Box No. 149 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN TOWN AND COUNTRY to sell our pure teas to families, hotels, and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts., New-York.

FAIR WAGES EASILY EARNED BY agents. Call on CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 11 Dey st.

WANTED—GROOM AND DRIVER; A SINGLE man that understands his work and can do downtown driving; no others. J. N. GALWAY, 42d st., Grand Central Depot, grocery.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE CITY, a first-class chamber-maid, with good City reference. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE

SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

THE TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY
will sell their
ENTIRE STOCK AT AUCTION,
at No. 4 Maiden lane, commencing
TUESDAY, NOV. 23, INST.

Sales daily at 10 o'clock A. M., until the entire stock is sold.

The goods consist of tea-sets, waiters, water-sets, ice-pitchers, urns, cake-baskets, card and fruit stands, berry-dishes, breakfast, dinner, and pickle castors; celery-stands, spoon-holders, goblets, mugs, syrup-pitchers, bouquet-holders, vases, napkin-rings, fruit, pie, cake, and fish knives; soup, oyster, and gravy ladles; forks and spoons; also, a large line of table cutlery.

The goods are first class, and will be sold without reservation or limit, offering great inducements to dealers, hotel and saloon keepers, and private families who intend purchasing fine silver-ware or table cutlery.

The store will be to lease and fixtures for sale Jan. 1, 1876. Per order of JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer Taunton Silver-Plate Company.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

The stock of a Maiden lane house, imported expressly for their holiday trade, comprising ormolu, gilt, tortoise shell, pearl and Russia leather articles, Whitby jet jewelry, Parian and Bisque figures, decorated vases, marble and bronze clocks, fans, bronze figures, ink trays, opera glasses, fans, card, cigar, watch, jewel, and odeur cases, steel goods, combs, &c. The whole will be offered in lots to suit the trade, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST. The goods are now ready for examination, with catalogues.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M., at NO. 304 WEST 54TH ST.,
Machinery, Work-benches, Trucks, Iron Safe, Office Furniture, Shafting, Belting, Finished Doors, Blinds, Glue, Hardware, Walnut, Ash, Oak, Chestnut and Maple Flooring, Ceiling and Moldings.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
By order of Charles H. Wilson and Allan G. Newman, Esqs., Assignees. Catalogues at the office of F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, or the Auctioneer's, No. 111 Broadway.

Jos. Hegeman & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 10:30 A. M., at No. 378 3d st., near 5th av., Brooklyn, splendid French plate pier mirror, cornices and table, walnut parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON FRIDAY night, in or near box No. 30, (the second on the left of the proscenium, first tier,) a gold SHAWL-PIN, with an ancient coin in its centre. Being a souvenir, although of no great intrinsic value, a reward of $10 will be given for its delivery at No. 21 East 37th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 12 EAST 23D ST., FRONTING ON MADISON SQUARE.—A superbly-furnished and ventilated second floor, (private bath,) with strictly first-class private table; prices moderate; four elegant rooms on floor, closets, &c.; no applicants but those of highest respectability entertained; each apartment as separate and distinct as one's own house, and everything for the comfort of the occupant.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON 5TH av., near Windsor Hotel, would like to rent, with board, an entire floor to a small first-class family, or two gentlemen and wives, at a reasonable price for the fine accommodations offered; references exchanged. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house on Murray Hill, near Park av., having more room than required, will let to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, two well-furnished rooms, at moderate prices. Address A. L., Box No. 130 Times Office.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Elegant rooms, second and third story, front, with southern exposure, in a refined German family, with excellent board; references. For particulars call at No. 145 West 47th st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR Broadway.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; rooms large and pleasant; moderate price; references exchanged. Call at No. 147 West 20th st.

TWO SMALL ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in an English private family uptown; good table and comfortable home; references exchanged. Address DOMUS, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS West of Broadway—An elegant floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French Family; references required.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—An entire second floor; large, light, and unusually pleasant sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

THE OWNER, OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT residence, No. 227 West 14th st., will rent, with board, second and upper floors, splendidly and newly furnished, to first-class parties; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
WITH AN ELEVATOR
One elegant suite of apartments, six rooms, with private table.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Medium-sized front room for gentlemen; also, first-class table board for two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floor, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—TWO LARGE rooms on the second floor, with bath-room; also hall bedroom, to let furnished, with board; private table if desired; terms reasonable. Apply No. 446 Madison av.

HOUSEHOLDERS HAVING VACANCIES for boarders, or rooms, without board, please send description and prices to the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders invited.

NO. 160 2D AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished sitting room, with bed-room and private bath-room, with or without board; house first-class; terms reasonable.

NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—The entire first floor, handsomely furnished, with private bath, &c., to let, with first-class board; best references given.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILIES AND select boarding-houses obtained at No. 588 6th av.; houses not advertised registered; every house personally inspected. E. A. DAILEY.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET, BY AN English lady, three or four furnished rooms, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,
NO. 1 WEST 38TH ST.,
have one suite and one single room to offer, with board.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two elegant suites, two rooms each, second floor, one or two single rooms, with board; all conveniences; excellent table; terms reasonable.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; also, two large connecting rooms on second floor, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36 EAST.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor and one on fourth floor; first-class board; private table if desired; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen with breakfast.

VACANCIES, PRICES, &c., IN BEST BOARDing and private houses are registered at our office; list free. TRACKLE & PURDY, Board Directory, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., has pleasant rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen at No. 31 Madison av., opposite the square.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

THE CHOICEST ACCOMMODATIONS IN the City for parties desiring board. Every house inspected. Save time and trouble by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

THIRTY-SECOND ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished suite of rooms on second floor; house and accommodation first-class; table liberal. Apply at No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST., (FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway.)—An elegantly-furnished bachelor's apartment, bath adjoining, large front sunny room above; private family, breakfast, if desired.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also, other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, handsomely-furnished third floor, en suite or singly; also, second and fourth floor front rooms. Best references given and required.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE nicely-furnished, sunny rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, on the second and third story; hall rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second or third floors; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, with or without board; also, single room; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor of six rooms, with or without private table. References.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL.—A few gentlemen can have good board at moderate prices.

AT NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—Large rooms to rent with board; every convenience; references.

NO. 35 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall room; breakfast if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR COLEMAN House, entire second floor, handsomely furnished; private table if required.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on third floor; also back, sunny room on second floor, with or without private table.

DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT reasonable prices, for one or two persons. No. 33 West 33d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two very desirable rooms, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant parlor suites, every convenience, with private table; highest references.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST., AND NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table; parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms.

THE MISS PEARSALLS HAVE TWO CONNECTING rooms, third-story front, with board. No. 54 West 38th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A VERY DESIRABLE and newly-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH private table, can be found, fronting Reservoir Park, at No. 33 West 42d st.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS OFFERS AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, or would let separately, with board, at No. 178 Madison av.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE HALL rooms, with board, for gentlemen; references.

NO. 46 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 350 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMily, occupying their own house, will rent elegantly-furnished third-floor parlor and bedroom, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Those who desire the very best may address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two elegantly-furnished connecting rooms; private bath; large closets; hot and cold water; table and house strictly first-class.
MRS. ROBERTSON.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE one or two gentlemen with front room, handsomely furnished, with or without board. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 483 5TH AV.—A SELECT FAMILY HAVE A few choice rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board or private table; terms moderate; references.

MISS LUDLOW, NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST., has rooms to rent with board, en suite or separately; southern exposure; best references given and required.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AV.—Rooms, en suite or single, on first and second floors, handsomely furnished, with first-class table; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—SECond and parlor floors, with or without private table; house, appointments, and location first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished double room, third floor, with first-class board for two persons, for $20 per week.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST., VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board, singly or en suite.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINgle gentleman, in private family, or with few boarders; location between 4th and 6th avs., 17th and 42d sts. Address COMFORT, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, LITTLE girl, and nurse, two large rooms, with board and early dinner, (1 or 2 o'clock;) will pay $50 per week. Address W. H., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—MEDIUM SIZED, WELL FURNISHED neatly kept room; southern exposure; open fire; private family; with or without meals; vicinity of Union square; state location, and terms per month. Address A. O. BACHELOR, Box No. 125 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSETS, ON third floor, (southern exposure,) without board, to gentlemen only; newly and handsomely furnished; painted, and frescoed; private family; house first class. No. 140 West 21st st.

TO LET—UNTIL 15TH OF APRIL TO A SINGLE gentleman, a spacious, well-furnished room with dressing-room connecting; rent, $40 a month, without board; references required. No. 34 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av., private house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO rooms to gentlemen; gas and water; terms, $3 and $4 per week; Bleecker street and Sixth avenue cars convenient. No. 162 West 4th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, without board; gas and fire; $15 per week. No. 320 West 46th st.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRE FAMILIES or single gentlemen for the Winter; best of accommodations on reasonable terms. Call at No. 123 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Three commodious handsomely-furnished rooms, together or separately; also room for single gentleman.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with every convenience, for gentlemen, in private family. No. 33 West 23d st.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A few family and single rooms at very low prices for the Winter; American plan.

FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LOCATION central and desirable; all modern improvements. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE FINELY-FURNISHED FLOOR IN the newly decorated house situated No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.; possession immediate.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, IN A private family, by an elderly gentleman, somewhat an invalid, a room to be used as bed and sitting room, near the Historical Society Rooms, in 2d av. Address A. D., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PLEASANT HOME IN THE COUNTRY, in a private family, for any one afflicted in body or mind; every attention will be given; also best City references. Address E. S., Box No. 1,172, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th.. 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.... 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.. 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th.. 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.. 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.. 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th.. 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th... 8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

AN ARTIST WOULD EXCHANGE LESSONS on piano for a comfortable room. Address C. K. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University place.

FINE ARTS.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

FOURTH CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH BETWEEN MAURICE DALY, Champion, and CYRILLE DION, FOR $1,000 AND CHAMPION BADGE.

TAMMANY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1875.

Game to be 600 points, three ball, on a 5x10 Griffith table, with Delaney's cushions.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
Tickets to be had at Dion Brothers, No. 1,310 Broadway; A. Garnier's, No. 1,292 Broadway, and Maurice Daly's, Spingler Rooms.
GAME TO COMMENCE AT 8 P. M.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and champion games; second-hand tables at low prices. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

GRAND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The Scenes of the Roman Colosseum Reproduced at GILMORE'S GARDEN.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24,
8 P. M.,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. FRED. J. ENGELHARDT.

The manager is happy to announce that he has secured the use of this popular resort, and in order to stimulate the love of the American youth for athletic sports, and to prove that the degeneration of the human race is a fallacy, has concluded to offer a series of valuable prizes to test the skill, grace, courage, strength, and endurance of mankind; these prizes to be competed for under the following conditions: The house selects one champion to defend the prizes against all comers in each of the following sports:

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING,
the noblest sport of all, realizing in the fullest sense the grand gladiatorial contests of the ancients.
Our champion, ANDRE CHRISTOL, the famous "Masque" Champion of France and Spain.

BOXING, HEAVY WEIGHT.
Boxing as a science deserves the utmost encouragement, as its general practice would soon supersede the cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons.
Our champion, JOSEPH COBURN.

BOXING LIGHT-WEIGHT.
Our champion, M. COBURN.

FENCING.
An accomplishment without which the education of a gentleman is incomplete, and which imparts a strength, grace, and confidence vainly sought for in other exercises.
Our champion, REGIS SENAC.

BICYCLE RIDING.
The acme of speed attained by the voluntary motion of the human body.
Our champion, WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

HEAVY DUMB-BELL.
Proving the extraordinary exertion a finely-trained and fully developed body is capable of.
First competition open to amateurs only.
Our champion, S. A. PENNELL.
Second competition open to all comers. To beat the best record made on this occasion by Mr. Pennell.
As considerable argument is likely to be occasioned over the respective merits of men competing against our champions, the management will probably offer a series of special prizes in order to settle such questions as may arise.

PRIZES AND CONDITIONS.
A purse of $200 is offered to any man who will give our champion wrestler a fair fall in thirty minutes.
A purse of $100 is offered to any man who will beat our champion boxer in three rounds of five minutes each—science only considered.
A purse of $100 is offered to any man who will beat our champion light-weight boxer. Same conditions as above.
A purse of $50 is offered to any one defeating our champion swordsman; black plastron, buttons chalked; time limited to fifteen minutes.
A purse of $50 is offered to any man beating our champion velocipede rider in a five-mile race; fair riding only will be allowed. Handicap races at various distances will be arranged after the first night.
A handsome gold medal is offered for the amateur dumb-bell competition, and a purse of $50 is offered in the heavy single bell competition for all comers, one hand from the shoulder. No restrictions as to style of putting up.

TO COMPETITORS.
Any one desiring to enter for either of the above competitions will be required to deposit an entrance fee of $10, returnable to all actual competitors.
Entries must be made on or before 3 P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 22, with FRED. J. ENGELHARDT, at the office of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, No. 37 Park row, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.
These contests will be continued each evening until the list of entries is exhausted, and the public is assured that the most perfect decorum will be enforced, no matter how strong the excitement of the grand struggles anticipated may rise.
An opportunity is here offered to the ladies of New-York to witness a series of entertainments, the interest and pleasurable excitement of which they have heretofore enjoyed only in the glowing reports of the Metropolitan press.
No liquors will be served in the Garden during the tournament.
A select band will fill the intervals with popular music.
Entries and programme will be announced in the daily press each day.
General admission, $1; reserved seats in boxes, 50 cents extra. The sale of boxes will commence at Gilmore's Garden at 9 A. M. Monday, Nov. 22.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
SEATS FOR THE GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT.
Parties having ordered seats and boxes for the tournament at Gilmore's Garden are notified that the sale of boxes begins at the box office at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Nov. 22.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.
MONDAY, NOV. 22, FIFTH VON BULOW CONCERT.
Will be performed the great Russian Concerto by TSCHAIKOWSKY.

The above grand composition of Tschaikowsky, the most eminent Russian maestro of the present day, completed last April, and dedicated by its author to HANS VON BULOW, has NEVER BEEN PERFORMED IN EUROPE, the composer himself never having enjoyed an audition of his masterwork. To this country is reserved the honor of its initial representations, and the opportunity to impress the first verdict on a work of surpassing musical interest.
L. VON BEETHOVEN—
Sonata Quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 2, in C sharp minor.
(Moonlight Sonata.)
FRANZ SCHUBERT—
GRAND FANTASIE, opus 15, in C major.
(Arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt.)
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, SIXTH CONCERT.
Dedicated to the remembrance of Ant. Rubinstein.
FRIDAY, NOV. 26, SEVENTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27, GRAND MATINEE.
CONDUCTOR............DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. MATT MORGAN............Manager
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
First time of the new and original comedy adapted by Mr. Frank Rodgers, entitled
ART AND NATURE;
Or, THE SPENDTHRIFT'S AUCTION,
Introducing
Mr. MATT MORGAN'S magnificent classical tableaux, as produced by him with the greatest possible triumph at the principal Royal Theatres in England, and which will vividly bring before the audience some of the most startling effects ever produced in New-York since the days of Keller.
A CORPS OF LADIES OF UNRIVALED BEAUTY have been especially engaged to carry out the artist's ideas.
First appearance in America of
Mr. JOSEPH BELL.
Positive appearance of England's comic singer,
Mr. JOLLY NASH.
GORMAN AND POWER.
Miss VIRGINIA STICKNEY and Mr. JOHN ALLEN in conjunction with the present company.
Concluding with
ART AND NATURE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.
The managers of the fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the Fair will be inaugurated Dec. 6.
Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:
JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st.
MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.
H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
SAMUEL LEVY, of Levy Bros. & Co.
H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
M. SAMTER.
I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
Z. STAAB, of Z. Staab & Bros.
M. STEINHARDT, of M. Steinhardt & Co.
EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
MATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24,
when
RUBINSTEIN'S SELECTION FROM BACH,
and a splendid programme of modern music, vocal and instrumental, will be performed.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Gordon's, No. 13 East 14th st., and at Steinway Hall.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE............Manager
THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT ATTENDING THE PONY CIRCUS.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
Miss HENRIETTA MOLLENHAUER.
Miss ALICE BATEMAN and Mr. WILLIAM NOONAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA.—GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROAD'Y.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
EVENINGS 8 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 O'CLOCK.
Most recherche and charming entertainment in New-York. Entire change of programme. A wilderness of attractions. A galaxy of stars. Grand Olio and Melange de Fascination; Ballets, French dances, female models, emotional sketches, funny farces, wonderful specialties, and musical gems, by twenty lovely corypaces, twenty beautiful women, a host of artists.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
Clotilde, or the Bruised Heart,
The Four Tramps, &c.
Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10th st.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker," "Comstock's Elocution," instructs ladies and gentlemen in the highest order of the art, making the finest speakers, refined readers, talented actors, and competent teachers.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 22, MISS

CLARA MORRIS,

And FIRST PRODUCTION at this Theatre of an ENTIRELY NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA, in four acts, from the German of MOSENTHAL, and entitled: The

NEW LEAH!

To be given with NEW ROMANTIC SCENERY by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Mr. C. W. WITHAM, and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ. New romantic COSTUMES by Miss FRUCHETTE. New MUSIC and CHORUSES by Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH; and the following powerful cast of characters:

CHRISTIANS:
FARMER LORENZ, a Magistrate......Mr. W. DAVIDGE
JOSEPH, his son..........Mr. HARKINS
FATHER HENSIUS, the village Pastor..........Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Dr. FRITZ, barber, gossip, and surgeon. Mr. JOHN DREW
JACOB, a little fellow..........Mr. W. BEEKMAN
HANS, a baker..........Mr. DEVEAU
FRANZ, a butcher..........Mr. GILBERT
MEENIE, the Pastor's niece....Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
DAME ELSIE, whose wedding rosaries brought good luck..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
MOTHER GROECHEN, a pretty widow..........Miss KATE HOLLAND
FRANK her child..........BELLE WHARTON
ROSIE..........Miss WOOD
ESTHER, a child..........BELLA FINCH
Villagers, Officers, Chorus, &c.
HEBREWS.
ESTHER, a Jewish maiden........Miss CLARA MORRIS
MARTHA, an old Hebrew woman.....Miss ALICE GREY
ABRAHAM, an old blind man.........Mr. JOHN MOORE
MARAEL, an apostate Jew, known as
NICHOLAS the schoolmaster...Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Act I. The Jewish Maiden.
Act II. The Bribe of Love.
Act III. The Curse of the Forsaken.
Act IV. Five Years After.

THANKSGIVING DAY
at 1:30 o'clock,
MISS CLARA MORRIS IN THE NEW LEAH.
⁂ Seats may be secured ten days in advance.

IN PREPARATION
An entirely original play of to-day, by
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
In which Miss MORRIS will appear.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

and the great grotesque,
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,
appear. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.
☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,
THREE FAMILY MATINEES
will be given this week; one on WEDNESDAY, one on SATURDAY, and an extra performance on THANKSGIVING DAY. POPULAR PRICES Admission, $1: (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

EAGLE THEATRE. FUN.
EAGLE THEATRE. FUN.
Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager
Entire change of bill and first appearance of
Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRUN,
the beautiful and accomplished pianiste.
Second week of the favorite comedian and vocalist,
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT.
Reappearance of the favorite comedian and Irish vocalist, Mr. HARRY KERNELL.
Also, reappearance of
WALTERS & MORTON,
LARRY TOOLEY,
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
All the favorites, WILD, RICKEY, BARNEY, BRADEY, SCHOOLCRAFT, COES, EDWARDS, CROSSEN,
Miss ELLA WESNER,
Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN.
SMITH & BROWN. and
AMBITION. Fifty
SLIPPERY DAY. Acts, Songs, and Sketches.
EXTRA MATINEE
THANKSGIVEN DAY at 2.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL. "THANKSGIVING" NIGHT.
READINGS AND RECITATIONS, by Mr. JOHN J. CAROLAN.
Assisted by the favorite artists:
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, Cornet soloist.
Mr. A. SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. F. FRANCKE, Organist.
PROGRAMME.
Overture, "Yelva"..........Reissiger
"The Well of St. Keyne"..........Southey
"Fontenoy"..........Thomas Davis
"In Felice," Verdi..........Mr. SOHST
"Maud Muller"..........Whittier
"The Charge of the Light Brigade"..........Tennyson
Grand Fantasie, "Alexis"..........Mr. ARBUCKLE
"The Enchanted Shirt"..........John Hay
"Phil Blood's Leap"..........Anon
"Non é Ver," T. Mattei..........Mr. SOHST
"The Sleep"..........Mrs. Browning
"Young Lochinvar"..........Scott
"Festival March," Jensen..........Mr. FRANCKE
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at Brentano's, No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 549 Broadway; Peters, No. 843 Broadway; and at Steinway Hall on "Thanksgiving" Night.

EVENING OF
ENGLISH GLEES,
Under the direction of
MR. CHAS. S. FISCHER, Jr.
VOCALISTS:
MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
MISS LOUISE FINCH, Mezzo-Soprano.
MISS ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Contralto.
MR. J. R. NILSEN, Tenor.
MR. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Tenor.
MR. W. C. BAIRD, Baritone.
MR. G. E. AIKEN, Bass.
MR. C. FLORIO, Piano.
GRAND HALL OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE,
23d st., corner 6th av.,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1875, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 75 cents and $1. Reserved seats may be had of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., Broadway, corner Washington place, and at the office of the Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple; also on the evening, at the door.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.
MLLE. ROSA D'ERINA,
ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA,
will give one of her grand and varied
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS
on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock,
when she will have the honor of interpreting
THE MUSIC OF MANY LANDS.
Tickets, fifty cents; reserved seats, fifty cents extra.
For sale at the music stores and at the hall.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.
Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER,
Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"God Bless the Dear Ones at Home," song and chorus, Blake, 40 cents; "Just as of Old," Pease, 40 cents; "Valse Sociale," Sherwood, 75 cents. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment music: "First Company Quickstep" and "Tenth Company Quickstep," each 50 cents. "Gliding Down the Stream," song, Braham, 30 cents; "Postal Card Galop," Pond, Jr., 40 cents; "Rose Michel Galop," Pease, 60 cents; "It is one Merry Christmas Day," carol, Backus, 10 cents; "Happy Christmas Morning," carol, Pond, Jr., 10 cents. All the music played at the Von Bülow concerts. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York; Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., RESERVOIR SQUARE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock,
Mr. GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
and
Miss RACHEL J. WILBUR
in
DRAMATIC READINGS.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Styles & Cash's, No. 77 8th av., and at the hall on the night of reading.

POSTPONEMENT.
STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. FREDERIC BOSCOVITZ'S second piano-forte recital is postponed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 8 P. M. Tickets of Nov. 26 good for Dec. 1.

MR. FREDERIC BOSCOVITZ
begs to announce a piano-forte recital from the works of
CHOPIN
on Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24.
First appearance in concert of several American vocalistes and pianistes.

COL. MONSTERY'S SPARRING, FENCING, AND SHOOTING ACADEMY, NO. 619 6TH AV.—Boxing taught in twenty-four lessons. Importer and dealer in superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves. Send for circular.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY.
By WILLIAM B. DE GARMO.
For sale at
WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, ten days in advance, at Theatre Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
Broadway and 14th st.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1875, 216TH and last performance of LED ASTRAY.
LAST NIGHT of LED ASTRAY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1875, will be presented for the first time in America, a romantic drama, in five acts, by Ernest Blum and J. Steele Mackaye, entitled
ROSE MICHEL,
cast as follows:
Count de Vernay, a young noble. Mr. C. R. THORNE, JR
Baron de Marsan, Prefet of the Seine..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Baron de Bellevie, a decayed noble..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Pierre Michel, an inn-keeper..........Mr. J. H. STODDART
(His first appearance here.)
Moulinet, his servant..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Master Bernard, a goldsmith..Mr. THOMAS E. MORRIS
(His first appearance this season.)
André, his son..........Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON
(His first appearance here.)
Officer of the Guard..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Turnkey..........Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
Rose Michel, wife of Pierre..........Miss ROSE EYTINGE
Countess de Vernay..........Miss FANNY MORANT
Louise, daughter of Pierre..........Miss NINA VARIAN
(By the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Baroness de Bellevie..........Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Guards, Torch-bearer, Rabble, &c., &c.

Every scene used in this play has been painted expressly for it by Mr. R. MARSTON.
The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
The costumes by..........Mr. T. W. LANOUETTE
The mechanical effects by..........Mr. W. WINNE
The properties by..........Mr. W. HENRY
The gas and lights by..........Mr. CHARLES MURRAY
The hangings by..........Mr. D. GROVER STOCKLEY
The furniture by..........DE GRAFF & TAYLOR

THURSDAY, Nov. 25, THANKSGIVING DAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF ROSE MICHEL.
Afternoon at..........1:30
Evening at..........8:00
SATURDAY, Nov. 27,
SECOND MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL AT 1:30.
Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES,
Concerts, and the Opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the Brilliant Season
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
Sixteenth Subscription Night.
Last time this season, of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
WACHTEL in his great rôle of MANRICO.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
Seventeenth Subscription Night,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........TAMINO
THURSDAY, Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving Night,)
EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
Weber's Romantic Opera in four acts,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
at POPULAR PRICES.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Admission to Family Circle, 50 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
Eighteenth Subscription Night,
THE HUGUENOTS.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........RAOUL
SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE, (at Popular Prices,)
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
EVENING PRICES—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission to Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats to Family Circle, 50 cents extra.
Seats can be secured at Box Office Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, Dec. 6,
WACHTEL OPERA at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1875, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
on which occasion BOIELDIEU'S ROMANTIC OPERA, in three acts,
LA DAME BLANCHE,
will be performed, WITH MR. THEODORE WACHTEL IN HIS GREAT ROLE OF GEORGE BROWN. Miss Pappenheim, Miss Kuster, Mr. Fassbender, Mr. Milder, Mr. Rohbeck, &c., in the cast.
Grand Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
DIRECTOR, AD. NEUENDORFF.
Mr. Theodore Wachtel and Mr. Ad. Neuendorff have kindly offered TO PLACE THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, FOR THE ERECTION OF
THE SURGICAL PAVILION,
now in process of construction.
Boxes and seats can be secured at
CARL H. SCHULTZ'S,
No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th st.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40
Reappearance of
Mr. HARRY BECKETT.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following
UNPRECEDENTED DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
GEORGE D'ALROY..........Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
ECCLES..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
CAPT. HAWTREE..........Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
SAM GERRIDGE..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON..........Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES..........Miss ADA DYAS
POLLY ECCLES..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
THE MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR..........Mme. PONISI
EXTRA "CASTE" MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1:30.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.
TWELFTH
AND
LAST WEEK BUT THREE.
ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY PREVENTS RENEWAL.
STILL THE PREVAILING POPULAR ATTRACTION.
78TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
MR. FLORENCE...as the...HON. BARDWELL SLOTE.
MRS. FLORENCE..........as..........MRS. GEN. GILFLORY
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY
AT 2.

MATINEE. THOMAS. MATINEE.
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2,
First Grand
THEO. THOMAS MATINEE
of the present season. Soloists:
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. CARL WEHNER, Flute.
Mr. A. LOCKWOOD, Harp.
OVERTURE, Consecration of the House, op. 124.
Beethoven.
ARIA from the "Magnificat" in D..........Bach
"Esurientis imple vitbonis,"
MRS. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
CONCERTO for Flute and Harp (manuscript)....Mozart
MESSRS. C. WEHNER AND A. LOCKWOOD.
SYMPHONY No. 1 in B, op. 38..........Schumann
LIEDER.
(a) Der Kreutzug..........Schubert
(b) Es war ein Koenig in Thule..........Liszt
MME. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
BALLET MUSIC and Wedding Procession....Rubinstein
FROM THE OPERA FERAMORS.
OVERTURE, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Box-office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

LYCEUM THEATRE. THE TWO ORPHANS.
FRENCH PLAYS by the DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN COMPANY. Every night this week (except Friday.) Also TWO (2) GRAND MATINEES ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 25, (THANKSGIVING DAY,) and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 1:30, ONLY PERFORMANCES at this theatre, by the kind permission of Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER, of the ORIGINAL PARISIAN VERSION of D'Ennery & Cormon's romantic drama, LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (THE TWO ORPHANS,) with new scenery, appointments, gorgeous mise-en-scene, and a MOST EXTRAORDINARY CAST.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, re-entree after a two years' absence and first appearance in French drama of the world's REPRESENTATIVE EMOTIONAL ACTOR
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER,
in his own dramatization of Charles Dickens' successful drama,
NO THOROUGHFARE, (L'ABIME.)

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
Immense attractions for THANKSGIVING WEEK.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE; also, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8 o'clock. The great Irish sketch artists, JOHN and MAGGIE FIELDING, CONROY and DALY, H. T. MUDGE, cloggist.
First-class Minstrelsy and Variety. Lots of fun without vulgarity.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Every evening this week and at
THANKSGIVING DAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 P. M.,
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
AS COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in Mark Twain's celebrated American Drama.
Presented with all the Union Square Theatre scenery.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH.
NEW LECTURE..........."BLUNDERS."
ASSOCIATION HALL, 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
Tickets for sale at GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.; DUTTON'S, No. 713 Broadway; MOIR'S, 6th av. and 23d st., and B. and O. R. R. Ticket Office, No. 315 Broadway.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE NEW WARDS

THE PEOPLE ABOVE THE HARLEM RIVER MOVING TO SECURE RAPID TRANSIT—ACTION OF THE NORTH SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The North Side Association, composed of "all land-owners or tax-payers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards," met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, in pursuance of a call for a meeting to take action in relation to the report of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit. About a dozen of the heavy tax-payers of the wards were present, and Mr. Lewis G. Morris, President of the association was in the chair. After reading the call, Hon. George H. Foster, member elect of the Assembly, offered a congratulatory resolution upon the prospective advantages of Rapid Transit.

Mr. Oliver Bryan then offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to prepare the necessary application to the Mayor of New-York, to obtain the requisite number of signatures of property-owners to the application, and to present it to the Mayor, in order to secure the immediate appointment of Commissioners to secure rapid transit in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards under the Act of the Legislature of June 18, 1875.

Mr. James R. Angel said that he doubted the expediency of such action at the present time, as it would tend to incumber the Commissioners of Rapid Transit in their work.

Mr. Bryan said there were no public docks from One Hundred and Ninth street to Harlem Bridge, and he moved that application be made to the Department of Docks. It was understood that that department was ready to consider applications in regard to the needed improvements. His resolution was referred to the Committee on Harlem River Improvements.

Mr. Foster supported the resolution, and Mr. John J. Crane thought that action was desirable, and had understood that the incorporators of the Manhattan Railway Company were desirous that such action should be taken immediately, that matters might be put in such shape that the same company could construct all the road.

Mr. Angel then withdrew his objection, and Mr. Bryan's resolution was adopted unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then appointed by the Chair to serve on the committee called for by the resolution: Mr. Oliver Bryan, Mr. James R. Angel, and Mr. A. A. Levy. On motion of Mr. Angel the chairman was added to the committee:

Mr. Ryder then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association be directed to urge upon the Board of Apportionment the necessity of making the appropriation of bonds required by the Department of Parks for building the bridge across the Harlem River from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to the head of Madison avenue, and that it is recommended that the above bridge be built of sufficient height to allow the passage of the small tugs plying on the Harlem River.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association urge upon the Department of Parks the necessity of building the suspension bridge above High Bridge, now under consideration by them.

The clause in relation to the height of the first-named bridge was added at the request of the President, after a discussion as to its necessity.

The President then laid before the association for its information the following communication from Gen. Newton, as the substance of an interview had by Hon. Hiram Barney and himself with that officer in relation to the Harlem River improvement:

United States Engineer Office,
New-York, Nov. 20, 1875.

Hon. Hiram Barney and Lewis G. Morris, Esq.:

Gentlemen: I furnish herewith a short synopsis of the remarks made to you in an interview of the 18th inst. The Government, acting under my recommendations, would not be advised to interfere with the modes of improvement adopted by the riparian owners along the course of the Harlem River, whether this be by means of piers running, as in New-York, along the Hudson and East Rivers, or by means of a wall on the channel side inclosing basins. All that the property-owners will have to do would be to regulate the exterior lines of piers or basins to conform to the main lines laid down by the Government.

It was never my intention to recommend any interference with the riparian owners, beyond the points stated above, and to require in addition substantial structures for piers and exterior walls of basins.

The cut at Dyckman's meadows along the canal is designated as the proper place; to change it and make it conform to the bend of Spuyten Duyvil at King's Bridge would make a difference of cost and efficiency.

I intend examining into the feasibility of this proposed change, and I state here that, for the accommodation of existing interests, I would not hesitate to recommend it if there would not be too wide a departure from the essential objects of the improvement.

Respectfully yours, JOHN NEWTON.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE—INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS.

Among the amendments to the School law adopted last Winter was one prohibiting the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from issuing what are technically known as "State certificates"—that is, certificates which qualify the holder to teach in any of the public schools of the State without further examination—except after the examination of the aspirants. Theretofore such certificates had been issued upon recommendation only. The change in the law was suggested by Mr. Weaver, when Superintendent, and was pushed by the present Superintendent, Mr. Gilmour, who drafted the law which passed last Winter. No examinations have been held under the amended law, but one has been ordered for next month, as will be seen by a perusal of the following circular, which has just been issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

State of New-York, Department of Public Instruction, Superintendent's Office.
Albany, Nov. 17, 1875.

To School Commissioners and City Superintendents of Schools:

At the last session of the Legislature the law in relation to the granting of State certificates was altered, and it was provided that thereafter such certificates should be granted only upon examination. The amended law further provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall determine the manner in which such examinations shall be conducted, appoint the times and places for holding them, and designate competent persons to conduct the same. In pursuance of these provisions of law I have ordered that an examination of applicants for State certificates be held at the Senate Chamber, in the City of Albany, commencing on Thursday, the 16th day of December, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. The examination will be conducted by the following-named gentlemen: Prof. John E. Bradley, Principal of the Albany High School; Prof. Merrill E. Gates, Principal of the Albany Academy; Prof. A. N. Husted, State Normal School. The results of the examination will be reported to me, and such of the candidates as have given satisfactory evidence of their learning, ability, and good character will receive certificates qualifying them to teach in any of the public schools of the State without further examination.

Candidates must be present at the beginning of the examination, produce testimonials of character, and must have had at least three years' experience as teachers. They must pass a thorough examination in the following-named branches: Reading, spelling, writing, grammar and analysis, geography, outlines of American history, arithmetic, elementary algebra, plane geometry,* and composition. They will also be expected to have a general knowledge of book-keeping, rhetoric, the natural sciences, linear and perspective drawing, general history, general literature, methods, school economy, civil government, and school law. The examination will be open to candidates residing in any part of the State, but for the better accommodation of teachers living remote from Albany, examinations will also be held hereafter at other points in the State. You will please notify such of the teachers under your jurisdiction as you may think would like to apply for State certificates of the time and place of the first examination, and I will thank you to send, or cause the candidates to send to me, as early as the 10th of December, the names of those who intend to be present. Your obedient servant,

NEIL GILMOUR, Superintendent.

*In place of geometry, candidates may offer themselves, if they choose, for examination in Latin, as far as three books of Cæsar.

INSOLVENT ASSIGNMENTS.

John Wood and James E. Reilly, printers, of No. 113 Nassau street, have made an assignment to Joseph E. Laing.

Peter G. and Anthony W. Stappers, liquors, of No. 261 West Twenty-seventh street, have made an assignment to John Eickhoff.

Jesse H. Baldwin, house-furnishing goods, No. 26 Murray street and No. 27 Park place, has assigned to Augustus W. Weissmann.

Foster & Gill, bricks, of No. 628 West Thirtieth street, have made an assignment to R. B. Kelly. Their liabilities are $20,009; their nominal assets, $21,035 10, and their actual assets, $9,126 96.

James and Wilbur N. Wickham, produce dealers, who failed last week, have assigned to Salmon Hoyt. Their liabilities are $10,197 10; their nominal assets, $6,284 44, and their available assets, $4,980 23.

Armstrong & Morrison, butter dealers, whose suspension has been reported, have assigned to J. D. Hunter. Their liabilities are $54,029 72; their nominal assets, $58,708 24, and their actual assets, $18,627 16.

Claudius B. Conant, who filed an insolvent assignment to William H. Marston recently, filed his schedules in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, putting his liabilities at $110,526 52, and assets at $79,049 81. The Assignee's bond, fixed at $80,000, was approved by Judge Larremore.

Smith, Eaton & Tucker, lace importers, whose failure has been published, have filed an assignment to Samuel A. Bristol. The accompanying schedule shows: Liabilities, $71,791 19; nominal assets, $58,621 86; actual assets, $30,009. L. C. Tucker became the Assignee's bondsman in $40,000, and Joseph A. Tucker in $20,000.

A FOX CHASE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HUNT IN NEW-JERSEY—BOLD RIDING EXPECTED—THE MEET AT HACKENSACK—GENTLEMEN WHO WILL ATTEND.

The fox hunt already announced in The Times is to take place to-morrow in the vicinity of Hackensack, all the preliminary arrangements having been completed. The only check will be the weather, but even if that is passably fair, the sport will be prosecuted with zeal, for those having the matter in charge are determined to make it a complete success. The primary purpose of the hunt is to initiate gentlemen of leisure into the mysteries and pleasures of fox-hunting, and to induce them to contribute toward the support of a regular kennel somewhere in the vicinity of this City, so that a run after reynard could be enjoyed once or twice a week during the season. Several of those to whom it has been broached have expressed the most favorable opinion of the project, and promised to aid it by their presence and money, on the ground that it would induce young and middle-aged men to take more outdoor recreation, and give ladies an opportunity of taking part in an amusement that would bring them health and strength, and enable them to enjoy the companionship of their brothers and kindred. A few have opposed it on the ground that it would be impracticable, owing to the altered condition of landlord and tenant in this country, and that farmers would therefore object to have their fields trampled down by reckless horsemen; but a canvass of the farmers of Long Island has proved that they would have no objection to equestrians dashing through their grounds, except the portion in seed; and they also expressed a desire to add every facility for the success of the sport by slaying only such foxes as visited their barn-yards. It would, in fact, be better for them to have a hunting club in their midst, as the depredations of the foxes are now very numerous, not only upon the poultry-yard, but also upon the game birds and rabbits. The red fox, the most cunning of its family and also the best runner, is so abundant there at present that even poison does not seem to affect its numbers. This species was placed there by a Colonial Governor, previous to the Revolution, he having brought it from England for the special purpose of affording amusement to the wealthy Knickerbockers of those days, the Van Horns, Von Tromps, Rivingtons, Stevenses, Rhynlanders, and many others of the same class. The kennel, which was sustained by an annual subscription, did not cost more than from £3 to £10 per week. If one is now started in the same region, it can be supported at a cost of $5,000 or $10,000 per annum, and this will not only purchase a pack of thoroughbred hounds of the Irish breed, but will pay the expenses of feeding and housing them and the salary and "mounts" of the huntsman and whipper-in. The facts presented in The Times in a former issue have been taken into consideration by the gentlemen who are most interested, and action will be taken upon them at an early day.

Mr. Joseph Donohue, of race-horse fame, has had a few gentlemen out with his pack recently, and they were much pleased with the sport afforded. He had eight couples of his own and several hounds from Maryland engaged in the practice hunt last Saturday, and they displayed such sterling qualities that the run next Monday is expected to be a complete success. The meet, which was held at the Half-way House between Paterson and Hackensack, was composed principally of farmers who were very enthusiastic in their praise of the novel scene presented. The dogs were cast in a small coppice and in a few moments they started a red dog fox. Being a veteran he coursed about the woods for a short time, then broke for the roads and fields near Hackensack, when he again doubled, and being hard pressed ran into a hay rick near Pyramus. Here he was captured alive, and on account of his pluck had his life given him. The run lasted three hours and twenty-two minutes. The hunt next Monday is expected to last all day. The pack will be cast in the woods near Hackensack soon after dawn; so those expected to take part in it must be on the ground the previous evening. The Mansion House has been selected as head-quarters, and nearly every room there is engaged at present. Among those who are expected to participate in the hunt are James Gordon Bennett, Belmont Purdy, Messrs. Livingstone, Center, Donohue, and Skinner. Mr. Bennett is said to possess a splendid Irish hunter that can clear any fence in New-Jersey, and being a "topper" he is expected to make a good record on the occasion. The gentlemen who are to participate are, in the main, dashing horsemen, so it is presumed that some of the boldest riding ever displayed on the continent will be seen that day.

CHARITY FAIRS.

A JEWISH FAIR AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—FAIR OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING GIRLS—A MISSION BAZAAR.

A grand fair, under the auspices of Hebrew citizens, will open at Gilmore's Garden on Dec. 6, in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital, on Lexington avenue. The floral features of the fair will be peculiarly beautiful. The entertainment is under the superintendence of Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Working Committee of the hospital.

A ladies' fair will be opened to-morrow at No. 28 Union square in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls. The fair has been instituted for the purpose of clearing off the floating debt on the House of Holy Trinity, at No. 136 Seventh avenue, for the accomplishment of which $6,000 must be raised. The association has, since its establishment, accomplished a laudable work by affording both shelter and sustenance to girls who desire to be removed from debasing companions, and to reform their life. During the past year not less than three hundred girls have applied for and obtained shelter in the institution above mentioned. While the cost of the support of this number during a year amounted to $4,216 22, they earned, by their labor in the laundry and work-room, $1,805 76, being an average of $5 per month for each girl. The fair, which will receive additional attractions from the display of a large collection of statuary and figures in wood and terra cotta, will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, Mrs. Dr. T. Addis Emmet, and Mrs. George V. Hecker. Private contributions of money sent to either of these ladies will be gratefully received and applied toward liquidating the debt.

A bazaar will be opened to-morrow at the Masonic Temple by the ladies of the New-York branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to extending the medical work of the society in China and India. Among the interesting features of the fair will be a Centennial tea-party, and a display of Colonial relics, and articles from China and Mexico.

CLOSE OF THE INSTITUTE FAIR.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS IN THE HALL LAST EVENING—MR. CURTIS REVIEWS THE PROGRESS OF ART AND SCIENCE SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Last night the American Institute Fair was formally closed, after a highly successful season of ten weeks. Those who had not visited the exhibition before, and had made up their minds to do so before the closing, flocked in large numbers to the Institute hall, in which, between 8 and 9 o'clock, there must have been at the lowest estimate 5,000 persons. The closing address was delivered by Mr. F. D. Curtis, Vice Chairman of the Board of Managers. Mr. Curtis, in his introductory remarks, spoke briefly on the history of the American Institute, the character of its first exhibitions, and the encouragement which it received from the public. The history of the Institute, he said, was in many respects the history of the country; its records were the records of the development, the prosperity, and the greatness of America. The industry of the nation and the plans of the thousands of inventors owed their success to a great extent to the encouragement they received from the society, the period of whose existence has been the most eventful in the progress of science and the creations of genius. At its beginning agriculture, although the oldest occupation of man, was only elementary in its character. The plow was an unwieldy implement, vexing the soul of the farmer, who now, watching the graceful roll of the sward from the polished mold-board of his steel plow, finds plowing to be almost a delightful pastime. Steam was in its infancy and railroads were unbuilt, and the paddle of Fulton's rude boat parted the waters of the Hudson. The various parts of the exhibition showed the wonderful progress made in the arts, sciences, and industries of the American people. Mr. Curtis closed his address by formally declaring the fair ended.

The list of exhibitors to whom premiums have been awarded is unusually large, the majority of the awards being for "maintained" and "continued" excellence.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

A further increase in the rates of Western-bound freight has been determined upon, to go into effect on and after to-morrow, on the various trunk lines. The advance is on the basis of thirty-three per cent. on first class between this City and Dubuque and St. Paul. The new rates to St. Paul are: First class, $1 75 per 100 pounds, instead of $1 30; second class, $1 55; third class, $1 30; fourth class, 95 cents. The rates on grain and flour are unchanged. These rates apply to freight consigned to or from St. Paul, Hudson, Minneapolis, or Stillwater. The rates between New-York and Dubuque have been increased to $1 35 per 100 pounds for first class, instead of $1; $1 20 for second class; $1 for third class, and 75 cents for fourth class. No arrangements have yet been made for special class freights. This is in anticipation of the closing of the Mississippi River.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits of the week past are as follows: November 15, $8,300; 16th, $9,100; 17th, $10,100; 18th, $9,400; 19th, $9,300; 20th, $11,300; total, $57,500.

It was rumored among Democratic politicians yesterday that a Committee of Fifty is to be organized to take the place of the Committee of Seventy, but no names were given.

The first annual handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club will be held on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, at Jones' Wood Colosseum, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Earl of Raleigh, who recently arrived in New-York, will witness the conferring of the Royal Arch Degree by special invitation, at Empire Chapter, No. 170, R. A. M., to-morrow evening.

Recorder Hackett and Judges Sutherland and Gildersleeve had a conference yesterday with the Mayor in relation to procuring a proper court-room. The Mayor said he would give the matter due attention.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 431 births, 164 marriages, and 451 deaths, showing a decrease of 47 births, 3 marriages, and 35 deaths, as compared with the previous week.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will preach in the Swedenborgian Church in Thirty-fifth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, on Sunday, on "How to See" the interior or spiritual and real meaning of the Holy Scriptures.

The outward-bound steam-ships of yesterday carried out the following mails: Britannic, 20,574 letters, 25 bags of papers; Mosel, 22,476 letters, 29 bags of papers; Ethiopia, 1,390 letters, 7 bags of papers; total, 44,440 letters, 61 bags of papers.

An interesting foot race took place at Trenton, N. J., yesterday between James Lawson, of this City, and Robert Livingston, of Philadelphia. The distance was 150 yards and the stakes $250 a side. Lawson won by four inches in 15¾ seconds.

The matter of the order to show cause why the "Frayne Rifle Team" should not be permanently enjoined from presenting the play of "Si Slocum," was called on before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and was adjourned over to Wednesday morning.

Patrolman Miller, of the Fire Marshal's Office, arrested yesterday Christian Waelde, a German, aged twenty-five years, who is charged with having, on the night of Oct. 18, set fire to his dwelling, No. 8 Ridge street. The accused, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for arson, was arrested on a bench warrant. Recorder Hackett committed him to await trial.

A hand-ball match for $500 a side, and the championship of America, was arranged yesterday between Bernard McQuade and an unknown of this City, and James Everett and an unknown of Brooklyn. The contest is to take place at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, on the 25th inst. They are to play thirteen games, twenty-one points each game.

A society of French professors has been organized in this City, under the name of "Athénée Français," for the purpose of providing schools and private families with suitable teachers in letters, science, and art. The society comprises only men of high character and well-tried abilities, and seems destined to render good service to the community. Its Secretary *pro tem.* is Prof. Perreiet, No. 243 East Nineteenth street.

Mayor Wickham complied yesterday with the request recently made to him by the National Railroad Convention of St. Louis, Mo., and appointed the following gentlemen as delegates from New-York: Messrs. Joseph Seligman, William F. Buckley, F. A. Conkling, L. Bradford Prince, George W. Quintard, Elliot C. Cowdin, James Francis, Elliott F. Shepard, Edward Cooper, Jacob Schell, D. F. Hildreth, D. J. Noyes, and William H. Randall.

It is understood that the present week will witness the last appearance on the stage of the great clown, G. L. Fox. By the advice of his physicians he has been permitted to perform, as the fear was entertained by them that his sudden withdrawal from a labor in which he delighted, and which had been continuous for so protracted a term, might have a disastrous effect. Jarrett & Palmer seem ready to abide by the decision of Mr. Fox's business guardians.

On Friday afternoon a horse and truck belonging to H. B. Claflin & Co., on which were five bales of brown sheeting, valued at $400, was standing in line at the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, in Varick street, when, during the temporary absence of the driver, some unknown thief jumped on the truck and drove away with it. The Police were informed of the theft, and on search being made the horse and truck were found abandoned in Burling slip. No clue to the thief or the goods has been obtained.

The Tammany Committee on Organization held a meeting at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, John Kelly in the chair. The business transacted was of a routine character, being chiefly the reception of reports from the different Assembly Districts, concluding with a general discussion on the political prospects. It is reported that a committee will be appointed soon to draft an address to the people, setting forth the true character and aims of the recently appointed Anti-Tammany Committee on Legislation.

A movement is said to be on foot among large holders of coffees to procure a restoration of the tariff on that article as soon as Congress meets. The visible stock in the United States is 46,985 tons. If, to this be added the average imports until April (45,974 tons,) the result will be a stock on hand on April 1, of 92,959 tons, less four months' consumption (38,496 tons,) 54,463 tons, or nearly six months' consumption of the whole United States, to evade the duty of the new tariff, which, if put at three cents per pound, will amount to $3,659,913 60, or at five cents per pound, $6,099,856.

The territory of the City of New-York is divided by the Police authorities into 818 night posts. The total length of these posts is 763 miles, 2 furlongs, 18 rods, and 5 yards. Of the 1,873 patrolmen now on the rolls of the Department, there are but 1,516 available for night-patrol duty, the remaining 357 being either detailed exclusively for day duty, sick, or absent with leave, thus leaving but 758 men to cover the 818 posts. The average length of the posts is 1 mile, 2 rods, 2 yards and 2 feet. These figures show the great necessity, for an increase of the force for night-patrol duty.

On the night of Oct. 18, an outhouse in the rear of the residence of Otto Prissprisch, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, was entered by burglars and a trunk broken and rifled of its contents, consisting of wearing apparel valued at $800. Mr. Prissprisch informed Superintendent Walling of his loss, and Detectives King, Lyon, La Rue, and Woods, of the Central Office, were detailed to look after the matter. They arrested at No. 65 Oliver street, yesterday, David Foley and Margaret Schwartzman, and in their possession found over $200 worth of the property stolen from Staten Island. The prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court and remanded for examination.

The accident to the Merchants' Dry Dock will, it is thought, involve a loss of $10,000. The expensive machinery and the greater part of the dock are under water. On Monday it will be raised and the actual damage ascertained. It will be a month at least before the dock can be repaired and made ready for use. The owners cannot account for the breakage. This is the third time this season the dock has broken down. The ship Thomas Lord, of Boston, which was on the dock, has been gotten off apparently without damage. During the week the barks Idaho and Walker Armington, Jr., were repaired on it. It was partly insured.

The German Republican Central Committee met on Friday night at its head-quarters, the President, Judge Dittenhoefer, in the chair. Resolutions expressing the joy of the German Republicans at the success of the County ticket and the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and declaring that the result was due to the united action of the Germans, were adopted. The action of the Executive Committee in ordering a banquet for the 24th inst. at Arion Hall, for the purpose of commemorating the services of the German Republicans in the recent elections, was approved. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the President of the Central Committee for the manner in which he had carried on the negotiations with the State Committee, resulting in the promised admission of members of the German Republican Committee to the State Committee and to the Regular Republican County Committee.

BROOKLYN.

Complaints are daily made at Police Head-quarters of robberies committed by a daring gang of thieves, whose method of procedure is to break in through the basement doors and steal all the plate and other valuables accessible in the lower part of the house.

Prof. Edwards S. Morse lectures next Monday evening before the Young Men's Christian Association on the "Modes of Offense and Defense Among Animals." The association during the season will provide lectures, and musical and literary entertainments.

Justice William B. Howard, of East New-York, was found guilty some time ago of malfeasance in office, the charge being that he illegally imposed on a man a fine of $5. Yesterday Judge Moore sentenced Howard to pay $50 fine, or go to jail for twenty-nine days. The accused, who has until Wednesday to pay the fine, will appeal from Judge Moore's decision.

Coroner Simms held an inquest in the case of Mary A. Rice, the young girl who committed suicide on Wednesday night, at the house of Mr. H. W. Barton, of No. 242½ Classon avenue, where she was employed as a domestic. No evidence was elicited to throw light on the cause that induced the girl to commit suicide, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that she came to her death by taking a dose of strychnine.

LONG ISLAND.

The case of John Horan, Treasurer of Long Island City, indicted for embezzlement of a portion of the city's funds, was given to the jury late on Friday night. The jury were out about ten minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Post Office at Milburn was robbed Thursday night of postage stamps valued at $50.

The house of Jonathan Curry, of Westfield, was robbed Friday night of wearing apparel and household goods valued at $150.

Burglars succeeded in entering the residence of George Kubler, No. 186 Walnut street, Newark, Friday night, and carried away silverware, &c., valued at $250.

Justice Stanbrough, of Newark, was found in a dying condition yesterday, in a room in the State National Bank building. He was removed to St. Barnabas Hospital.

St. George's M. E. Church, of Passaic, was sold at Sheriff's sale to satisfy the claims of judgment creditors. It was bought subject to a mortgage for $50,000 to James M. Fuller, one of the mortgagees, for $1,633.

The dry goods store of E. P. Williams, at Elizabeth, the largest establishment of the kind in the City, was broken into through a back door at an early hour on Saturday morning and robbed of $2,000 worth of silks, empress cloth, and crape. There is no clue to the robbers.

The residence of Dr. James Bryan, on Pearl street, Elizabeth, was robbed Friday by Mary Kipplar, the servant girl employed by the family, of two watches, some jewelry, and clothing, valued in all at $100. The girl attempted to escape, but was arrested at the railway depot, and most of the goods were recovered.

George Hoffman, sitting in the Hudson County Orphans' Court, yesterday refused to admit the will of the late Capt. Fisher to probate. The caveators, in whose favor the decision was rendered, claimed that the law requires that the will shall be signed and declared by the testator to be his last will in the presence of two witnesses who must sign the will in his presence; and proved that it was a physical impossibility for the testator to have seen the witnesses at the time they signed the will.

For Protection from weather or fire, nothing equals Plastic Slate Roofing. Two thousand New-York roofs attest its value. Plastic Slate Roof Co., 79 Maiden lane. Responsible guarantees given.—*Advertisement.*

The Diamond Spectacles are the best in use. Try a pair and be convinced. For sale at Waterman's, No. 1½ Maiden lane.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.

T. H. Wood,
Mrs. Wood,
Mrs. M. A. Goodenough,
John McKergow,
James Smalley,
Mrs. Smalley,
J. S. Lapraik,
Mrs. Kimball,
Miss Stafford,
Mr. Adams,
S. A. Russell,
Hon. E. H. Ellis,
Charles H. Collins,
Andrew J. McMath,
S. Bamberger,
John C. Mainwaring,
J. A. Richardson,
Edwin Haviland,
H. Thorburn,
A. Griffiths,
Alexander Duncan,
Fred King,
S. E. Hiscox,
Mrs. Hiscox,
Mrs. H. F. Poor,
W. E. Hiscox,
Fred Hiscox,
G. B. Smith,
J. T. Beston,
John Clay,
Ed. Jonas,
E. Cozens Smith,
W. Wulff,
Lieut. T. G. Townsend, U.S.A.
Francis Fowler,
T. E. Clohecy,
Lieut. D. H. Clark, U. S. A.
William H. Taylor,
George Karck,
L. B. Bushell,
Joseph Moschawits,
Henry Gregory,
J. O. Bedell,
W. H. Wilson,
Archibald Taylor,
Charles F. Brooker,
James H. Cator,
D. McBurney Hunter,
L. H. Bagg,
J. W. Russell,
Dr W. F. Scotesley,
Charles T. Brooker,
Dr. Lorenzo Montufar,
Manuel Eliseo Sanches,
W. H. Saxton,
J. C. White,
Robert Woodward.

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.

L. F. Dommerich,
Mrs. L. F. Dommerich and two children,
Karl Knille,
W. W. Scarborough,
Mrs. W. W. Scarborough,
Miss Alice Scarborough,
Mrs. S. E. J. Hudson,
H. Wolff,
H. Schmidt,
Gustav Frank,
G. C. Power,
Mrs. G. C. Power,
G. W. Silcox,
George H. Bornkessel,
Mrs. Frances Bornkessel,
William Teichmann,
Miss Lene Deerkopf,
Mrs. Henriette Dancker and two children,
Miss Annie Bosse,
Julius Stiehl,
J. F. Clarke,
F. Clarke,
Mrs. Gertrude Voss,
Miss Meta Lohrs,
R. E. Campbell,
Charles M. Grabmann,
C. Sorre,
Alois Blank,
Charles Mack,
Will Beecher,
Moses Kamy.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.

I. M. de Varona,
Samuel Hentall,
John Howe Greene,
Alfred Tennyson,
Rev. John Curtis,
Mrs. C. Russell,
L. Hirsch,
Capt. J. B. Frizell, wife, two children, and nurse,
Mr. Boucher,
Gordon C. Fowler,
Mr. Porter,
Mr. De Voy,
Joseph Curran,
William B. Phillips,
George MacKay,
Michael Wilson,
Mr. Cowles,
Miss Cowles,
Miss Rose,
Miss Carry Rose,
Miss Lulu Rose,
Master Frank Rose,
Percy Buchanan.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.

Rev. Thomas Greenburg,
W. R. Keller,
Rev. Bro. Leo,
Rev. Bro. Noah,
Ernest Scott,
W. W. Whitney,
William Horton,
Gerald Foley,
James Martin,
Miss Sarah Campbell,
Miss Mary Cheasty,
Miss Fagan,
Sidney Thornton,
Aaron Claasson.

In steam-ship Ethiopia for Glasgow.

Foster Black,
James Cruickshank,
William Pagun,
Mr. Duncan,
J. L. Cunningham,
James Robertson,
William Shiels,
Master Charlie Shiels,
Master George Shiels,
Master Willie Shiels,
Miss Annie Morrison,
Rev. Washington Choate and lady,
Miss M. Cunningham,
William McKinnell,
Samuel E. Smythe,
Marcus Cameron,
Robert S. Graham,
W. H. Causic Fogs,
Charles Gibson,
Miss M. Robinson,
James Ferguson and lady,
R. Allen, lady, and child,
James Boyle,
Archibald Morton.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. G. Crane and wife, Miss Gussie Crane, Miss Mary Crane, J. D. Mead and wife, Miss Pierson, Miss M. Leverich, W. B. Cavanagh and son, W. S. Dodge and wife, Mrs. C. S. Mabbatt, Miss P. E. Dodge, J. J. Blackman, Dr. Edwin Field, Dr. H. Sanborn, Alexander Fullerton and wife, Mrs. J. H. Morrell, Miss Maud Morrell, Robert M. Floyd, Rev. H. Dodge, C. K. Bingham, J. W. Keep, W. H. Pillow, J. C. Potts, A. C. Tift, John Meehan, J. W. Snyder, A. R. Tenney, J. W. Hawkins, William Newcomb, John Denney, John Foster, Mrs. Annie Blank and child, H. D. Sayre, wife, and two children, D. C. Shepard and wife, Miss Mary Crenick, M. R. Fisher, Edward Mallin, W. F. Hartupee, D. C. Stocking, Erwin Spink, Albert Nepert, W. F. Pfanner, George Coulson, A. L. Sutherland, F. Van Dorn, Dennis Hackett, H. Druon, S. Druon, L. Michels and wife, Henry Fields, William Schweigert, H. E. Allis, Edgar J. Bevier, Mrs. L. W. Say, Mrs. Mary Guy, Mrs. D. Smith, Miss E. J. Smith, C. H. Bowden and wife, F. M. Pratt and wife, Miss V. Ufford, Miss Austin, Miss Newport, S. D. Patillo, James Gilmore, C. Benson, Lawrence White, B. Fox, George E. Darne, A. E. Gray, R. Springstead, John A. Wigant, W. Decker, John Harper, Miss E. Cornell, Miss N. Jones, Nathan C. Martin.

In steam-ship Tybee, for Savannah.—A. King, George Westlake, J. Richardson, H. Fackner, wife and two children, Robert Healy, C. A. Bradley, H. P. Clarke, Michael Hennessey, J. Lunt, Henry Lary, William H. Ringley, William H. Walker, Patrick Cummings, Thomas Sinnes, Daniel Connell, George Bogert.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—Samuel C. Lemly, United States Navy; Walter C. Cowles, United States Navy; Dr. Jose Maria Leitao da Cunha, John Rawlins, Benjamin James, Michael Jones, Charles Cushing, Samuel Huggins, G. Van Cleef and wife, Joseph A. Bailey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:53 | Sun sets....4:38 | Moon rises.12:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:39 | Gov. Island..3:28 | Hell Gate....4:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Austin, Eldredge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Regulator, Hare, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Italia (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., William R. Garrison; Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; J. W. Elder, Read, New-Orleans, La., C. A. Whitney & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Tybee, Keuhl, Savannah, Ga.; R. Lowden; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Ships Carrier Dove, Merriman, Liverpool, Eng., James W. Elwell & Co.; Bremerlehe, (Ger.,) Hirdes, Bremen, Germany, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Principio, (Ital.,) Scala, Dublin, Ireland, Benham & Boyesen; Belgium, (Br.,) Mosher, Liverpool, Eng., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ella, Mathews, Portland, Me., Gilchrist, White & Co.; Luisa, (Ital.,) Ansaldo, Dundalk, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.

Barges Balfinton, McCue, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Catherine Moan, Sunney, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Georgetown, Robertson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Schrs. Jefferson, Gibbs, Galveston, Tex., Tupper & Beatie; Ida C. Bullard, Small, New-Orleans, La., Brett, Son & Co.; Potosi, Curtis, Campeachy, Mexico, Thebaud Bros.; Annie R. Lewis, Lewis, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ann Dole, Bunce, Wilmington, N. C., Squire Bros.; Cecile, Nickerson, Ciudad Bolivar, Ven., J. Morrill & Co.; S. Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton, Mass., Staples & Phillips; Jessie S. Clark, Elwood, Ferdinandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Flora Woodhouse, Woodhouse, Point à Pitre, Guad., Warren Ray.

Sloop Deception, Adams, Hartford, Conn., Rackett & Bro.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Oct, 26; Bahia, 30th; Pernambuco, Nov. 1; Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison. Nov. 19, 16½ miles N. N. W. from Barnegat, saw a three-masted schr. water-logged flying burgee with letter E in it.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Mette, (Dan.,) Pantsen, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to Wright, Brown & Co. Oct. 13, lat. 6 27, S. lon. 31 40, saw an American ship showing signal letters V, R. B. F.; crossed the equator Oct. 16, in lon. 35 36.

Bark G. de Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Charles A. Sparks, (of Philadelphia,) Petersen, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to J. D. Rivera & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Brightman, Port Spain, Trinidad 18 ds., in ballast, to D. Trowbridge & Co. Brig Hattie Eaton sld. from Trinidad Nov. 2 for Turk's Island.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damariscotta,) Morton, Progreso 18 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Higgins, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses and melado to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.; left in port brig Sparkling Water, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Vinnie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Nov. 14, off Cape Lookout, during a squall, a seaman named Andersen, a native of Sweden, was knocked overboard and lost.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. H. P. Havens, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr. Jennie A. Shephard, Wilbur, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Isard, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Mayo, Crumb, Providence.

Schr. Billow, Warren, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelia T. Cohn, Brown, Pawtucket.

Schr. Forest City, Hodgdon, Pawtucket.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Bridgeport.

Schr. Julia A. Swan, Brooks, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich.

Schr. White Rook, Lafferty, Southport.

Schr. Roanoke, Simmons, Taunton.

Schr. Rubina, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, very light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Britannic, Egypt, and City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Tybee, for San Domingo; City of Austin, for Galveston; Hudson and G. W. Elder, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Fernandina; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship Cleopatra, for Yokohama; barks Adolf, for Bremen; Talisman, for Antwerp; Alice Campbell, for New-Orleans; brigs E. Miller, for Cape Town; Fasan, for Hong Kong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken, no date, lat. 33 11, lon. 65 38, brig William McKean, from Baltimore, for West Indies.

Schr. Alfred Keen, which arr. at Portland 19th inst., from Norfolk, reports that on the night of the 17th, when off Cape Cod, was struck by a heavy squall, sprung foremast, and split foresail and jib.

Bark J. A. Brown, Greenwich, from Batavia, for Boston, put into St. Thomas in distress on 11th inst. No particulars.

The United States steamer Monongahela was at Rio Janeiro Oct. 26; all well. The United States flag-ship Brooklyn, Rear Admiral Le Roy was at the River Platte.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cardenas, Nov. 17.—Sld., brigs [illegible], (Br.,) Lockhart, Galveston; Concord, Boddan, Baltimore.

Cienfuegos, Nov. 16.—Sld., schr. Martha Newman, from New-Orleans for Ruatan.

Halifax, Nov. 19.—Arr., brigs [illegible], (Br.,) Sponagle, Cadiz; Edith, (Br.,) Jamaica.

Havana, Nov. 19.—Arr., schr. George K. Hatch, Murphy, New-York.

Matanzas, Nov. 19.—Sld., steamer Jose, (Span.,) Albuziri, Savannah; brig Castalia, Whittemore, Galveston.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 20.—Arr., schrs. Osseo, New-York; Jesse B. Allen, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, Nov. 20.—Sld. for American ports: Plymouth Rock, Kong Carl, Capt. Beck, John Geddie, Westfield, Chasca, Ciampa Emilie.

Arr. out on the 13th inst.: American Union, Tjomo, O. D. Witherell.

Arr. out on the 18th inst.: Ocean.

Arr. out on the 20th inst.: Canessa Padre, Louise, Dexterous, Kong Eystein, Bergliot, Columbus, Ferda, Mary A. Marshall, Capt Lent, at Plymouth; lost deck load.

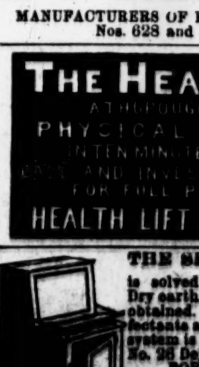
FURS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. BOOSS & BROTHER,
NO. 449 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NO. 26 MERCER ST.,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEAL SACQUES AND LADIES' FURS.
ALSO A FULL AND VARIED LINE OF LADIES' FUR TRIMMINGS, SLEIGH ROBES, AND GAUNTLETS.
NO. 449 BROADWAY, Through to NO. 26 MERCER ST.

WE CONTINUE OUR SALE OF
LACE CURTAINS,
SWISS, FRENCH, AND NOTTINGHAM,
FROM LOW NUMBERS UP TO THE HIGHEST DESIGNS IMPORTED.
AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
FRENCH IMPORTATIONS.
CALL AND SEE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.
THE NEW AUTOMATIC.
WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing-machine Company invite the public to inspect this marvel of sewing mechanism; completely revolutionizes machine sewing.
MAIN OFFICE,
658 BROADWAY, cor. Bond st., New-York.

CARRIAGES.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES THIS WEEK.
We offer our elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER CARRIAGES,
all of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and finish, trimmed with the softest imported goat-skins and stains, at the following extraordinarily low prices:
Glass-front Landaus, $1,330; former price, $1,900.
Landaulets, one horse, $980; former price, $1,400.
Broughams, $875; former price, $1,250.
Coupés, $875; former price, $1,250.
T Carts, $510; former price, $750.
Six-seat Rockaways at $450, $650, $750, $800, and $900.
Coupé Rockaways at $375, $475, $550, $600, and $650.
A. T. Demarest & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES,
Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway.

THE HEALTH LIFT
A THOROUGH SYSTEM OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
[illegible]
HEALTH LIFT CO. [illegible] NEW-YORK.



THE SEWERAGE QUESTION is solved by the earth closet only. Dry earth, peat, or coal ashes are easily obtained, and the most perfect disinfectants and deodorizers known. This system is made perfectly practical at No. 36 Dey st., New-York. PORTABLE—SCENTLESS. [illegible] WATER CLOSETS.

Francis Tomes & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOUND IN THE
London, Paris, and Vienna Markets,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
CHOICE ARTICLES FOR
Wedding and Holiday Presents
No. 6 Maiden Lane,
NEAR BROADWAY.

DURING THE WHOLE WEEK,
Le Boutillier Bros.,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR PARIS STOCK OF
RICH EMBROIDERED CACHEMIRE OVERDRESSES, DOLMANS AND JACKETS,
WILL OFFER 200 OF THE HANDSOMEST DESIGNS
AT $15, $25, AND $35.
ACTUAL WORTH, $50, $75, AND $100, RESPECTIVELY.
ALSO,
50 PARIS FUR-LINED
SILK CLOAKS
50 INCHES LONG,
AT $75, REAL VALUE, $125.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THESE BARGAINS, WITHOUT BEING IMPORTUNED TO PURCHASE.
Le Boutillier Bros.,
48 East 14th st. and Union Square.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
GREAT SALE OF FOREIGN GOODS
TO TAKE PLACE AT
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,
NOS. 557 AND 559 BROADWAY,
(near Prince st.)
OPENING DAY
WILL BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY. FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
DO NOT PURCHASE YOUR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
until you have seen the
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES,
DIRECT FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
NOTHING OLD: EVERYTHING NEW!
REMEMBER THE
Nos. 557 & 559 Broadway.
AT RETAIL.

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER-STRIPS
Are a neat, ornamental wood molding in WALNUT, WHITE, or OAK, with a STRIP of RUBBER inserted. A sure preventive of DRAFTS through DOORS and WINDOWS. Best and cheapest. For sale or applied by S. ROEBUCK & CO., No. 58 Fulton st., near Cliff. Established 1863.

SAVE 25 DOLLARS.

COVER—WORK BOX
WILSON

THE WILSON!
Best in the World!
WARRANTED 5 YEARS!
No instructions required to use it.
Suitable for Family Use and Manufacturing. It will sew from tissue paper to harness leather.
☞ Machines made especially for BRAIDING, RUFFLING, BINDING, and a variety of specialties in manufacturing.
PRICES MADE TO SUIT THE TIMES,
Either for Cash or Installment Payments or Credit.
AGENTS WANTED.
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